THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will "rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, 7TH JANUARY, 1834. NO. 1. PRICE 25 CENTS.

NOTICE.

The CANTON REGISTER will in future be issued weekly, incorporated with the GENERAL PRICE CURRENT, at $ 4 per quarter for the united publication.

To those who subscribed to the GENERAL PRICE CURRENT from it's commencement, the Editor will have the pleasure of reducing his charge to the above rate for as many copies as they take in of both. The rate of $ 5 per annum for the PRICE CURRENT will be charged *only* on the number of copies taken by each original subscriber in excess of the REGISTER.

NOTICE.

BENYOWSKI'S VOYAGES. The 2nd volume of the above work is missing from the Library of a Gentleman in Canton, who will feel obliged to any person who will be the means of restoring it, through the Editor.

FOR SALE.

The Ship CARNATIC, Capt. D. PROODFOOT, burthen 566 Tons built at Calcutta in 1822, well found in Stores—and now at Whampoa. Apply to WHITEMAN & Co.

Canton, 6th January, 1834.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE.

The SARAH, Captain WHITESIDE, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR MADRAS. The ship CARRON, Capt. Wilson; Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

The following prints at R. EDWARDS'S,

Officers of the British army &c. &c. Fancy Ball dress and sundry other's. 3 *American Hong*,

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at

R. MARKWICK & Co's.

NOTICE.

Mr. JOHN MIDDLETON having been admitted a partner in my business, the same will, in future, be carried on under the firm of JOHN TEMPLETON & Co.

JOHN TEMPLETON.

Canton, November 30th, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to intimate that they have lately been appointed AGENTS FOR LLOYD'S at this place.

JOHN TEMPLETON & Co.

Canton, 30th November, 1833.

FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

The EARL OF CLARE, Capt. DALY, to sail soon December. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR PORTS IN ALTA CALIFORNIA, AND MAZATLAN.

A few tons of light Goods can be received on freight for the above Port on application to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

CANTON.

The [illegible] the arrival of the "Elizabeth," the vessel which was detained by the orders of the Honorable Court of Directors to bring their final instructions to their Select Committee at Canton, occasions a great dearth of English news. Our last-received papers of the 18th June describe the state of political parties in London to be singularly critical. The great question of the Company's Charter may be considered solved so far as relates to the trade with China; and we wait with some impatience for the announcement of the passing of Mr. Charles Grant's Bill, and to be certainly and fully informed of the constitution of the Board, or Commission, which after April next will represent the national interests, and guard the national honor of the British Empire at Canton, or elsewhere in China.

In the last number of the *Chinese Repository* (No. 8 of the 2nd Volume) is a paper entitled FREE TRADE WITH CHINA, to which we beg to draw the particular attention of our readers. The whole article may by called a "Paper of hints" for the plans to be adopted hereafter for the purpose of extending our political connection with the government and our commercial intercourse with the people of China. It is evidently the production of one who from personal residence in Canton, and mercantile transactions with the Chinese, is well informed on the subject on which he has written, and as such his paper is important, and also deserving of attentive consideration as suggesting a new scheme of political relations with this empire. We will, in an early No. quote his paper in some detail, and offer such remarks as may occur to us on the important question of the best method of conducting henceforth the "FREE TRADE WITH CHINA."

We beg to solicit the grave attention of the Canton community to the subscription list which is now opened in aid of the funds of the "HOSPITAL FOR SICK AND DISEASED SEAMEN" in the PORT OF LONDON, on board the DREADNOUGHT. No remark of ours is necessary to add interest to this appeal to the holiest feelings of human nature, and of which the object is the support of an establishment so comprehensive in its arrangements, and of such widespreading good. A small pamphlet, detailing the origin and progress of the "HOSPITAL," and the subscription list are at Messr. R. Markwick and Co. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

We have great pleasure in publishing a valuable communication from Captain Charles Shea, commander of the H. C. own Ship Buckinghamshire, describing the appearance, and stating the situations of a shoal and sand bank off the coast of Palawan, which are not laid down in any of the charts, but were discovered by that officer on the 4th November 1833.

By advices from Manila we learn that the "Pactole," a French vessel, has obtained a license to export rice: this indulgence was accorded by the Spanish Government on the grounds of the repairs and re-coppering of that vessel having

been begun and completed at that Port, and the consequent benefit accruing to trade generally from the employment of Spanish artificers, and the disbursements of the vessel.

One of our correspondents complains of the narrow limits allowed to Europeans for exercise: he has reason. We almost doubt whether the *Respondentia walk* can properly be called the *lawful exercise ground* of Europeans; but if it is so, the generous participation in this their legal right which they allow to the Chinese brotherhood of barbers and showmen is at least a mark of friendliness to the sons of *Han*, which should not be forgotten hereafter when they may have occasion to recall to Chinese memory the freedom with which the subjects of this Empire have been admitted to the only open space over which Europeans ever possessed any control.

In our columns will be found a document headed "Trade between BENGAL and CHINA," which will, we trust, be acceptable ot our readers. It is extracted from that very useful compilation, "Bells comparative view of the external commerce of Bengal."

We have heard, from excellent authority, that on the departure of Mr. Plowden and Mr. Davis on an excursion from Canton to Macao, afew days before christmas the commissioner of customs (or hoppo) issued an edict blaming this act of free agency on the part of two British subjects, who are also at the head of the Honorable Company's Factory in Canton. It is said that he accuses these gentlemen of a claudestine flight from the provincial city. We have not succeeded in our endeavours to procure a copy of this edict; if we had we would publish a translation of it for the amusement of our readers. The fact itself is deserving of notice as exhibiting one more proof to be added to the million which are indicative of the insolent feelings of the officers of the local government towards foreigners. But this head of the Canton custom-house is not, in the strict and correct sense of the word, a mandarin. He does not belong to the civil government of the empire. He has no control or responsibility, no share in the political management of the two *Kwang* provinces. The person who is appointed to that situation is usually if not always a slave, a "born thrall" of the Imperial family; and from him is neither expected nor required the political acumen, the historical knowledge, the practised habits, the civil courage,—and, above all, the honesty of intention of a real statesman.—No, let him collect the Imperial duties, and strive to augment them for his own profit by any means however illegal, unjust, oppressive, and extortionate, for his system is even now tottering to its fall; but let him not leave his *Swan-pan* to interfere with the great questions of free agency and moral right; and more particularly let him avoid meddling in those cases in which Englishmen are concerned in exercising their privileges either of unresrained thought, or free action.

We are informed that the hong merchants have subscribed a sum of money for the purpose of purhasing a piece of plate, which is to be presented to Mr. Plowden, the retired chief of the English Factory, as a testimony of their approbation of his conduct in that station.

The courtesy of this act on the part of the hong merchants is praiseworthy; and their selection of the English mode of expressing esteem and respect is also to be noted as a fact of rare occurrence.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH CHINA.

The first vessel sent from the United States to China was the EMPRESS of about 360 tons built in America, and equipped with 43 persons under the command of JOHN GREEN ESQ. MR. SAMUEL SHAW, the supercargo, has written an official report of the voyage to the American Government, in a letter dated New-York 19th May 1785. She sailed from New-York on the 22nd February 1784, and arrived the 20th March at St. Jago in the Cape de Verds, anchored in the Straits of Sunda on the 18th July, and, after a short time passed at Macao, the supercargo reached Canton on the 30th August, from which he took his departure on the 27th December 1784. No particulars of the import and export cargo are given. The letter states, "On our arrival at the island of Macao, the French consul for China, Monsieur Vieillard, with some other gentlemen of his nation, came on board to congratulate, and welcome us to that part of the world; and kindly undertook the introduction of the Americans to the Portuguese governor. The little time that we were there was entirely taken up by the good offices of the consul, the gentlemen of his nation, and those of the Swedes and Imperialists, who still remained at Macao. The other Europeans had repaired to Canton. Three days afterward we finished our outward-bound voyage. Previous to coming to anchor, we saluted the shipping in the river with thirteen guns, which were answered by the several commodores of the European nations, each of whom sent an officer to compliment us on our arrival. These visits were returned by the captain and supercargoes in the afternoon; who were again saluted by the respective ships, as they finished their visit. When the French sent their officers to congratulate us, they added to the obligations we were already under to them by furnishing men, boats and anchors, to assist us in coming to safe and convenient moorings. Nor did their good offices stop here; they insisted further that until we were settled, we should take up our quarters with them at Canton.

"The day of our arrival at Canton, August 30th, and the two following days, we were visited by the Chinese merchants, and the chiefs and gentlemen of the several European establishments".

"The Chinese were very indulgent towards us. They styled us the *new people*; and when by the map we conveyed to them an idea of the extent of our country, with its present and increasing population, they were highly pleased at the prospect of so considerable a market for the productions of theirs. The situation of the Europeans at Canton is so well known, as to render a detail unnecessary. The good undertanding commonly subsisting between them and the Chinese, was in some degree interrupted by two extraordinary occurrences: of which I will, with your permission, give a particular account. The police of Canton is at all times extremely strict, and the Europeans residing there are circumscribed within very narrow limits. The latter had observed with concern some circumstrnces which they deemed an encroachment upon their rights. On this consideration they determined to apply for redress to the *hoppo*, who is the head officer of the customs, the next time he should visit the shipping. Deputies accordingly attended from every nation, and I was desired to represent ours. We met the *hoppo* on board an English ship, and the causes of complaint were soon after removed."

Theremainder of the letter is so important that we give aplace it under a separate head.

OFFICIAL REPORT to the AMERICAN GOVERNMENT respecting the SURRENDER of the *innocent* Gunner of the "LADY HURGHES," to the CHINESE in 1784, from Mr. SAMUEL SHAW, Supercargo of the "Empress" then in China, dated New-York 19th May. 1785.

"On the 25th November, an English ship, in saluting some company that had dined on board, killed a Chinese, and wounded two others in the mandarin's boat along side."

"It is a maxim of the Chinese law, that blood must answer blood; in pursuance of which they demanded the unfortunate gunner. To give up this poor man, was to consign him to certain death. Humanity pleaded powerfully against the measure. After repeated conferences between the English and the Chinese, the latter declared themselves satisfied, and the affair was supposed to be entirely settled. Notwithstanding this on the morning after the last conference, (the 27th) the supercargo of the ship was seized while attending his business, thrown into a sedan chair, hurried into the city and committed to prison. Such an outrage on personal liberty spread a general alarm; and the Europeans unanimously agreed to send for their boats, with armed men from the shipping for the security of themselves and property, until the matter should be brought to a conclusion. The Boats accordingly came and our's among the number, one

of which wers fired on, and a man wounded. All trade was stopped, and the Chinese men-of-war, drawn up opposite the factories. The Europeans demanded the restoration of Mr. Smith, which the Chinese refused, until the gunner should be given up. In the mean-while the troops of the province, were collecting in the neighbourhood of Canton.—The Chinese servants were ordered by the magistrates to leave the factories—the gates of the suburbs closed—all intercourse was at an end, the naval force was increased—many troops were embarked in boats ready for landing—and every thing wore the appearance of war. To what extremities matters might have been carried, had not a negotiation taken place, no one can say. The Chinese asked a conference with all the nations except the English. A deputation (in which I was included for America) met the Fuen, who is the head magistrate of Canton, with the principal officers of the province. After Setting forth by an interpreter, the power of the Emperor, and his own determination to support the laws, he demanded that the gunner should be given up within three days, declariny that he should have an impartial examination before their tribunal, and if it appeared that the affair was accidental, that he should be released unhurt. In the mean time he gave permission for the trade, excepting that of the English, to go on as usual; and dismissed us with a present of two pieces of silk to each, as a mark of his friendly disposition. The other nations one after another sent away their boats under protection of a *Chinese* flag, and pursued their business as before. The English were obliged to submit; the gunner was given up, Mr. Smith was released, and the English, after being forced to ask pardon of the magistracy of Canton in presence of the other nations, had their commerce restored.

"On this occasion I am happy that we were the last who sent off our boat, and that *without a Chinese flag*; nor did she go till the English themselves thanked us for our concurrence with them, and advised the sending her away; after peace was restored the chief and four English gentlemen visited the several nations (among whom we were included) and thanked them for their assistance during the troubles. The gunner remained among the Chinese, his fate undetermined." *(Memoirs of Jay.)*

Thus far goes our American authority. It is remarkable that the fate of the poor gunner should have been still in suspense, altho a month in confinement, on the 25th December, when the American left China.—Of the date of his iniquitous execution we are not informed.—We would fain hope that in some parts of the disgraceful narrative the writer may have been led into unintentional error.—Should this be the case, it is of course susceptible of contradiction from the records of the Honorable Company's Factory.

To The Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,

Having fallen in with two shoals on approaching the Palawan coast which are not laid down in any of the charts, and should you wish to communicate to the public through the medium of your valuable publication, I have taken the liberty of sending the accompanying acconnt of their situation, and remain.

Sir,
Yours faithfully,
CHARLES SHEA.
Commander H. C. Own Ship Buckinghamshire,

Sea-Log Monday 4th, November 1833.

"At 5. 15 P.M. Saw two ridges of breakers from the "mast head, bearing from N by E. to N by W. distant about "4 or 5 miles. Observations of the sun and stars at the "time and afterwards place the centre of the shoal in Lati-"tude 8°. 0 North, Longitude 114° 55' East of Greenwich. "This shoal appears to consist of two reefs of rocks about "one mile W by N. and E by S. and half a mile North and "South".

"At 11 A.M. on the same day, saw high breakers from "the mast head bearing from North to NE. distant 10 or 11 "miles: two dry white sand banks, with a ridge of rocks run-"ning from them to the westward, about two miles in length—"by comparing these bearings with the ship's Latitude and "Longitude I consider this sand bank to be in Latitude "8° 30' North, Longitude 115° 19' East of Greenwich".

CHARLES SHEA.
Commander H. C. Own Ship Buckinghamshire,

SMUGGLING BOATS ON THE FUH-KEEN COAST. The Governor of *Fuh keen* has reported to Peking the existence of a number of smuggling boats, in the neighbourhood of Amoy and *Kim-moy* (*Kin-mun*,) which from his description very much resemble the 'fast-crab boats' of the Canton river. He calls them small ships; they carry, he says, a very large number of oars, and are named 'white—bottomed skippers,' and 'single—horse boats.' They are armed with cannon, muskets, and other weapons:—their object is either to plunder or smuggle prohibited articles, as they have opportunity. The whole coast is visited by them, and they have even overstepped the boundaries, and entered the provinces of Canton and *Che-keang*. When all their oars are out, they disregard wind and tide, and their speed is such that they seem as if flying. But should it happen that they are overtaken by the imperialists, they leave their boats, swim on shore, and escape; so that it is almost impossible to seize boat and men together. The governor enters into a minute detail of his own and the admiral's efforts to put them down, and of the success they have met with, having seized twelve men, discovered one of their haunts, and, by attacking it at the stormy season, when the boats cannot ply in the Formosan channel, gained possession of about 20 boats, with a small supply of ammunition. The emperor is not however pleased with such partial success; he rebukes the admiral for having let them increase in such numbers; briefly reminds the governor that he alone is responsible; and bids all quake with awe, and be aroused.

DEFALCATION IN THE REVENUE. The board of revenue reports, that the sums which it has supplied to six provinces, for the relief of the poor and for military objects, since the close of 1830, have occasioned a large defalcation. The manner in which the gazettes are forwarded to the provinces occasions so many errors in figgres, that we are unable to state the real amount. It should be understood, that the provinces always retain a certain amount of revenue for provincial expenses, and forward the rest to Peking;— out of the sum retained they are not merely to pay the ordinary expenses, but, as far as they can, the extraordinary expenses also; subscriptions of private individuals, and donations of rich gentry, who are ambitious of receiving peacock's feathers, &c,—will it is hoped make up the amount; and only when absolutely necessary does the board of revenue defray the expenses of war, or of relief to the starving people. But during the last two years, the provinces of *Kan-suh* and *Hoonan* have had to apply to the board for military expenditure, and four central provinces have been unable to feed their poor; this defalcation has been the consequence. The only way the board know of to prevent such defalcation is by requiring the most rigid economy in all public works,—a branch of expenditure which is already conducted on a sufficiently imperfect scale.

IMPERIAL TERRITORY. The country around the court is always considered as peculiarly imperial territory. This has come down from the fendal times of China, when the monarch was but the first noble.—The governor of *Chih-le* province (which is now called the imperial territory,) has requested an exchange of military officers with *Kan-suh* province, there being few officers in *Chih-le* who have had actual experience of war. His Majesty has accordingly directed a number of exchanges; "but this," he says, "is for the defence of the imperial territory: other provinces must not drag it in as a precedent."

CONTRAST NOT PLEASANT.

We notice the M. P. for Shrewsbury making great exertions in the British house of commons to ensure to the laboring class sufficient grounds for exercise in the great cities;—We wonder what the patriotic Mr. Slaney would say if he saw our respondentia walk, absolutely *the only lawful exercise ground for two hundred men*, and they above the ordinary class of laborers, though with their pen they

labour hard enough. The contrast of ideas produced in the minds of us "hen cooped" residents in Canton by such names as the *ramparts* of Calais and Dijon, of Metz, with its rivers and smiling vineyards; the park and valle Vert at Brussells; the charming and verdant paths of the Spa.;—the Prater, the Pincian hill, is any thing but pleasing. These we cannot have! but if a place on the bleak hill-side above the city (uninhabited even by goats) was allowed us, there would be fewer yellow faces, and fewer applications to doctors. *(From a correspondent.)*

TRADE BETWEEN BENGAL AND CHINA.

IMPORTS.

Our Imports from China have not been for a long series of years so depressed as in 1831-32, and although the aggregate value during the last year exhibits an increase of Sa. Rs. 17,75,120¼, compared with the preceding twelve-months, yet the amount of Merchandize imported is but an excess of Sa. Rs. 2,28,272, which is much the same as in 1830-31. The principal increase is in Treasure, being Sa. Rs. 15,46,849¼ above 1831-32.

The augmentation on Merchandize owes itself chiefly to increased Imports of Chilian Copper, Silk Piece Goods, (including China Punjees or Corahs unfit for this market, and sent on to Europe,) Nankeens (wolly re-exported to Lisbon). On Camphor the increase is 632¾ Bz. mds., value Sa. Rs. 24,399, and the quantity of Cassia is nearly doubled. China root and Galingal also partake of increase, and Tea has been largely imported towards the latter end of the last year, and extensively re-exported to France, Lisbon, and the Isle of France.

British Cotton Twist, brought originally from Europe on the Honorable Company's ships, and bought up in China on reasonable terms, has been successfully introduced in this market, amounting to lbs. 1,51,185, value Sa. Rs. 1,03,023, against similar consignments in 1831-32, amounting to 84,000 lbs. value 72,750 Rs.

Species of Merchandize.		Quantity.		Value in Sa. Rs.	
		1831-32.	1832-33.	1831-32.	1832-23.
Copper,	Bz. mds.	3,649½	8,292¾	1,14,493	2,56,143
Block Tin,	..	..	272	..	4,820
Quicksilver,	..	..	603½	..	48,287
Ironmongery,	..	..	..	9,436	1,104
Silk Piece Goods,	ps.	3,494	5,534	47,796	79,295
Nankeens,	..	22,060	40,120	19,913	40,220
Alum,	Bz. mds.	23,788	2,968	50,365	8,528
Aniseed,	..	95	45	1,244	540
Beads and False Pearls,	..	..	..	24,005	12,857
Brass Leaf and Leaf Metal	..	..	..	..	400
Camphor,	..	2¼	635½	116	24,515
Cassia,	..	1,339	2,232½	16,154	30,164
China Root,	..	135½	283	990	2,301
Confectionery, &c.	..	..	..	5,990	2,203
China Petty & Fancy Articles,	..	..	..	46,898	22,015
Earthen and China Ware,	..	..	..	10,977	3,528
Galingall,	..	425½	1,661	3,345	8,305
Sago,	..	36½	..	164	..
Segars and Cheroots,	..	..	..	18,031	3,341
Sugar Candy,	tubs.	3,766½	215	35,202	2,346
Stationary & Coloured Paper,	..	..	..	32,647	19,836
Tea,	..	..	..	1,34,049	1,94,722
Twist, (British,)	lbs	84,000	1,51,185	72,750	1,03,023
Vermilion,	boxes.	601	517	45,115	41,278
All other Articles,	..	..	..	16,276	24,457
Merchandize,	..	..	..	7,05,956	9,34,228
Treasure,	..	..	..	6,65,582½	22,12,431
				13,71,538½	31,46,659
Deduct Imports in 1831-32,		..	..	..	13,71,538½
Increase in 1832-33, Sa. Rs.		..	..	..	17,75,120½

EXPORTS.

The operations of last year in this branch of our Export Trade are marked by decrease in *value* to the extent of Sa. Rr. 14,11,937.

We cannot have a more apt opportunity to demonstrate how very erroneous the principle is of measuring the extent of our commerce by the uncertain *data*,—*value*, without *quantity*.

Here we have an actual *decrease* in the amount *value* of Opium shipped of Sa. Rs. 11,32,087, whilst there is an actual *increase* in the quantity exported amounting to 783 chests!

On Cotton the falling off is 36,416 maunds, and on Saltpetre, Bz. mds. 6,766.

On the other hand augmentation has taken place on Putchuck, to the extent of 3,967 Bz. mds. On Coral re-exported, 18,561 sicca weight. A trial shipment of 200 bales of Fort Gloster Twist has been made, and British Cotton Piece Goods have entered rather more largely into the Export list.

Species of Merchandize.		Quantity.		Value in Sa. Rs.	
		1831-32	1832-33.	1831-32.	1832-3.3
Cotton Twist, (Ft. Gloster,)	bales	..	200	..	12,094
Cotton Piece Goods,	p.	472	..	621	..
Silk Piece Goods,	.	32	..	224	..
Opium,	chests	6,815	7,598	1,06,87,852	95,55,815
Cotton,	Bz. mds	38,696	2,280	3,87,644	22,800
Sugar,	.	78	104	605	596
Saltpetre.	.	9,862	3,096	45,816	16,345
Rice,	.	20,000	33,972	31,625	48,134
Wheat,	.	600	..	600	..
Gram,	.	1,100	776	2,125	1,007
Skins, (Otter & Kangaroo,)	No	..	11,199	..	8,159
Gunnies & Bags,	.	50,000	18,075	4,000	1,588
Putchuck,	Bz. mds	781	4,748	7,119	45,107
RE-EXPORTS.			ps. dzs.		
Cotton Piece Goods, (British),	ps.	1,093	842, 1,600	5,587	8,194
Cotton Twist, (British,)	lbs.	3,256	..	9,490	..
Cochineal,	Bz. mds.	..	13¼	..	4,406
Sandal Wood,	.	150	..	1,647	..
Coral,	Sa. wt.	6,034	24,595	2,039	16,936
Wines,	.	..	Sundries.	3,128	Sundries,
All other Articles,	..	..	..	17,426	22,330
Merchandize,		..	..	1,12,07,448	97,63,511
Treasure,		..	..	..	32,000
				1,12,07,448	97,95,511
				97,95,511	
Decrease in 1832-33,	Sa. Rs.	..	..	14,11,937	

(Bell's comparative view of the external Commerce of Bengal.)

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR DECEMBER.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.		WIND.
1	66	70	30:15	Cloudy with light, latter part fresh breeze.	N a NNW.
2	55	66	30:20	Fine weather, fresh breeze	NNW.
3	54	68	30:15	" " variable light breeze	N a SE.
4	65	68	30:05	Cloudy with light rain at times	E.
5	66	72	30:00	Cloudy with frequent rain, most part a fresh breeze	SE.
6	70	76	29:95	Fine weather, moderate breeze	"
7	70	77	30:00	sultry, light breeze	S a SE.
8	70	77	29:95	Cloudy throughout	"
9	62	58	30:00	Constant rain, fresh breeze	N.
10	50	53	30:10	" " most part fresh breeze	"
11	51	56	30:00	" " moderate breeze	"
12	52	56	30:10	Cloudy with light rain at times, most part a fresh breeze	N a NNW.
13	47	54	30:30	Cloudy,	N a NW.
14	46	55	30:30	Cloudy, fresh breeze	N.
15	47	53	30:35	Fine weather,	N a NW.
16	48	52	30:35	Cloudy with light rain at times,	" "
17	48	58	30:35	Fine weather, " " "	N.
18	52	60	30:30	Cloudy most part " " "	"
19	49	48	30:25	Constant rain " " "	"
20	48	50	30:20	Cloudy with light rain at times	"
21	45	49	30:20	" " " " "	"
22	45	48	30:20	Constant rain	"
23	42	50	30:25	Fine weather,	"
24	40	50	30:30	" fresh breeze	"
25	39	50	30:30	" " "	N a NNE.
26	42	55	30:30	" "	N a NNW.
27	45	60	30:20	" first part moderate " latter	NNW. N a E.
28	50	57	30:15	First part cloudy with moderate breeze; middle and latter fine with fresh breeze.	NNW.
29	45	55	30:20	Fine weather,	" "
30	47	55	30:30	First part cloudy, middle and latter fine with moderate breeze	N a NW.
31	41	51	30:40	Fine weather, fresh breeze	N.

DIED.—At Sea, in October last, Captain DAVID L. SHAW, Commander of the Danish Barque Maria, after an illness of a few days.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will "rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, JANUARY, 14TH 1834. NO. 2. PRICE 25 CENTS.

NOTICE.

BENYOWSKI'S VOGAGES. The 2nd volume of the above work is missing from the Library of a Gentleman in Canton, who will feel obliged to any person who will be the means of restoring it, through the Editor.

FOR SALE.

The Ship CARNATIC, Capt. D. PROODFOOT, burthen 566 Tons, built at Calcutta in 1822, well found in Stores—and now at Whampoa. Apply to WHITEMAN & Co.

Canton, 6th January, 1834.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE.

The SARAH, Captain WHITESIDE, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR MADRAS. The ship CARRON, Capt. Wilson; Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

The following prints at R. EDWARDS'S,"

Officers of the British army &c. &c. Fancy Ball dress and sundry others. 3 *American Hong*.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at

R. MARKWICK & Co's.

NOTICE.

Mr. JOHN MIDDLETON having been admitted a partner in my business, the same will, in future, be carried on under the firm of JOHN TEMPLETON & Co.

JOHN TEMPLETON.

Canton, November 30th, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to intimate that they have lately been appointed AGENTS FOR LLOYD'S at this place.

JOHN TEMPLETON & Co.

Canton, 30th November, 1833.

FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

The EARL OF CLARE, Capt. DALY, to sail soon. For freight apply to

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CANTON.

When a motto is adopted it is a usual though by no means necessary tax on the patience of the readers of a periodical publication to allude to its exciting signification. Mottoes are sometimes used as watchwords—and rallying cries by which the public is to be aroused when a long unvarying course of thought and action has deadened the perception of evil and, consequently, subdued the desire of good. In the motto which graces the head of our columns we are happy to find assertions so true, and sentiments so just—not in the reveries of a poet, or the essays of a recluse—but in a state paper written in the 19th century; it is selected from the celebrated letter of the 12th February 1833, written by the right honorable Charles Grant to the chairman and deputy chairman of the East India company.

His Majesty's government having devoted their serious attention to the free trade with China, and expressed their determination of shielding by the authority of the British crown the extensive and important relations which henceforth will be necessarily formed by British subjects in the Chinese empire, we think it a fit one for the "Canton Register" and rejoice that it is chosen from authority not only just but powerful; and we beg to be permitted to illustrate it by extracting from the same letter the truth that "experience and observation teach never to distrust the power of commercial capital, when free from artificial impediments, to open for itself fresh markets, and to scoop out new channels of operation." Fostered by the British government the true principles of British commerce must ever flourish.

Hos successus alit: possunt quia posse videntur.

A few words in deserved praise of that able paper: it is throughout admirable for its advocation of principle as opposed to interested motives, and arguments of partial expediency. The mere assumption that the China trade, under any circumstances, is absolutely necessary for defraying the territorial expenses of India is absurd. That the government of India and the exclusive trade to China, as possessed by the East India company, have been parts of a combined system, the false principles of which, too long dominant, have rendered the question of it's dissolution complicated and difficult may be true; but that it should be gravely argued that in this, or in any case—principle should give way to private expectations—or a false expediency—that very expediency being the result of former neglect of principle—is surprising. The only question which could ever throw any doubt on the success of the "Free Trade" with China is the degree of protection which would be granted by the British government to its subjects engaged therein: this is a consideration for His Majesty's ministers, and they appear to be fully aware of it's extreme importance.

We are happy to lay before our readers two communications from correspondents whose complete mastery of the Chinese language, knowledge of the laws, and familiar acquaintance with the feelings, habits, and manners of the people of this country, are unequalled. The notice concerning the struggle for kingly power in Cochinchina, albeit not sanctioned by official announcement, is deserving of attention from the inhabitants of this province; and the essay on the constitution of China will be, when concluded, an important document; the pages of the Canton Register will, by containing this essay, be a record of the views of a philosopher concerning this empire, whose judgment of China, it's government and people, is deserving of the highest respect.

Cochinchina. On the 8th instant one of the Canton slips of printed paper, hawked about when extraordinary news is to be published, was sold in the streets. It professed to be founded upon an offical report from *Leen-chow* near *Hae-nan*, and it contained a rather detailed account of the royal family of *Cochinchina*, between two of whom, an uncle and a nephew, there is now a contest for the crown. The affair is thus stated.—"From the time that *Yuen-kwang-chung* obtained the throne it was handed down to the reign of *King-shing*: at which period another *Yuen* arose in *Nung-nae* and usurped the whole country, taking as his title *Kea-lung*. He moved his court to *Foo-chun*, and conferred on a meritorious officer, named *Le-tsung-yue*, the rank of *Tso-keun*, and gave him for his support the region of *Nung-nae*.

Kea-lung gave his younger sister in marriage to the king of Siam.

Kea-lung's eldest son died early, but left two legitimate sons. When *Kea-lung* died, the nation wished to give the throne to the eldest grandson: but the second son of the late monarch, *Ming-ming*, seized the power of the military and by force made him self *King*. The *Tso keun* knew that the kindred would not be safe, he therefore sent privately and took away *Kea-lung's* second grandson, and conveyed him claudestinely to Siam to live with his aunt. It turned out to be the fact that *Ming-ming* murdered the elder sister and a cousin; and said that the *Tso-keun* had sinister motives and schemes of ambition. Soon after the *Tso-keun* died, and left no son. *Ming-ming* destroyed his house and threw his nephew into prison. The region of *Nung-nae* he changed into a province, and sent three great officers to keep possession of it. They changed the old regulations, levied heavy taxes, and impoverished the people. Men's hearts were filled with indignation and resentment. They wished to effect a revolution, but had no leader.

At this juncture *Kea-lung's* second grandson, then in Siam, heard of these proceedings and immediately returned. On the 17th of the 5th moon of this year. (July 4th 1838) he entered *Nung-nae*. The foreign chieftains far and near, the army and the people, all strove to join him. They put to death the three great officers who had taken possession; liberated all the persons who had been thrown into prison, and offered sacrifices at the tomb of the *Tso-keun*. Thus they possessed a region extending seven hundred Chinese miles. On the second of the sixth moon (July 19th) the grandson proclaimed himself the *King* of *Nung nae*. Six provinces, *Kea-ting* &c. with their towns, in succession submitted to *Nung-nae*.

It is reported that the Siamese have sent troops to assist, and it was intended to attack immediately the royal residence *Foo-chun*. In the mean time *Ming-ming* had ordered upwards of fifty ships of war to be got ready; and about four thousand troops to collect at *Ma-le*. No engagement had taken place. It is said that *Nung-nae's* soldiers are veterans, and his supplies abundant; that high and low are of one mind; that he has formed alliances with powerful neighbours; that the passes are all well secured, and that warfare and calamity will be the necessary result for no one knows how long a period. Although the affair is still at a distance from China, ships with a fair wind can sail 2000 le in a day and a night; and, moreover, the accomplices of *Le-wei-leang*, the late rebel who has been seized, are lurking about among the hills and vallies. It is impossible to foretel how things will turn out. The frontiers between China and these foreigners should be guarded with care."—Here ends our farthing chronicle. We hear that the governor of Canton has sent 2000 men to the help of *Ming-ming*.

(From a correspondent.)

CONSTITUTION OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

(From a correspondent.)

Continual changes cloud at the present period the political horizon; new governments are modelled, the ancient totter, while Europe is in a state of convulsion. We have lived to see the feudal system entailed upon us by our germanic ancestors destroyed, the sanctuary of royalty profaned, and aristocracy buried amongst the ruins of kings palaces. If we look at the transatlantic regions we are still more surprised. These countries have almost all gained their independence, and created a new era in the history of the world. The strong holds of despotism established on the banks of the Ebro, on the frontiers of Asia, the Danube and Adriatic, will be swept away by the irresistible torrent of the march of intellect. In vain we recall to our memory past ages: they are no more; our ancient constitutions are under-going the same fate which, long ago, the Babylonian, Persian, Grecian, and Roman monarchies have suffered. There is nothing abiding in this sublunar world. Let us not look back with vain regret upon the state of things in times of yore, nor be elated with the new order; the wise amongst mankind will accommodate themselves to all changes, and improve upon the constant alterations.

The Chinese empire alone forms an exception to the general course of all human institutions. Though repeatedly subdued and reconquered, its constitution has, with slight alterations, remained the same for ages. The same barbarians who sapped the foundation of the Roman empire, and laid the whole of Europe waste, have overan China, have conquered this numerous nation, but never annihilated its political institution. In giving an outline of this curious fabric we wish to follow native authorities, exhibit the theory of an ancient patriarchical government, and view with impartiality the celestial empire.

We are aware of the supremacy the pope arrogates. He may consider himself the divine vicegerent upon earth, but the celestial empire contests with him this exalted dignity. In speaking of their native country, the Chinese philosophers call the empire *Teen-hea (under heaven*—the world.) The dual powers,—heaven and earth standing in the most intimate relation with one another, this empire bears the reflecting image of the material heavens, and assumes therefore the title of *Teen-chaou*,—Celestial Empire—or dynasty. To render this notion still more probable to the senses, the celestial goverment has paid particular attention to the starry heavens, and imitated in the architecture of its palaces, temples, and cities, in the chariots and standards of its army, this grand pattern. Thus, raised far above these terrestrial spheres, it has received from the azure heavens—the great office of maintaining justice and order upon earth. All the countries of the globe are under its jurisdiction, and it is an unexampled display of forbearance to permit the existence of independant states. They ought to be conquered and brought under the immediate celestial sway; but the consideration of their being inhabited by petty barbarian nations, and ruled by insignificant barbarian chiefs, moves the compassion of the celestial manarch to view them with tenderness, and only to interfere when the great principles of equity have been violated. States who are refractory ought to be extirpated from the earth. The celestial goverment has occasionally given a warning example, but tender compassion is the ruling principle, and therefore they escape this just punishment. To pacify the whole earth is the great object of this Urania; all wars are waged to arrive at this end; and, like Napoleon, the emperor of China subjects nations for the general pacification of the world. But though the celestial empire rules over the four seas, and keeps all nations in subjection; though constant cares for the whole of mankind agitate the imperial breast, the fierce and fraudulent barbarians often resist the will of heaven; according to the proverb they ought to perish, whilst those who accord with the heavenly decree will prosper. This will of heaven is the holy decree of heaven's son, from whom every authority upon earth is derived. All kings of the globe ought to receive their investiture from this political pope, and to hasten with tribute to the dragon's throne. Yet this show of loyalty is, like so many other duties, neglected by the major part of rude barbarians, whose stupidity does not comprehend the whole extent of celestial dignity. The Chinese empire is fully aware of the miserable state of all barbarians. They are rude, and infected with enormous vices; and, unless they experience the transforming influence of the celestial empire, they scarcely deserve any notice as men and as nations;

few barbarians only have profited by this generous offer; the world, therefore, still remains deluged with barbarians; the period of general happiness by the spread of celestial principles is still very far distant. Yea, there is little approach towards these glorious times, since the western barbarians are vain in their imaginations, and pretend to be in possession of true civilisation, whilst looking with contempt upon the laws and institutions of the celestial empire.

We may smile at these utopian ideas; we may be reminded that other uncivilised nations in Asia and Africa entertain the same arrogant ideas of their own importance: but the Chinese reduce this high flown theory into practice in their intercourse with foreigners. Conscious of their being the largest nation of the world, of possessing the most ancient literature, laws and institutions, of bearing at least the semblance of an highly civilised nation, they are easily induced to believe that they are the arbiters of the world. Their territory is of very great extent; if we except the rulers of the Siberian ice fields, they claim the greatest part of the earth as their own. When the Mongol conqueror, Kublai, sat upon the Chinese throne, he swayed entire Asia, a few countries excepted; his vassals ruled over Russia, and a part of Poland owned his sceptre. The present dynasty cannot claim an equal share as their own, but its possessions vie in extent with thegreatest empires which have existed on earth. The whole of China, Mantchouria, Mongolia, Soungoria, and Thibet, constitute this unwieldy realm. China proper can boast a population of 360 millions; Mongolia its prolific tribes; Thibet its sanctity as the seat of the Grand Lama; and Mantchouria of having given a line of illustrious emperors to eastern Asia. Soungoria, inhabited by the Turkish and Hunnic tribes, whose ancestors once made Europe tremble, lies prostrate before its conquerors. It would be extraordinary that the Chinese should not assume a high tone when they view their own large empire, and compare it with the possessions of other nations. But this huge mass of buildings is less able to withstand a violent shock, than many a petty kingdom of ephemeral date. No political tempests, like those which have raged in Europe, have lately disturbed Asia since the invasion of the Mantchoos, who conquered with a handful of men the most numerous nation; peace has reigned in these regions; petty wars waged on the fronteirs, or against rebels, have never affected the general tranquility. The Mantchoos have lost their martial spirit; the Chinese army and navy were never formidable, but are now a mere shadow; the empire maintains its dignity because there is nobody to dispute it. What would become of the celestial empire, if their northern neighbours chose to prescribe laws at Peking as well as at Constantinople? if the English maritime power dictated a commercial treaty? It is well for China, that it always has been viewed with awe by foreigners. The panegyrics of the Jesuits have induced Europeans to believe that its resources and power are immense; we have been taught obedience to its injunctions, and respected the prohibitory laws against free international intercourse. But, notwithstanding this voluntary obedience, the Chinese government has always been afraid of a foreign invasion. The emperor could not persuade himself that Europeans would tremble at the injunctions of a government which had been repeatedly subverted by a handful of barbarians. How could he persuade himself that other nations would obey his arbitrary laws, which he had no power to inforce? In case of an attack by a naval power, he knew very well that he had not the means to retaliate, he could never carry the war beyond the frontiers of Cochinchina; for how should his valiant naval officers find the way to the country of the enemy? yea, he ought to have known that his whole navy, consisting of about 1000 vessels, was no match for a single frigate: he trembled therefore, when Europeans were struck with his great numerical strength. The English vessels approached the mouth of the Pih-ho; *Kea-king* was apprehensive that they wished to dictate a commercial treaty; he really believed that those who had the power to demand would not stoop to petition; but when he was undeceived, he immediately pursued the same plan which all his ancestors had adopted, that of humbling barbarians in the eyes of the nation; and, to free himself and the state from all danger, he laid the whole blame of the ignominious treatment of a tribute bearer upon his officers, and expressed his deep regret for having been deceived. It is to no purpose to show the officers of government that it is neither the wish nor interest of foreigners to make conquests: this fear is innate; the fierceness of a barbarian is a proverb, and as lying is a second nature to them, both their craftiness and valour are formidable. We may naturally ask, how is this dread consistent with their notions of political supremacy? and we have only to answer to this as well as to similar remarks, that Chinese theory widely differs from their daily practise. Their superiority a priori is incontestable; the celestial empire is invincible, for it is upon record; but occasional humiliations are to be dreaded just in the same degree as tempests and droughts, sent by the same azure heavens, which nevertheless stand in the most intimate connection with their earthly confederate.

At the head of the whole empire stands heavens son, (*Teën-tsze*) the dragon, august, and supreme emperor. In his imperial capacity he is the representative of heaven, and the umpire of the world. As a ruler he is the father of his people, sent by heaven to cherish them with paternal tenderness, to inculcate filial piety, and to provide for their bodies and souls. In the whole universe he has no superiors but heaven, earth, and his ancestors; the latter are on a par with the dual powers. For his acts he is only responsible to the azure heavens, to them he states his complaints, their decrees he promulgates, in their behalf he acts. All authority and offices emanate from him alone. Sole despot of the nation, his will is law; there is no appeal from his decision; the feeble voice of parasitic censors may urge in vain an alteration in his will: as the lord of life and death, he is peerless amongst the despots of the globe. But his power is not bounded by this world; he can canonize and degrade the objects of his compassion and the victims of his displeasure; his brother at Rome has no greater privileges to bestow than heavens son at Peking. As there is no higher power than the emperor, he has a celestial right to bestow dignities, and to render the memory of his worthies renowned throughout all ages.

The Chinese despot holds not, like many other eastern princes, a nominal rank, but on the contrary he may be said to rule the empire solely. There is nothing of importance done which does not originate in him. But he has divided the cares of government, though he moves the whole machinery. There have been exceptions to this general rule when weak princes sat upon the throne, but the Chinese constitution lodges the whole executive power in the hands of the emperor: good princes ought to rule the empire with the same ease as they turn their fingers in the palms of their hands.

Notwithstanding this dreadful power, lodged in the hands of a single individual, the emperor is at the same time the father of the nation. All his actions are prompted by paternal kindness; with reluctance he uses the rod; but even when he has to punish his children severely, it is tender compassion which moves his breast, and mitigates the chastisement. He imitates the azure heavens, which shower down blessings upon this sublunar world; the cares for every individual find a place in his paternal bosom. In theory China has a patriarchical government, the duty of a father devolves upon the governor of a province; the principal magistrates of a *Foo* and *Heën*, all are fathers to the people entrusted to their care, though they are generally tyrants. Nothing but the name of this primeval institution remains, whilst the arbitrary acts of this paternal government give the lie to this profession.

If would be very difficult to maintain this despotic sway, if the Chinese were not a nation patient in suffering oppression. It is well understood that those in power will avail themselves of the *meaning of a name*; a list is drawn up on purpose, from which the emperor at his accession to the throne chooses one to denote his reign. These are generally splendid titles expressive of the imaginary happiness and glory of their government. After the decease the imperial manes rise in rank, and the shades of the ancestors receive another high-

sounding name. The greatest care is at the same time bestowed upon giving names to the imperial family; they are occasionally changed according to the whim of the emperor. *Yung-ching*, for instance, being ashamed of the bad behaviour of his brothers, who in his opinion were worthy of death, changed the name of one of them to *Sih-sze-hih*,—shut up to ponder in darkness. The successive lines of the emperors have particular patronymics attached to their own.

The Emperor bestows particular care that his kindred should be well educated. They are instructed in both the Mantchoo and Chinese language, and taught horsemanship, archery, and military exercises. An examination, at which the greatest personages in the empire are present, is annually instituted, and all those who excel in any of the branches rise in rank.

At the head of the board for the management of the affairs of the imperial kindred, the *Sung-jin-poo*—is the first nobleman of the empire—a *Tsin-wang*. The more distant relations are under the guardianship of minor officers, but all must be conspicuous by their virtues and talents. There is also a particular treasure for the maintenance of the members, independant of the imperial treasure. Officers are intrusted to provide for those who are fatherless; the marriages and burials are defrayed from this treasure, but the sums granted are very small and inadequate to the wants of those who receive the gratuity. It is rather astonishing that the imperial kinsmen are not exempt from the bastinado, hat the punishment may be commuted into fines, and in degrading the offenders. In cases of treason and more grievous offences, the emperor himself dictates the punishment. The nearest relations can be degraded to the rank of the people: when such a sentence is passed they exchange ther yellow girdle for a red one.

The present dynasty has bestowed 12 titles of nobility upon the members of the imperial family: these ranks have again their gradations. The highest rank is that of *Hoshih-tsin-wang*, the lowest *Fung-gan-tseang-keun*. This may be considered the hereditary imperial nobility, for the firstborn inherits the title of his father under the imperial sanction, whilst the lower nobility descends in its rank until it becomes extinct. The other members of a noble family, who have no claim to primogeniture, obtain a lower rank of nobility than their parents possessed: thus they amalgamate with the common people within a few generations. The ladies of the imperial kindred have likewise their respective ranks and titles, of which the highest is called *Fuh-tsin*, the lowest *Kung-jin*. The regulations for the maintenance of the heraldry-laws are very strict; however, one nod from the autocrat, an accusation brought before his throne, may ruin the noblest families, and degrade them to the level of the people. As no considerable emoluments are attached to the rank of a nobleman, and as a noble birth does not open the road to preferment, nobility is not in high estimation; the imperial favour is the great boon for which the lowest peasant as well as the highest *Wang*-or king has to strive, if they wish to obtain honors and riches.

The privy council or cabinet, *Nuy-ko*, determines upon all important national affairs, but the imperial sanction and the assent of the presidents of the six tribunals, and of the *She-leangs* of the tribunal of rites must first be obtained, previous to putting their resolutions into execution. At the head of this council are two prime ministers, *Ta-heo-sze*, one a *Mantchoo* and the other a Chinese, two ministers, two presidents, and a great number of inferior officers and clerks.

(To be continued)

NEWSPAPERS.

When Roger L'Estrange (who, soon after the restoration of Charles II., was appointed to the odious office of "surveyor of the printing presses") set up, in 1663, his "Intelligencer," he announced that, "One book a week may be expected to be published every Thursday, and finished upon the Tuesday night, leaving Wednesday entire for the printing it off." The "Intelligencer" preceded the "London Gazette" about two years, being, like the Gazette, published "with privilege." This paper, of which there is a copy in the British Museum, consists of four pages, about the size of the pages of the "Companion to the Newspaper," but equal in matter to a little more than two pages of the "Companion."—As it occupied all Wednesday in printing off, all Tuesday was employed in completing the arrangement of the information it contained; and thus, this very slender allowance of news, which the public of London could purchase on the Thursday, was not of a more recent date than the previous Monday. The post then did not go every day; and it went very slowly when it did go: so that in many parts of the kingdom, the "Intelligencer" of August 31th, 1663, (the date of the first number,) would be still fresh on the following 30th of September. The title of this newspaper imports that it was published "for the satisfation and information of the people;" but their rulers were not very anxious to promote this information and satisfaction, for the privileged author of the "Intelligencer" says, in his first number, "As to the point of printed intelligence, I do declare myself, that supposing the press in order, the people in their right wits, and news, or no news, to be the question, a public Mercury should never have my vote; because I think it makes the multitude too familiar with the actions and counsels of their superiors, too pragmatical and censorious, and gives them not only an itch, but a kind of colourable right and licence to be meddling with the government." The people, however, were not to be stinted in the extent and quality of their information after the fashion of this writer; for, in spite of privileges and surveyors of the press, by the beginning of the next century, before a stamp was required upon newspapers, there were published in London one daily paper, fifteen three times a week, and two twice a week. About this period, provincial papers first began to appear.

The desire of news from the capital, on the part of the wealthier country residents, and probably the false information and the impertinence of the news-writers, led to the common establishment of a very curious trade,—that of a news correspondent, who, for a subscription of three or four pounds per annum, wrote a letter of news every post-day to his subscribers in the country. This profession probably existed in the reign of James I.; for in Ben Jonson's play "The Staple of News," written in the first year of Charles I., we have a very curious and amusing description of an office of news manufacturers:

> "This is the outer room where my clerks sit,
> And keep their sides, the Register i' the midst;
> The Examiner, he sits private there, within;
> And here I have my several rolls and files
> Of news by the alphabet, and all put up
> Under their heads."

The news thus communicated appears to have fallen into as much disrepute as the public news. In the advertisement announcing the first number of the "Evening Post," (September 6th, 1709) it is said, "There must be three or four pounds per annum paid by those gentlemen who are out of town, for written news, which is so far, generally, from having any probability of matter of fact in it, that it is frequently stuffed up with a *We hear &c.*; or, *an eminent Jew merchant has received a letter &c.*; being nothing more than downright fiction." The same advertisement, speaking of the published papers, says, "We read more of our own affairs in the Dutch papers than in any of our own." The trade of a news correspondent seems to have suggested a sort of union of written news and published news; for towards the end of the seventeenth century, we have *news-letters* printed in type to imitate writing. The most famous of these was that commenced by Ichabod Dawks, in 1696, the first number of which was thus announced: "This letter will be done upon good writing-paper, and blank space left, that any gentleman may write his own private business. It does undoubtedly exceed the best of the *written news*, contains double the quantity, is read with abundance more ease and pleasure and will be useful to improve the younger sort in writing a curious hand." *(Companion to the Newspaper.)*

BIRTH.—At Macao, the lady of J. B. Thornhill Esq. of a son.

NOTICE.

Subscription to the CANTON REGISTER and GENERAL PRICE CURRENT, Sp. Drs. 4 per quarter. Single numbers of each are to be purchased, price 25 cents, at Messers R. Markwich and Co. and Mr. Robert Edwards Canton, and at Messers R. Markwich and Co. Macao.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will "rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, JANUARY, 21ST 1834. NO. 3. PRICE 25 CENTS.

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CANTON.

The American vessel, PIONEER, arrived on the 16th instant, having left Gibralter on the 30th of July. The only English news of any interest that we have been able to glean is that the 8th of July was fixed for the second reading of the Indian bill in the house of lords.

From a manuscript letter, brought by the American Vessel Pioneer, we extract the following account of the insurrection in Lisbon.

"The accounts from Madrid agree in confirming the "news of an insurrection in Lisbon during the 14th, 15th, "and 16th, of the present month (July) on which days there "was much fighting between a body of the police and friars "united, and the troops and populace; the latter, however, "remained conquerors, re-establishing the Queen's govern-"ment so completely that when the royal fleet entered the "Tagus all was concluded; the streets of Lisbon were yet "strewed with dead bodies."

Gibralter 24th July 1833.

"On the 5th July the Miguelites attacked Oporto, but "were totally repulsed with considerable loss, for which "service the Conde de Saldanha was promoted to the rank "of Lieutenant General."

The following letter has been handed to us by a correspondent, and it's subject-matter may be as interesting to our readers as the narration of any other local incident, particularly as it relates to the personal liberty of every foreigner who is resident in Canton.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,

It is known, altho I must confess not very generally, that sometime in the month of November last two commanders of the honorable company's ships, who were on their passage from Macao to Canton, were seized by some petty rowboat-mandarin, themselves confined for a time, and their trunks and writing-desks, &c. taken from them, and conveyed into the provincial capital, where the locks were forced open, and the wearing apparel, papers, letters &c. strictly overhauled, and detained for four or five days in spite of the repeated applications made by the hongmerchants under orders of the chief of the British factory; it is true, their luggage was at last returned, wearing apparel, papers, letters, putrid food—the remains of their provisions—all mixed up together in one general mass! The manner of returning these raptas praedas was most contemptuous on the part of the Chinese officer who sent them to the British factory; and the local government has in this case proved that foreigners, under the present system of trade, are prepared to submit to gross indignities rather than peril it's interruption.

Now, Mr Editor, on referring to the pages of your valuable Register, which I have very carefully bound up, I find that in the latter part of 1829, when most of the foreign authorities were at Macao, two officers of the H. C. S. Vansittart were seized under similar circumstances. One country ship only was at Whampoa; what were the proceedings of the few private British merchants then in Canton? why, by their immediate, spirited, and patriotic efforts, they speedily succeeded not only in procuring the release of their confined countrymen, but the instant and severe punishment of their lawless detainers. How is this to be accounted for Mr. Editor? are the liberties of foreigners less respected now than they were then? is the present Viceroy less propitious to them than was our old friend, LE? or are we to look for the cause in the supineness of the authorities for the time being? I am afraid the latter is the true inference; it

sounding name. The greatest care is at the same time bestowed upon giving names to the imperial family; they are occasionally changed according to the whim of the emperor. *Yung-ching*, for instance, being ashamed of the bad behaviour of his brothers, who in his opinion were worthy of death, changed the name of one of them to *Sih-sze-hih*,—shut up to ponder in darkness. The successive lines of the emperors have particular patronymics attached to their own.

The Emperor bestows particular care that his kindred should be well educated. They are instructed in both the Mantchoo and Chinese language, and taught horsemanship, archery, and military exercises. An examination, at which the greatest personages in the empire are present, is annually instituted, and all those who excel in any of the branches rise in rank.

At the head of the board for the management of the affairs of the imperial kindred, the *Sung-jin-poo*—is the first nobleman of the empire—a *Tsin-wang*. The more distant relations are under the guardianship of minor officers, but all must be conspicuons by their virtues and talents. There is also a particular treasure for the maintenance of the members, independant of the imperial treasure. Officers are intrusted to provide for those who are fatherless; the marriages and burials are defrayed from this treasure, but the sums granted are very small and inadequate to the wants of those who receive the gratuity. It is rather astonishing that the imperial kinsmen are not exempt from the bastinado, hat the punishment may be commuted into fines, and in degrading the offenders. In cases of treason and more grievous offences, the emperor himself dictates the punishment. The nearest relations can be degraded to the rank of the people: when such a sentence is passed they exchange ther yellow girdle for a red one.

The present dynasty has bestowed 12 titles of nobility upon the members of the imperial family: these ranks have again their gradations. The highest rank is that of *Hoshih-tsin-wang*, the lowest *Fung-gan-tseang-keun*. This may be considered the hereditary imperial nobility, for the firstborn inherits the title of his father under the imperial sanction, whilst the lower nobility descends in its rank until it becomes extinct. The other members of a noble family, who have no claim to primogeniture, obtain a lower rank of nobility than their parents possessed: thus they amalgamate with the common people within a few generations. The ladies of the imperial kindred have likewise their respective ranks and titles, of which the highest is called *Fuh-tsin*, the lowest *Kung-jin*. The regulations for the maintenance of the heraldry-laws are very strict; however, one nod from the autocrat, an accusation brought before his throne, may ruin the noblest families, and degrade them to the level of the people. As no considerable emoluments are attached to the rank of a nobleman, and as a noble birth does not open the road to preferment, nobility is not in high estimation; the imperial favour is the great boon for which the lowest peasant as well as the highest *Wang*-or king has to strive, if they wish to obtain honors and riches.

The privy council or cabinet, *Nuy-ko*, determines upon all important national affairs, but the imperial sanction and the assent of the presidents of the six tribunals, and of the *She-leangs* of the tribunal of rites must first be obtained, previous to putting their resolutions into excution. At the head of this council are two prime ministers, *Ta-heo-sze*, one a *Mantchoo* and the other a Chinese, two ministers, two presidents, and a great number of inferior officers and clerks. *(To be continued)*

NEWSPAPERS.

When Roger L'Estrange (who, soon after the restoration of Charles II., was appointed to the odious office of "surveyor of the printing presses") set up, in 1663, his "Intelligencer," he announced that, "One book a week may be expected to be published every Thursday, and finished upon the Tuesday night, leaving Wednesday entire for the printing it off." The "Intelligencer" preceded the "London Gazette" about two years, being, like the Gazette, published "with privilege." This paper, of which there is a copy in the British Museum, consists of four pages, about the size of the pages of the "Companion to the Newspaper," but equal in matter to a little more than two pages of the "Companion."—As it occupied all Wednesday in printing off, all Tuesday was employed in completing the arrangement of the information it contained; and thus, this very slender allowance of news, which the public of London could purchase on the Thursday, was not of a more recent date than the previous Monday. The post then did not go every day; and it went very slowly when it did go: so that in many parts of the kingdom, the "Intelligencer" of August 31th, 1663, (the date of the first number,) would be still fresh on the following 30th of September. The title of this newspaper imports that it was published "for the satisfation and information of the people;" but their rulers were not very anxious to promote this information and satisfaction, for the privileged author of the "Intelligencer" says, in his first number, "As to the point of printed intelligence, I do declare myself, that supposing the press in order, the people in their right wits, and news, or no news, to be the question, a public Mercury should never have my vote; because I think it makes the multitude too familiar with the actions and counsels of their superiors, too pragmatical and censorious, and gives them not only an itch, but a kind of colourable right and licence to be meddling with the government." The people, however, were not to be stinted in the extent and quality of their information after the fashion of this writer; for, in spite of privileges and surveyors of the press, by the beginning of the next century, before a stamp was required upon newspapers, there were published in London one daily paper, fifteen three times a week, and two twice a week. About this period, provincial papers first began to appear.

The desire of news from the capital, on the part of the wealthier country residents, and probably the false information and the impertinence of the news-writers, led to the common establishment of a very curious trade,—that of a news correspondent, who, for a subscription of three or four pounds per annum, wrote a latter of news every post-day to his subscribers in the country. This profession probably existed in the reign of James I.; for in Ben Jonson's play "The Staple of News," written in the first year of Charles I., we have a very curious and amusing description of an office of news manufacturers:

> "This is the outer room where my clerks sit,
> And keep their sides, the Register i' the midst;
> The Examiner, he sits private there, within;
> And here I have my several rolls and files
> Of news by the alphabet, and all put up
> Under their heads."

The news thus communicated appears to have fallen into as much disrepute as the public news. In the advertisement announcing the first number of the "Evening Post," (September 6th, 1709) it is said, "There must be three or four pounds per annum paid by those gentlemen who are out of town, for written news, which is so far, generally, from having any probability of matter of fact in it, that it is frequently stuffed up with a *We hear &c.*; or, *an eminent Jew merchant has received a letter &c.*; being nothing more than downright fiction." The same advertisement, speaking of the published papers, says, "We read more of our own affairs in the Dutch papers than in any of our own." The trade of a news correspondent seems to have suggested a sort of union of written news and published news; for towards the end of the seventeenth century, we have *news-letters* printed in type to imitate writing. The most famous of these was that commenced by Ichabod Dawks, in 1696, the first number of which was thus announced: "This letter will be done upon good writing-paper, and blank space left, that any gentleman may write his own private business. It does undoubtedly exceed the best of the *written news*, contains double the quantity, is read with abundance more ease and pleasure and will be useful to improve the younger sort in writing a curious hand." *(Companion to the Newspaper.)*

BIRTH.—At Macao, the lady of J. B. Thornhill Esq. of a son.

NOTICE.

Subscription to the CANTON REGISTER and GENERAL PRICE CURRENT, Sp. Drs. 4 per quarter. Single numbers of each are to be purchased, price 25 cents, at Messers R. Markwich and Co. and Mr. Robert Edwards Canton, and at Messers R. Markwich and Co. Macao.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will "rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY. JANUARY. 21st 1834. NO. 3. PRICE 25 CENTS.

NOTICE.

BENYOWSKI'S VOGAGES. The 2nd volume of the above work is missing from the Library of a Gentleman in Canton, who will feel obliged to any person who will be the means of restoring it, through the Editor.

FOR SALE.

The Ship CARNATIC, Capt. D. PROODFOOT, burthen 566 Tons, built at Calcutta in 1822, well found in Stores, and now at Whampoa. Apply to WHITEMAN & Co.

Canton, 6th January, 1834.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE.

The SARAH, Captain WHITESIDE, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR MADRAS. The ship CARRON, Capt. WILSON Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

The following prints at R. EDWARDS'S,
Officers of the British army &c. &c. Fancy Ball dress and sundry others. 3 *American Hong*.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at
R. MARKWICK & Co's.

NOTICE.

Mr. JOHN MIDDLETON having been admitted a partner in my business, the same will, in future, be carried on under the firm of JOHN TEMPLETON & Co.

JOHN TEMPLETON.

Canton, November 30th, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to intimate that they have lately been appointed AGENTS FOR LLOYD'S at this place.

JOHN TEMPLETON & Co.

Canton, 30th November, 1833.

FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

The EARL OF CLARE, Capt. DALY, to sail soon. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR PORTS IN ALTA CALIFORNIA, AND MAZATLAN.

A few tons of light Goods can be received on freight for the above Port on application to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

CANTON.

The American vessel, PIONEER, arrived on the 16th instant, having left Gibralter on the 30th of July. The only English news of any interest that we have been able to glean is that the 8th of July was fixed for the second reading of the Indian bill in the house of lords.

From a manuscript letter, brought by the American Vessel Pioneer, we extract the following account of the insurrection in Lisbon.

"The accounts from Madrid agree in confirming the "news of an insurrection in Lisbon during the 14th, 15th, "and 16th, of the present month (July) on which days there "was much fighting between a body of the police and friars "united, and the troops and populace; the latter, however, "remained conquerors, re-establishing the Queen's govern- "ment so completely that when the royal fleet entered the "Tagus all was concluded; the streets of Lisbon were yet "strewed with dead bodies."

Gibralter 24th July 1833.

"On the 5th July the Miguelites attacked Oporto, but "were totally repulsed with considerable loss, for which "service the Conde de Saldanha was promoted to the rank "of Lieutenant General."

The following letter has been handed to us by a correspondent, and it's subject-matter may be as interesting to our readers as the narration of any other local incident, particularly as it relates to the personal liberty of every foreigner who is resident in Canton.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

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It is known, altho I must confess not very generally, that sometime in the month of November last two commanders of the honorable company's ships, who were on their passage from Macao to Canton, were seized by some petty rowboat-mandarin, themselves confined for a time, and their trunks and writing-desks, &c. taken from them, and conveyed into the provincial capital, where the locks were forced open, and the wearing apparel, papers, letters &c. strictly overhauled, and detained for four or five days in spite of the repeated applications made by the hongmerchants under orders of the chief of the British factory; it is true, their luggage was at last returned, wearing apparel, papers, letters, putrid food,—the remains of their provisions—all mixed up together in one general mass! The manner of returning these raptas praedas was most contemptuous on the part of the Chinese officer who sent them to the British factory; and the local government has in this case proved that foreigners, under the present system of trade, are prepared to submit to gross indignities rather than peril it's interruption.

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being universally admitted that the present Governor is actuated by kind and liberal feelings to foreigners generally, but the hoppo is exactly the reverse; and I believe no application has been made to the former on the subject. Moreover, Mr. Editor, I have heard it whispered that when our late chief, and some of his friends, visited Macao, the hoppo, on their return, accused them of flying clandestinely from Canton, and scolded them roundly for presuming to depart without permission being first asked and obtained.

These seizures may again occur, and I hope and trust that when the authorities arrive who are to coerce, that they may also be able and willing to protect us; in the meanwhile it may be some comfort to our friends to know that, even should the consul not arrive so early as expected, foreigners have the means of obtaining redress of grievances by their own independant exertions in a good cause, and often even in a doubtful one.

Iremain, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
A. B. C.

We have referred to the "Canton Register" for an account of the seizure of the officers of the Vansittart in 1829; and we now republish it with the edict issued by the hoppo on the occasion.

From the Canton Register December 22nd 1829.

TWO FOREIGNERS CAPTURED ON THE RIVER.

A most audacious attack has lately been made upon two foreign Gentlemen coming up to Whampoa in a Comprador's boat, by one of the petty Mandarins who infest the river.

These low officers under the brief authority they possess, have long practised the grossest insolence towards foreigners, who have been peaceably on their passage to and from Canton, in Comprador's and other boats, against which it appears there has never been any lawful prohibition.

In the present instance the boat was seized, the Comprador and his people severely beaten, and the Gentlemen most ignominiously threatened with chains, and to be stripped and have cold water thrown over them (the Thermometer was between 40 and 50) a refinement of insult and torture we were before unacquainted with, until an order was extorted from them for 300 dollars, not then releasing them however, but detaining them until they should receive the money; and thus protracting the period of their captivity.

Two men with greater simplicity than is usually found the companion of villany, were the bearers of this order, which on the circumstances being ascertained, was refused payment by the Gentleman to whom it was addressed. He very prudently secured the bearers of it, calling upon the hong merchants and linguists to deposit them in safe custody, which however they refused. In the mean time a very spirited representation was made to the Viceroy, requesting that the foreigners, if they had infringed the laws, might either be tried before the proper tribunal, or immediately released; and on the circumstances coming to his Excellency's knowledge, he sent his own runners to take charge of the men, after they had been twenty four hours locked up in a private room; issuing an order at the same time to the Namhoy-une to take them into his custody, and immediately to despatch a force to bring their companions in crime, and the two foreign gentlemen to Canton. But from some neglect on the part of this inferior magistrate, who had very recently been appointed to his office, three days had elapsed without any thing being done; when the whole of the European residents at Canton addressed a letter to the Viceroy complaining of the delay, and hinting at a rescue of the parties detained.

The hong merchants were afraid to present this second application to His Excellency; but it had the desired effect; as the Namhoy-une finding he had neglected his duty, despatched an armed boat in the middle of the night; and on the seventh day, the whole party with the exception of one man who had absconded, were brought up to Canton. On their arrival the Namhoy repaired to the boat, and through the medium of the linguists examined the foreigners and dismissed them; while the captain of the boat and his crew were taken to prison in chains. We understand the trial of these men has been delayed to give time for the apprehension of their missing companion, who having been several times in England, spoke the language fluently, and acted as interpreter, and proposer of different schemes for the liberation of the foreigners detained.

We regret that so much lukewarmness and indifference should have been manifested by the hong merchants and linguists on this occasion; but have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the strong desire evinced by the Viceroy to grant immediate redress. And the Hoppo, as if desirous of ingratiating himself with foreigners, commenced his administration by issuing the following edict, in which although no allusion is made to this affair nor any mention of interruption from mandarin boats; yet as it evidently arose out of it, we trust this edict will tend greatly to protect foreigners from similar aggressions in future.

CHUNG, the Hoppo, concerning foreigners going up and down the river, issued 18th December 1829.

Chung, by imperial order, commissioner of duties at the port of Canton, general superintendant at Jeho, field officer, &c, raised two steps, and recorded in the book of merit twenty three times, hereby issues a prohibitory proclamation.

The foreigners of various nations pass over an immense ocean, to come to Canton to trade; therefore they should be compassionated and tenderly treated. Exclusive of goods going up and down, which are chargeable with duty, and which should be strictly levied; for those articles of clothing, bedding, and food, which accompany our person, foreigners should not be distressed by additional duties and extortion. I have heard that foreigners going up and down to and from Macao, pay all their expences through compradors, and that on the passage there are extra extortions, which is a great violation of the laws. I, the hoppo, having received the gracious commands of His Majesty to superintend the duties at Canton, must make it my study to be liberal to foreign merchants, and remove entirely various nefarious practices. How shall I permit a class of gain-scheming selfish persons, to practise extortion and create disturbance. Beside making a secret enquiry that offenders may be seized, I hereby publish a strict prohibition on the subject, and make it known to the chief supercargoes of all foreign nations, and to the native police stationed at passes, that hereafter supercargoes of all foreign nations, going up and down to and from Canton and Macao, if they have any thing with them chargeable with duty, it must according to law, be strictly levied, and not the least smuggling allowed; but exclusive of such things, all extortion of money for rice, and clandestine fees is disallowed. If still any stupid and lawless vagabonds, should presume to make pretexts and extort for their necessities, it is allowed to foreigners to point out the facts to government, that having proof, a strict prosecution may be instituted, and severe punishment be inflicted. My ears and eyes are near. As my words go forth the law follows. Decidedly no indulgence will be shewn. Take care and do not use your bodies to try experiments with the laws, thereby involving yourselves in subsequent repentance! Let every one tremblingly obey!
A special EDICT.

TAOU-KWANG 9th Year, 11th Moon, 23rd Day.

In the Supplement to the Indian gazette of the 16th September last is a copy of a correspondence between the committee of the new Bengal steam fund and the government, respecting the permanent establishment of steam communication.

For the purpose of engaging more particularly the attention of our readers and the public generally to this subject, we quote so much of the correspondence as will inform them of the details of the measures which the Governor General in Council has adopted for the promotion of the views of the committee of the new Bengal steam fund.

From these details our readers will observe that the propositions of the committee of the Bengal steam fund have been not only promptly acceded by His Lordship in Council, but that he has promised them the weight of his office with, and personal recommendation to the honorable court of Directors to extend their patrouage to the attempts of the Indian society to encrease and perfect steam navigation between England and India, by directing a yearly disbursement of territorial funds to the amount of two lakhs of rupees for application to that purpose.

Extract from the letter of the Committee of the new Bengal steam fund to the address of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, under date 23rd August 1833.

"4. As we anticipate that our funds may not enable us to adopt for the present that plan which may be reported as on the whole the best; and as the object seems to us to be to re-open the communication as speedily as possible, we have been induced, whilst such report is in preparation, to consider what means we can now resort to for that purpose. The *Hugh Lindsay* here naturally presents herself to our notice; she has already mady four voyages, three between Suez and Bombay in the periods, excluding the stoppages noted in the margin; besides one between Cossier and Bombay.

Bombay to Suez under Steam.
1st voyage 21-16
3d ditto ...21-16
4th ditto ..23- 7

Suez to Bombay under Steam.
1st voyage, 19-14
3d ditto,...20-19
4th ditto,..22-13½

"5. With this fact before us we consider that the object of our appointment may eventually be best obtained by the employment of the *Hugh Lindsay*, if Government would sanction such an arrangement.

"7. Having the *Hugh Lindsay*, we calculate that exclusive of the aid in coals above solicited the annual expenditure of her making four voyages in the year not exceed sicca rupees 1,50,000; without any consideration of returns from letters or passengers; nearly that amount has been already subscribed at the three Presidencies, and the subscriptions are daily increasing, so that the funds for one year may be considered to be already available. If indeed the subscriptions should reach as we hope they may at least two lakhs—and if to this sum Government will allow the proceeds of the lottery for one year to be applied in aid, the means combined with the returns arising from the conveyance of letters and passengers would be forthcoming for carrying on the communication for two years at the least.

"8. It is to be understood however that the subscriptions at Bombay have been entered into under the united principles of contribution and proprietorship; and that it will be necessary to obtain the concurrence of the Bombay and Madras Committees to the above plan, prior to its adoption. Of this concurrence, if supported by your Lordship in Council in the manner we have ventured to solicit, we can entertain no doubt; and, having that concurrence, we should leave the ezecution of the plan to the Bombay Committee, contenting ourselves with urging on them the expediency of immediate, or at least as early as possible, steps being taken to guard against the delay formerly experienced in loading coals on the steamer, and of arrangements being adopted for communicating, if possible prior to the despatch of the Steamer, with Malta, in the hope of procuring the attendance of a Government Steamer at Alexandria, and failing that a sailing vessel to carry the first despatches to Malta, for conveyance thence to England; at all events dispatching an authorized individual on the first trip to Malta, and eventually if necessary to England, with the united supplication of all India to His Majesty's Government at Home for the extension of the Malta Steamers, under arrangements by which they should arrive at that place by a certain day to admit of the despatches from England reaching Suez on the day calculated for the arrival at that place of the Steamer from Bombay; and we cannot doubt that this latter application would receive the powerful recommendation of your Lordship in Council, which we conceive would ensure success.

"10. We are now inclined to think that by these means we should in the speediest and most efficient manner at present practicable, re-open the communication, and that we should be able to maintain it for at least two years, and thus be enabled to make a fair experiment as to how far the cost of the Steam communication will be covered by its receipt. It the calculation of those who are sanguine should be fulfilled, a very short time will be required to put us in possession of the necessary funds to procure a vessel of our own; and should we be deceived in our expectations of large pecuniary profit, we yet feel assured that the advantage of the more certain intercourse between the two countries would become so apparent as eventually to lead to its permanent maintenance by the public authorities.

"14. We feel assured that the Government Steamer will not be withdrawn in the meantime, if our receipts shall prove such as to justify the hope that we shall be able within a reasonable period to accumulate sufficient funds for the construction of a new vessel. Should the receipts prove suffuient to carry on the voyages though not sufficient to afford a surplus for the construction of a new vessel, we cannot entertain a doubt that the communication will be continued by Government; on the other hand should the receipts fall short of the required current expenditure, it is quite evident that the communication must be discontinued unless [as we confidently anticipate would be the case] the authorities both here and in England should be convinced that the importance of the benefit derived from this establisment of this communication is infinitely too great to be weighed against pecuniary considerations alone.

Extract from Mr. Secretary Mc. Naghten's reply, dated 5th Sep. 1833.

"5 The first question is that of the expense attending the navigation between Bombay and Suez. You have candidly avowed that you have no expectation of realizing a larger sum by subscription than two lakhs of rupees, and it is obvious that the prime cost of a Steam Vessel, built on the most economical principles, would more than absorb this amount of Funds. You therefore apply to Government to afford you the loan of the *Hugh Lindsay* "with the grant "of such coal as may now be in depôt on her account either "at Bombay or elsewhere, together with such further assis- "tance and countenance as Government can in a great "variety of ways afford to such a project."

"6. If this request were acceded to, and if Government would allow the proceeds of the Lottery for one year to be applied in aid of the subscriptions, you express a hope that "the means then combined with the returns arising from the conveyance of Letters and Passengers would be forth coming for carrying on the communication for two years at the least" making in each year, as stated in another part of the letter, four voyages.

"8. You are of opinion that one of three results will be established by this experiment; either the receipts will be so large as to afford a surplus for the construction of a new vessel; or they will prove sufficient and no more to carry on the communication; or they will fall short of the required current expenditure. In the first case, you hope that the loan of the *Hugh Lindsay* will be continued until a new vessel shall have been constructed for the benefit of the subscribers,; in the second case, that the communication will be continued by Government, and that even in the third case "the authorities both here and in England may be convinced that the importance of the benefit derived from the establishment of this communication is infinitely too great to be weighed against pecuniary considerations alone."

"10. I am at the same time desired to acquaint you that the exertions already made by individuals in furtherance of the important design of keeping up the communication by Steam between Great Britain and India, are in the opinion of His Londship in Council highly creditable to the public spirit of the community; and approving, as he does, of the general principles on which your Committee proposes to act, he is desirous of giving every reasonable encouragement to the projected undertaking.

"11. His Lordship in Council has therefore resolved to recommend to the Bombay Government that the *Hugh*

Lindsay may be permitted to make four voyages annually from Bombay to Suez, free of all charge to the community, except that of providing the coals; and he will further urgently suggest that the first voyage may be performed entirely at the cost of Government, thus affording to the Committee greater leisure to make all the requisite preliminary arrangements before the funds of the community are drawn upon.

"15. After all, I am directed to repeat the question as to whether the Navigation by Steam between the two countri shall be continued, or abandoned, must mainly depend on the Society of India. If they consider the encreased celerity of the communication with Great Britain to be an object of paramount importance, the payment of such postage on letters to be conveyed by Steam as it may be deemed fair to impose with reference to the expenditure to be incurred, will not be grudged. His Lordship in Council will have no objection to permit this part of the experiment to be conducted under the Superintendence of the Post Masters General at the three Presidencies, who might be directed to make out a table of rates per Steam Postage, to carry all receipts to the credit of the Steam Fund (after the first voyage which will be performed exclusiuely at the cost of Government) and to give the earliest and most public Notification of the period of the intended departure of the vessel from Bombay.

"16. Should the Bombay Government consent to grant the use of the *Hugh Lindsay* on the terms proposed, all idea of a Joint Stock Company, such as that contemplated at Bombay, must of course for the present be abandoned. His Lordship in Council, indeed, does not comprehend the principle on which a Company being under no obligation to carry on the scheme in case of loss could be efficient for its purpose; but in the event of the mode of communication now proposed to be established being found to be profitable, or to hold out a reasonable prospect of profit, Government will be happy to withdraw from all interference; and in that case, if it should be deemed expedient the Bombay Scheme may be revived, all those who have contributed a certain sum to the Joint Stock being considered as Proprietors, or any other that may be thought suitable can be adopted.

"17. You should further distinctly understand, in the event of the indulgence of the loan of the *Hugh Lindsay* being conceded, that all questions regarding the time of leaving port and other matters of detail must be left to the discretion of Government, and the coal must be supplied in such quantities and at such depôts as may be indicated.

"18. Should these propositions be acceded to on both sides, it will become a chief part of the duty of the Bombay Committee (with whom His Lordship in Council understands it to be your intention to leave the conduct of all details) to provide the requisite quantity of the best coal in the cheapest manner; and I am directed to suggest to you the expediency, in that case, of inviting tenders for the supply of such, as being more likely than any other mode to conduce to economy.

"19. Having thus replied to the subjects noticed in your latter above acknowledged, I am now directed to acquaint you that His Lordship in Council is well disposed to recommend to the authorities at Home some plan which shall be less subject to the risk of failure, than that on which your Committee proposes to proceed, if any such can be devised combining certainty with economy.

"20. The receipts derivable from Postage and Passengers is the Fund from which it is hoped that the communication by Steam may be permanently kept up; and though His Lordship in Council has little doubt that the profit from this source will ultimately prove very considerable and more than sufficient to meet the expenditure, yet he is inclined to recommend that other means should be adopted for the support of the new undertaking.

"21. His Lordship in Council would therefore urgently recommend to the Honorable the Court of Directors that they should incur an annual outlay for a short term of years, if a reasonable prospect could be hold out of thereby establishing Steam Communication with Great Britain by the Red Sea on an efficient and permanent footing.

Chinese Hospitality.

The Morning Post, that record of the broken pannels of carriages, and also of much other and sterling matter, thinks it not beneath it's office to describe feasts, as well as to give notifications of fasts; to tell of the symposiums of the British nobility—the splendid displays of British hospitality. We, of pretensions infinitely humbler, may presume to share in that same human, friendly feeling which has a pleasure in celebrating the amusements and delights of society wherever they are found. Who delights not in a good dinner? and next to that ineffable enjoyment, whom does even the reversion of a feast fail to please? cold though they may be, even the funeral baked meats are never slighted. Falstaff says sorrow is dry; we will not say—although will trained, perforce, in the school of Salerno,—that hunger is sorrowful—but from the most vivid experience we assert that repletion chases sorrow. What does a man in grief do? why, if he is wise, he eats; on dine néanmoins. The death of the great KITCHENER is to be lamented the more as he did not give a page in his immortal work to Chinese cookery;—but he, unhappy, never revelled in the oily delights of dishes *celestial*. The neglect of Confucius to describe the ménage of his country is also unpardonable, for he was mighty particular in his own eating, However, although the Chinese cannot boast any classical gastronomical works, they are by no means deficient in either the theory or practise of good living, as was fully proved by a dinner that was given to CAPTAIN APLIN, of the honorable company's ship PRINCE REGENT, by the hong-merchant, HINGTAE, on the 19th instant. The hall of entertainment facing the river was handsomely and comfortably furnished—well carpeted with the manufacture of Brussels;

—dependent lychni laquearibus aureis
Incensi; et noctem flammis funalia vincunt.

And an excellent English stove in a recess added its warmth. The partitions of the room were of handsome trellis work, and much admired by the Foreign guests. The table was laid out—ordine longo—after the English fashion—but the entremets made their appearance before the rôti. The attack commenced on the former with Chinese chopsticks, and the Foreigners were extremely skilfull in using them. Entrée after entrée appeared and was discussed in quick succession. Bird's nests soup, Bicho de Mar—we question if the latter excels the Roman snailbroth—scored pieces of hogsflesh—perhaps not equal to the stewed teats of a pregnant sow;—the webbed foot of the duck, and various preparations of testaceous fishes; when these had disappeared, and postquam prima quies epulis arrived-the wines of France, Spain, and Portugal, and of the district of Shaouking in this Province—pronounced by the natives Shewbing—were freely circulated; the latter potation being drunk warm. Thea entered soup a la Reine—Sirloin—Saddle—Turkey, Poultry, Game, etc. intermixed with various side dishes of the same *vivers* cooked a la chinoise. These side-dishes were deep and bell-shaped, made of a semimetal much resembling pewter. The season did not allow our liberal host to produce many varieties of fruit. The health of the founder of the feast was drank with three hearty cheers, and when he returned thanks, and gave—CAPTAIN APLIN, he wished that the healths of his foreign guests might be as strong as the five mountains of China, and their prosperity everflowing like the stream of the Pearl river; that the keels of their sea-passing ships might swiftly cut their way through quiet waters, and be anchored safely in their English harbours.

The behaviour of the servants was extremely good, and their attendance prompt. The foreign guests took leave of their Chinese friends about eleven o'clock, with expressions of much mutual good will, and we believe both the entertainer and the entertained were equally pleased.

BIRTH.—At Macao, on friday the 10th instant, the lady of JOHN C. WHITEMAN Esq. of a daughter.

NOTICE.

Subscription to the CANTON REGISTER and GENERAL PRICE CURRENT, Sp. Drs. 4 per quarter. Single numbers of each are to be purchased, price 25 cents, at Messers R. Markwich and Co. and Mr. Robert Edwards Canton, and at Messers R. Markwich and Co. Macao.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will "rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, JANUARY, 28TH 1834. NO. 4. PRICE 25 CENTS.

NOTICE.

BENYOWSKI'S VOGAGES. The 2nd volume of the above work is missing from the Library of a Gentleman in Canton, who will feel obliged to any person who will be the means of restoring it, through the Editor.

FOR SALE.

The Ship CARNATIC, Capt. D. PROODFOOT, burthen 566 Tons, built at Calcutta in 1822, well found in Stores, and now at Whampoa. Apply to WHITEMAN & Co.

Canton, 6th January, 1834.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE.

The SARAH, Captain WHITESIDE, to sail with all espatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR MADRAS. The ship CARRON, Capt. WILSON Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

The following prints at R. EDWARDS'S,

Officers of the British army &c. &c. Fancy Ball dress and sundryothers. 3 *American Hong*,

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at

R. MARKWICK & Co's.

NOTICE.

Mr. JOHN MIDDLETON having been admitted a partner in my business, the same will, in future, be carried on under the firm of JOHN TEMPLETON & Co.

JOHN TEMPLETON.

Canton, November 30th, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to intimate that they have lately been appointed AGENTS FOR LLOYD'S at this place.

JOHN TEMPLETON & Co.

Canton, 30th November, 1833.

FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

The EARL OF CLARE, Capt. DALY, to sail soon. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR PORTS IN ALTA CALIFORNIA, AND MAZATLAN.

A few tons of light Goods can be received on freight for the above Port on application to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

CANTON.

The monotony which has reigned so long is broken by the arrival of several ships from Java, of which the SULIMANY brings the latest intelligence, she having left Sourabaya, on the 30th November. The American ships BROOKLYN and LONDON, made longer passages, the former being out eighty five and the latter seventy six days. The H. C. C. Ships EARL MOIRA and WILLIAM MONEY, had sailed a fortnight, and the CARRON and the AUSTEN three days previous to the departure of the Sulimany from Sourabaya. We are informed that the Brooklyn spoke the American brig "CANADA," from Batavia to Manila.

By the American ship "MARY" we have received a file of Gibraltar Chronicles to the 22nd of August, from which we extract the following paragraphs.

GIBRALTAR CHRONICLE AUGUST 16th.

The news from Lisbon chiefly relates to the landing of Don Pedro, and the hearty welcome he experienced from the inhabitants. In conclusion the paper mentions an order of Don Pedro for the reorganization in the capital of the old corps of Merchants and Volunteers, which Don Miguel disbanded in 1828, on account of their political principles.

Don Miguel by the last advices was still in force in the province of Algarve; his troops were commanded by Maréchal Bourmont.

ACT OF ACCLAMATION OF THE PEOPLE OF LISBON.

"On the 24th of July the people of Lisbon, in a large body, free from all influence internal and external, without compulsion, the city being forsaken by the troops, being assembled in the hall of the council of this very noble and loyal city of Lisbon, with a free and spontaneous will, and with a unanimity never till now seen, acclaimed and declared the Senhora Donna Maria 2nd, daughter of the immortal Pedro 4th, for whom the people are ready to spill the last drop of their blood, as all loyal Portuguese are ever ready to do for their lawful sovereign, as their legitimate Queen; and in order that this should be made known the present act was drawn up, which was signed by all present."

Manoel Jgnacia de Sampaio, Brigadier; Maximilliano Joze da Leone, Brigadier &c. (Thousands of Signatures follow.)

The chronicle of the 22nd August announces the raising of the seige of Oporto, and Don Miguel's retreat towords Braganza.

LONDON, JULY 4.—It is with regret we have to announce the failure of a mercantile firm which has hitherto been considered as amongst the most respectable, as well as the most extensively connected, in the City. The house of Fairlie & Co. has been under the necessity of suspending its payments; besides the general causes of distress which have assailed the East India merchants, the house in question suffered a loss of upwards of £150,000 in a speculation in spelter. One gentleman, who joined the firm within a few years past, is said to have brought a quarter of a million into the concern.

LONDON, July 8th.—The Lord chancellor's local court bill was thrown out by a majority of twelve against ministers; on the same day the Irish church reform bill passed the house of commons by a majority of 274 to 94.

On some of the clauses in the Irish church reform bill in the house of lords the ministers were left in a minority, a subject of considerable embarrassment.

HOUSE OF COMMONS July 16th. Mr. Ruthven moved a resolution, of which he had given notice,—"that the reduction of taxation, and the diminution of the public bur-

dens, by every attention to economy, are objects of paramount importance; and that, in justice to the public who pay taxes, all sinecure places should be abolished.

For the motion,	88
Against it	79
Majority for the resolution	9

A daily estafette has been established between London and Paris.

LONDON, JULY 27.—On the order of the day for the third reading of the East India Company's Charter Bill having been read, Mr. Fergusson, who had previously presented a petition from the East India Company, praying to be heard by Counsel upon the third reading of the Bill, moved an amendment to that effect. The motion was opposed by Mr. C. Grant, on the ground that the matters, objected to by the petitioners, had been fully discussed, and that no additional light could be expected to be thrown on the question by the arguments of Counsel. The amendment was supported by Mr. Hume, Mr. Wilks, Mr. Buckingham, Sir R. Vyvyan, and Colonel Evans.—Mr. Macaulay opposed the amendment, and, on a division, it was negatived by a majority of 70.

On the question of the third reading of the bill being put, Sir R. Inglis opposed the measure, on the ground that the important changes, effected by the bill, had not been sufficiently taken into consideration.

Mr. Buckingham, Mr. Hume, Mr. G. F. Young, Mr. Wynn, Mr. C. Fergusson, and Mr. W. Whitmore, expressed their dissatisfaction at many of the provisions of the Bill.

Mr. P. Thompson, in reference to some observations from Mr. Whitmore, relative to the admission of East India sugar on payment of the same duties as the sugars of the West Indies, stated, that he hoped, before long, the difference of duties would be done away with.

After some observations from Mr. C. Grant, Mr. S. Mackenzie and Mr. Macaulay, in favor of the Bill, it was read a third time without a division.

Several clauses were then proposed to be added by Mr. Wynn, Mr. Shiel, Sir R. Vyvyan and Mr. C. Fergusson, which were negatived after three divisions, and the Bill passed.

LONDON, JULY 29.—Government orders were on Saturday issued, for three thousand men to hold themselves in readiness to embark at Plymouth for foreign service. The transports are already there. Of the ultimate destination of these troops, although the Ministry take every precaution to conceal it, there can be no doubt. They are intended for Portugal to support the cause of Donna Maria, should Spain attempt to make a movement in favour of Don Miguel. Palmella's anticipated success in the south has, it is said, revived the doubts in the mind of Don Pedro which originally led to their quarrel—Pedro's object being to share the sovereignty with his daughter; while Palmella and his partisans, having had enough of the ex-Brazilian Emperor, are determined, should they succeed upon Lisbon, on declaring Donna Maria sole sovereign in Portugal. *Sun*

LONDON, August 1st. Lord Bexley's motion for the 2nd reading of the bill for the emancipation of the Jews was lost by a majority of fifty.

August 3.—Last night in the house of commons the bank charter bill was read a 2nd time, and ordered to be committed on Tuesday morning.

The Solicitor General has abandoned his bill for abolishing imprisonment for debt.

LONDON, August 4th. The accounts respecting Don Pedro received lately by our government have been such as to pre-dispose the cabinet against recognising him as the head of the regency. The wish is to induce Don Pedro to resign that office in favor of the duke of Palmella, on whose discretion and integrity they can place entire reliance. This is also the wish of the French cabinet.

August 9th. Very important despatches were forwarded to Lord William Russell at Lisbon on Tuesday last. It is said in quarters likely to be well-informed that he has been fully accredited to the Portuguese government, and that the recognition of Donna Maria will immediately take place. The objections of the British and French cabinets to the regency remaining in the hands of Don Pedro, will be strongly urged, but we are not at all surprised to learn that no dictation on this subject will be used.

Parliament was to be adjourned for the session on the 1st of September.

LONDON AUGUST 10.—Consols for account 89¼.

By accounts from Mexico we learn that fresh disturbances had broken out in that devoted Country. A despatch of 25 July to the Minister of war contains an account of a battle of five hours, and the total defeat and capture of the insurgents under General Palacios.—The Editor observes "The liberty of the Mexicans is about to be secured for ever."

Preparations were making at Paris for the departure of Donna Maria for Portugal.

It is said that Dom Miguel, on receiving intelligence of the defeat of his forces, set out to join Don Carlos of Spain, with the view of accompanying him to Italy.

LONDON, JULY. 5th—Accounts from Rio Janeiro to May 9 have been received. Nothing more had transpired on the subject of the insurrection in the province of Minas Geraes, the communications with which were suspended; but it appears that, up to the latest intelligence, the city of Ouro Preto was in the hands of the insurgents. The working of the Gold mine of Gongo Soco was stopped on 12th April, as a measure of security for that valuable property; and the managers had received an order from the ex-Vice-President of the province to suspend their remittances of gold to Rio, lest they should fall into the hands of the insurgents. The capital was tranquil, and the Chambers engaged in the discussion of measures connected with a reform in the circulation and the establishment of a bank. The Exchange on London was at 86. —— *Times.*

PARLIAMENTARY RETURNS.

LONDON, JUNE 18.—A Parliamentary paper, moved for by Mr. Spring Rice, has just been laid before the House of Commons, of a nature highly consoling to the balance of trade politicians. It is a return of the official value of the export and imports of the United Kingdom for the two last years. The return for the year ending 5th January, 1832, distinguishes the countries from and to which the exports and imports are made, that for the year ending 5th January, 1833, does not, only giving the totals, on account of the long time it would take to make out the details. The totals of the two years stand thus:—Official value of the imports into the United Kingdom, for the year ending January, 1832, £49,727108; of the exports, £71,431,491. In the year ending January, 1833, the official value of the imports fell to £44, 586,241, whilst that of the exports rose to £76,071,572. Those who think, that the annual balance of exports over imports, shows a receipt of so much in hard cash, which we bank up for emergencies, must feel highly delighted at the result thus exhibited. If the fancy pleases them, we should be loath to disturb their enjoyment; but we must beg them to inform us what has become of the millions of balances we have had in our favour for many years past! The increase in the exports of the last year above-mentioned, is shared in tolerably equal proportions between our own manufactures and colonial produce in the year ending January, 1832, having been £10,745,127, and in the year ending January, 1833, £11,044,869; whilst the exports of British and Irish manufactures and produce were, in the corresponding periods, £50,686,364, and £65,026,702. The country with which we have the greatest trade, is the United States of America. In the year ending January, 1832, the amount of our exports to that eldest of our offspring was £12,596,173, and of our imports from her, £8,970,342 Our next best customer, as far as exports are concerned, is Germany, which takes from us £9,473,627 worth of produce, of which £7,667,147 is the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom. The value of our exports to India and China is £6,947,600, and, of our imports thence, £7,920,182, At the present moment

it may be interesting to state, that our imports from the British West Indies amount to £8,448,889, whilst our exports amount to £3,988,286. We should be glad to see a *detailed* account for the year 1832. *Sun.*

LONDON, JUNE 21.—By a return on the wine trade, printed by order of the House of Commons it appears that, during the last five years, the importation of wine has diminished, and, that, on the whole, the consumption of wine in this country has fallen off. In 1828 the number of gallons of all kinds imported was, 9,647,951; in 1829, it was 7,618,196; in 1830 it was 6,879,588; in 1831 it was 7,116,870; and, in 1832, it was 6,018,480. The quantity, entered for *home consumption* during these years, does not exhibit the same variety, but shows a slight general decrease. In 1829 the quantity of all sorts of wine *permitted* out of stock, was 4,790,076 gallons; in 1831 it had fallen below 4,500,000 gallons; and, in 1832, it was reduced to 4,423,325 gallons. By this table the consumption of French wines had fallen off, though not to a great extent. The number of gallons permitted out of stock in 1829 was 219,563, and, in last year, 198,289 gallons, making a difference of more than 20,000 gallons. The additional duty, imposed on the wine consumed in the greatest quantity, has not brought any great accession to the revenue. The duties in 1831 were £1,535,484, and, in 1832, £1,566,758. *Times.*

LONDON, JULY 29.—An account has been printed, by order of the House of Commons, "of the gross and net amount of all taxes repealed, expired or reduced, in each year since the termination of the war; and also of all taxes imposed in the same period. showing the several articles on which the alterations of duty were made, together with an estimate of the amount of the reduction or increase of duty upon each article." The return does not include the reductions in the present year. It appears that the gross estimated amount of taxes repealed since the close of the war is £42,345,529. The estimated gross produce of the taxes imposed in the same is £5,836,110, leaving a balance of taxes reduced, above those imposed, of about £36,500,000. Of the taxes so reduced, about, £9,000,000 have been custom duties, about £14,000,000 excise duties, and above £18,500,000 the property and assessed taxes. *Courier.*

LONDON, JULY 7.—The result of the revenue tables now laid before the public, will neither excite extravagant hope or alarm. It is rather unfortunate, that the balance, small as it is, should be on the wrong side. It is gratifying, however, to find, that, on the whole twelvemonth, we have an increase of more than half a million. Such is the improvement in the revenue, or, in other words, such is the increase in the ordinary produce of the taxes or resources of the state. By the retrenchments of the present Government, the expenditure has been reduced in a proportion greater than the diminution of the revenue; so that the prospect, held out in the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, of being able to remit some of our most obnoxious imposts, is likely soon to be realised. *Times.*

PARIS, JUNE 29. The *Annales Maritimes*, a work published under the sanction of government, contain the following statement of the population and commerce of the French colonies for the year 1831:—1. Martinique: Free population 23,417, of which, 11,628 are males and 11,789 females. Population of slaves 86,299, of which, 41,825 are males and 44,474 females; total population 109,716. Imports of merchandise 13,554,477fr.; exports of do., 12,421,365fr.; balance in favour of importation 1,133,112fr. 2. Guadaloupe and dependencies: Free population 22,324, of which, 10,555 are males and 11,769 females. Population of slaves 97,339, of which, 47,259 are males and 50,080 females; total population 119,663. Imports of merchandise 11,053,997fr.; exports of do. 16,544,171fr.; difference in favour of exportation 5,490,174fr.—3. Guiana: Free population 3,786. Population of slaves 19,261. In this colony there were 266 births to 417 deaths. This disproportion, which is particularly remarked among the slaves, is owing to the disproportion of the sexes. To 7,483 males of from 14 to 60 years, there were only 5,835 females, so that the population diminishes annually. The total population in 1831 was 23,047. Imports of merchandise 1,745,100fr.; exports of do. 1,633,294fr.; balance in favour of importation 81,806fr.—4. Isle of Bourbon: Free population 27,645, of which, 14,059 are males and 13,586 females. Population of slaves 70,285, of which 46,803 are males and 23,482 females; the total population is 100,558, including 2,628 free Indians. Imports of merchandise 7,335,755fr.; exports of ditto 9,910,980fr.; difference in favour of exportation 2,575,225fr.

MARKETS LONDON, JUNE 29.

SUGARS—The market is not quite so lively as last week for Raw Sugar, but prices cannot be quoted at any reduction. Of Mauritius upwards of 15,000 bags were offered, which went off at about former prices, the better sorts perhaps a shade lower. East India inquired for, and prices firmly maintained. Little has been done in Foreign, the holders refusing present offers.

COFFEE—The public sales of B. P., chiefly Jamaica, had gone off briskly, and at still higher prices. Ceylon Coffee has also gone off at an advance. The inquiry for Foreign is principally confined to orders for the Mediterranean; prices without alteration.

COCOA—This article continue dull of sale; 410 barrels and bags Plantation sold as follows:—Trinidad 47s to 58s, and Grenada 47s 6d to 52s 6d per cwt. Brazil is inquired for at 20s to 21s per cwt

TEA—The delivery from the warehouses has been satisfactory; we quote Bohea ¾d to 1d, and low cost Hysons 1¼d to 2d per lb. higher.

SILK—The sale finished this day, and throughout has maintained the advance of from 7½d to 10d per cent.—China Silk sold at 17s to 18s 5d per lb.

DETENTION OF A FOREIGNER IN THE CITY.

Arumour is in circulation that a native of India is in the city, who was prevailed upon to give himself up to the government as the individual who caused the alleged death of a Chinese in the affray at Cum-sing-moon some months ago, under a promise of being liberated without injury after going through the forms of a trial to satisfy Chinese justice. We understand that, after enquiring among the British shipping at Whampoa and outside of the Bocca Tigris, it has been ascertained that none of their crews are missing.

We shall not fail to publish full particulars of this singular occurrence as soon as they come to our knowledge in an authentic shape; and in the meanwhile we shall be glad to hear that the man, whoever he may be, is not disappointed in obtaining his liberation.

Since the foregoing remarks were written we have seen the following notice which is fixed at the gates of the British factory.

"This is to give notice that a rumour being current among the Chinese of some man of colour having, by means of a bribe, been inveigled from Macao by the agents of the local government, with a view to his pleading to an alleged charge of accidental homicide, it is hereby requested that any person connected with the country shipping as agent, commander, or otherwise, who may be aware of a Lascar having been missing from his ship, will communicate the circumstances to the undersigned, for the information of the President and Select Committee, the object being to ascertain if the person so deluded be a British subject, or in British employ."

Canton, British Factory, 25th January 1834.

[Signed.] J. H. ASTELL.
Secretary.

We trust we shall soon have the pleasure of reporting the release of the detained Asiatic.

CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES.

In a recent number we noticed the expulsion from Macao of the Foreign roman catholic priests, established there for so many years as agents for corresponding with the missionaries in the interior; and adverted to the general anxiety which must be felt to become acquainted with the reasons for so singular a procedure on the part of the *christian* governor of that settlement. Our wonder on the occasion is not diminished by lately learning that the motive assigned for it is an old claim set up by the king of Portugal to

permit no roman catholic missionaries to visit Asia without his royal license being first obtained.

The origin of this claim is so well described by that accurate enquirer, SIR ANDREW LYUNGSTEDT, in his little work entitled "Contribution to an historical sketch of Macao &c.," that we have great pleasure in making an extract from it.

CONTRIBUTION TO AN HISTORICAL SKETCH &c.

CHAPTER. V.

PAPAL LEGATES TO CHINA.

"The Pontiff, who in his geographical inspired wisdom divided between Portugal and Spain a globe, on which he himself had comparatively, but a small spot for his residence, might have foreseen, that independent nations would scorn the Pontifical attempt to shut them arbitrarily from the riches a bountiful nature has diffused every where, as a powerful inducement to the human race to consider its fellow creatures, though of different shades, as brothers of the same family, settled for mutual advancement in all parts of the earth. Commercial adventurers directed their course to Asia without asking leave of Portugal, but ecclesiastics were, by the Bulls of Gregory XIII and Clement VIII, bound not to stir till they had procured from the Court of Lisbon licence to proceed; the court had it in its power to grant or refuse it. Further; by their patronage the sovereigns of Portugal claimed the right not only to build churches and govern those which existed within the limits of their dominions by missionaries and bishops, but also to assign labourers and pastors to such churches, that might be erected any where in the heathen world of Asia, independent of Portugal. Peter II in virtue of this claimed prerogative protested against the mission of apostolic vicars Innocent XII had decided upon, and pretended that they had no right to exercise in India, without his consent, their vocation. This question was of a delicate nature: its resolve involved restrictions on the king of Portugal's patronage, or on the pope's fullness of prerogative to send "*motu proprio*," to any part of the world apostles of the gospel. To decide this serious doubt Peter II was invited by the pontiff to send an ambassador prepared to produce such documents his Majesty might think conducive to substantiate his pretensions to the patronage. The envoy adduced five arguments a congregation of cardinals appointed by Innocent XII examined (1680). The cardinals after a full scrutiny perceived, that the papal Bulls, quoted by the Portuguese ambassador, recorded no trace, that the spiritual government of all Asia ever had been ceded to any Sovereign of Portugal; they proved merely, that the king had the right to exercise his patronage in all those churches he had endowed, still supported and protected;—that, to hinder priests from passing by way of the Philippine Islands to Asia, pontiffs had commanded, that none should proceed thither without a previous licence from the court of Lisbon, but since the Spaniards, Dutch, English, French and Danes had settlements in India, Urban VIII revoked, as superfluous, the Bulls of Gregory XIII and others, allowing missionaries to proceed to Asia by any way most convenient to them—that it was inadmissible the king should govern christian churches in pagan countries, where he could give them no protection--that the jurisdiction of the primate of Portuguese India was in not the least infringed by the pope sending missionaries to any part of Asia—that the archibishops and bishops, in virtue of a degree the congregation of Propaganda Fide issued (7th March 1633) may nominate Bishops "*in partibus Infidelium*," to be confirmed by his Holiness.—Upon this summary the Cardinals decided (3rd and 23rd September 1680): "*per delegationem Vicariorum apostolicorum non constare de aliquo prejudicio juribus Regum Portugaliæ illato*;" Jealous for the preservation of the royal prerogative an order (1688) was enacted at Lisbon, that missionaries to prevent exbeing pelled from Asia must pass through the kingdom of Portugal and take the oath to the universal patronage; a decree the counsellors of the Vatican opposed, by commanding the very same year, that no superior of the regular clergy shall suffer any of his subjects to take the oath; an inhibition, renewed in January 1733. Nevertheless any procurator or missionary, whose residence shall be at Macao for a length of time must for his own safety disobey his superiors and submit to the decree of Lisbon; French priests excepted, because an order from Lisbon of 16th January 1779 commands to tender them at Macao any assistance they may want for proceeding to their missions."

From the last paragraph it would appear that the government of Macao has been more jealous of its own worldly authority than mindful of the bulls of Popes, and fiats of councils.

It is strange that English catholics have never attempted the field of spiritual enterprize presented to them in the great empire of China, from which protestant missionaries are now so jealously excluded. The present missionaries from Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal, who labour in that field would, no doubt, gladly accept the cooperation of our catholic priesthood, and as this is at present the most obvious and easy means of extending British influence in China, we think our roman catholic brethren are more peculiarly called on to put forth their energies in this apostolic and patriotic endeavour, which, no doubt, would be backed by the active and powerful support of the rich catholics in England—amongst whom are some of the noblest of our historic names—and by the pecuniary aid of the great body of British merchants connected with the China trade. It is well known that, in spite of the vigilance of the government, catholic missionaries have secretly at this moment constant ingress and egress throughout the Chinese empire; and we are happy to learn, on good authority, that christanity is gaining ground, although it were to be wished that a purer form prevailed.

CANTON CALENDAR.

We are happy to hear that a calendar for the present year, of which the want is now so generally felt, is in course of publication at the ALBION PRESS, recently established in Canton.

EXPORT OF RICE FROM MANILA.

We have been informed that the permission to export a cargo of rice from Manila granted to the French ship PACTOLE, was on the condition that two thousand dollars should be expended on the repairs of that vessel. We alluded to this circumstance in our first number of this year, but we did not then know that it occurred under a compact. We are now informed that the Spanish government have adopted this procedure as a principle, and that all foreign vessels, which are throughly repaired at Manila at a similar expenditure will be allowed this privilege whilst the export is not prohibited to Spaniards. The British vessel "LADY OF THE LAKE," is now being repaired at Manila under this new regulation.

CHINESE METHOD OF CATCHING AND PRESERVING SOME KINDS OF FISH.

FROM THE

CHOIX DES LETTRES ÉDIFIANTES, VOL. II.

"I have seen on the shores of the sea of Foukien, a "fish named *Hai seng:* I took it for a lump of inanimate "matter, but having cut it in two, I threw it into a basin; "it swam, and lived also a considerable time. It's whole "body is covered with little lumps, like so many buttons, "which serves it for motion; it has neither prickles nor "bones, and it dies when compressed; it is preserved by a "little salt, and in that state sent throughout the empire. "The Chinese are very fond of dainty bits.

"Near *Tchang-hoa-hien* is a small lake, which supplies "the fish named *Hoa-hien;* its scales are of a bright yellow, "sprinkled with reddish spots; they preserve it in a closed "jar during winter, a small opening being left.

"It from the great river *Yang-tse-kiang*, that the "Chinese draw almost all their fish. Towards the month of "May they obstruct the river in different places, for the "extent of about six leagues, with mats and hurdles: at "these hurdles the spawn of the fish is stopped. They then "draw this water thickened with spawn, and with it fill a "number of jars which are sent to various provinces, caring "only to stir this water occasionlly; they sell it to those "who have fish preserves, or ponds. At the end of a few "days little clusters of eggs are perceived, which afterwards "become fish."

THE

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WETMORE &. Co

Canton February 1st 1834.

CANTON.

The long-looked for ELIZABETH arrived on the 27th January, with English dates of the 25th July 1833; her arrival has brought us the acts of the legislature on the China trade.

NEW ACT FOR CHINA TRADE.

The new act for the China trade has been received, but we are still completely in the dark, as to the period for permitting the exportation of tea from this country and it's admission for home consumption in Great Britain.

We fear the tonnage duty on British shipping will prove a heavy and impolitic charge, to the detriment of the British ship owner, in comparison with other foreigners in China. We think a per centage on the trade would he far more equitable; and as the great articles of tea and opium are already heavily taxed, the consulate expenses might not unequitably be borne by the general revenues of Great Britain.

Moreover, how is the tonnage duty to be levied on vessels trading along the coast of China? of which we may presume there will be not a few.

ENACTMENTS OF THE BILL FOR REGULATING THE TRADE TO CHINA.

"Trade may be carried on as well directly as circuitously "between all ports or places belonging either to His Majesty, "or to any Prince, State, or Country at amity with His "Majesty, and all ports or place whatsoever between the "Cape of Good Hope to the streights of Magellan, and also "from port to port, and from place to place within the same "limits."

"Three or more persons to be appointed Superintendants "of the trade of His Majestys subjects within the dominions "of the Emperor of China, for the purpose of protecting "and promoting such trade; to be stationed at such place, or "places, as His Majesty shall from time to time direct."

"Superintendants not to receive any fee or gratuity in "the exercise of their duty, except the salary assigned."

"A Tonnage duty may be levied upon British vessels "frequenting China to pay the salaries of the Superinten-"dants."

"Power and authority may be given to the Superinten-"dants over and in respect of the trade, and for the govern-"ment of His Majesty's subjects in China."

"Penalties, forfeitures, and imprisonment may be impo-"sed for the breach of regulations."

"Courts of Justice with criminal and admiralty jurisdic-"tion may be established for the trial of offences committed "by His Majesty's subjects in China, and on the high seas "within one hundred miles of the coast of China."

Mr. Marjoribanks is redeeming his pledge in the house of commons, and is mindful of his fellow countrymen in Canton. It is, assuredly, a cause of great confidence and exultation to the British residents in China to have in parliament one who knows so well the wrongs and privations they are suffering, and the rights and privileges they are debarred from exercising and enjoying, and who can so ably advocate the redress of the first and the preservation and extension of the last.

EXTRACTS OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

House of Commons July 13 1833.

For Mr. HUME'S, amendment, "that at the termination of ten years, upon two years notice, Parliament should be at liberty to terminate the East India Company's charter, or take such steps to amend it as to it should seem proper" 27

Against it 76

Majority 49

Mr. MARJORIBANKS begged leave to call the attention of the committee to the effect which the resolution that deferred the opening of the China trade to British shipping till the 22nd of April 1834, would have on British commerce. The effect of this would be, the throwing the whole China trade, for some five months, into the hands of foreigners, for the company's vessels cleared out from China in the month of January. The report on the China trade acts, which

contained that resolution, stood so low on the orders of the day, that he feared it could not be brought in at an hour early enough for full discussion, he therefore hoped the right honorable gentleman (Mr. C. Grant) would bring it up at an early hour, if possible. *Times.*

On the 24th clause being proposed, which gives to the proprietors the right of voting by attorney in the court of Proprietors,

Mr. C. WYNN asked for an explanation of the grounds of this clause, and of the affects likely to be produced by it.

Mr. C. GRANT replied, that the ground was that the number of proprietors who actually elected the Court of Directors was a very small number, and completely under the control of that body. The effect of this alteration would be to extend the constituency by enabling proprietors who resided at a distance to vote by attorney. *Times.*

SALT AND OPIUM.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER BILL.

House of commons July 23. Mr. Bernal brought up the report on this bill. On the question that it be agreed to,

Mr. Wilbraham said that he now proposed to move a clause prohibiting the exclusive manufacture of salt by the government of India. The hon. member proceeded to support his proposition by stating that the salt manufactured in India was bad, and that the manufactnre of it was dangerous to the health both of those who manufactured and of those who used it. He likewise showed that it would be a valuable boon to the inhabitants of the vale of the Dee, and to the merchants of Liverpool, to allow the importation of salt from this Country into India.

Mr. Ewart said he would avail himself of that opportunity to declare how beneficial the alteration which the member for Cheshire proposed would be to his constitdents.

Mr. Buckingham condemned the impolicy of continuing this monopoly of salt any longer. So long as it continued the natives of Hindostan must either go without that necessary article of life, or must get it of so bad a quality as to be pernicious to their health. Besides, the continuance of the monopoly promoted smuggling, and all the evils to which smuggling was certain to give rise.

Mr. Hume thought that the continuance of the salt and opium monopoly would be inconsistent with the principles ot this bill.

Mr. C. Grant admitted that the subject was well worth the attention of the house. He did not mean to defend the permanent continuance of the salt tax. One great object, he admitted, of the bill was, the separation of the trade from the government of the company; and he was ready to draw the line between the two; but the abolition of a tax like that upon salt and opium, which produced a revenue of about £2,500,000, would take time. But without reference to revenue, he admitted that the laying a tax on salt and opium was a principle which ought to be removed with all practicable speed; (hear, hear) and he could assure the Hon. Member that it was the intention of the government to put an end to it as soon as the necessary arrangements could take place. He hoped therefore that the hon. member would be satisfied with this assurance, and would not require a formal expression of the opinion of the house upon the subject. *Times.*

SHIP SARAH,

We notice with satisfaction that a qualified free trade has already commenced, the free trader Sarah being licensed by the select committee, (under orders from the court of directors received per Elizabeth) to proceed to London direct, with a general cargo, of course excluding tea.

ORWELL,

The British barque Orwell Captain George P. Living, arrived on the 30th Ultimo from Singapore in thirty days, being deeply laden with rice. This is an instance of a successful passage up the China Sea in the month of January which we believe unequalled, allowing a due consideration for the weight of the cargo. The celebrated RED ROVER, WATER WITCH, and SYLPH, are always in good sailing trim, and a comparison with their deeds of speed is hardly giving the Orwell fair play. We understand that this fine new vessel, fast and armed, is to run between the Australian colonies and the ports of China.

SHIP ANN.

By the Orwell we have received the Singapore Chronicles of the 5th, 12th, 19th, and 26th of December. From these we learn the particulars of the murderous and too successful attack made by the gunner of the ANN on the chief officer and many of the crew. He stabbed the Chief Officer, Mr. Mullett, dead, and succeeded in killing a Parsee passenger, the carpenter's mate, and three lascars, and he wounded the second officer and seven lascars severely. He was eventually beaten down on the deck and secured. He died four days afterward from the effect of the blows inflicted. He was, what is called in the Country service, *a Manila man*, and six of his countrymen were seacunnies in the ship. It is suspected that a conspiracy had been formed to plunder the vessel of her rich freight of specie, and consequently these seacunnies were put in irons, and are to be tried in Bombay under that charge.

Another act of coldblooded murder was committed at Madras in October. Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Coombs, the Brigadier commanding the force at Palaveram, was shot to death by Emam Ally, havildar of the rifle corpany of the 5th regiment. It is said that the murderer was drunk with opium. Colonel Coombs died whilst being carried to his house. Emam Ally was executed on the 17th October.

FREE TRADE WITH CHINA.

Desirous of rendering our columns a ready vehicle for the British community in China to exchange their sentiments on the very interesting subject of the future regulation of our trade, we have received with satisfaction the annexed paper of hints from a correspondent; and we solicit the communications of all who may be disposed to favor the public with such comments as their practical knowledge may auggest.

For our own part we do not concur in much of what our correspondent advances.

We should be sorry to see the British representative commence his career by attempting to alter the fundamental regulations of the Government respecting foreign trade; and under this head we must class the charge of *Cumsha* on vessels frequenting Whampoa; as well as "the second set of duties," which our correspondent alleges will act as a prohibition. If these duties are levied by established authority and are not an irregular local exaction, we think they must be quietly submitted to for the present. The effect of all such unequitable charges will be to foster the outside trade at Lintin and Macao, which it is our interest to encourage, as ultimately the surest means of relief from Chinese trammels: a relief which will be brought about by the natural course of events emanating from the Chinese themselves, and not by force or violence, which we earnestly deprecate; while persuasion or negotiation must, we think, without force, assuredly fail. We entirely concur in all that has been said by the President of the board of control as to the inexpediency of attempting negotiation; and to such of our readers as may be of a different opinion, we strongly recommend the perusal of Crawfurd's embassy to Ava; than which nothing can afford a more instructive lesson of the inutility of European diplomacy when coping with the wily craftiness of Asiatics. Mr. Crawfurd with the powerful moral influence of a part of the victorious British army still at Rangoon did nothing, in fact, by negotiation at Ava, Every demand, he advanced was only the signal for demanding some concession in return; the more urgent the British envoy became, the more satisfied were the Burmese of the importance of what they were asked to concede and the more pertinacious in refusing, without an unreasonable *quid pro quo.*

In regard to the Chinese, we are for strenuous opposition to all local abuses; but to these let the consul or superintendent confine his exertions for the present without trying

his strength against imperial regulations. For the rest, let us cherish our Lintin trade, and endeavour to multiply *Lintins* along the whole extent of the Chinese coast.

We should like to obtain some authentic information as to the amount of the consoo fund. We have our doubts whether it has been as poductive as is imagined. But there cannot be a question that it ought now to be utterly abolished.

HINTS FOR THE APPROACHING SUPERINTENDANT OF BRITISH AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

(From a correspondent.)

Some hints thrown out for the use of the Resident from Great Britain *whoever he may be.* They are made out supposing him in communication with the Chinese Government, and the difficulties and forms got over of his being recognized.

They will be more intelligible divided into heads, as then no confusion can take place in mixing up subjects apt to lean on each other.

The prominent feature of injustice at present, is the Consu fund.

This fund is *not of old date*, and was instituted for the purpose of meeting the defalcations of Chinese to foreign dealers; and is a tax *out* and *in*, on foreign exports and imports larger than all the Emperor's (or State) duties.

It was originated on an equitable principle "because foreigners are not allowed the benefit of Chinese law to recover their losses"!

The grand error so far as it's original constitution is concerned, was not establishing joint treasurers or collectors, Chinese and foreign, to see to it's *accumulation*, which, *allowing for all claims on it, consistent with it's origin*, should now be above the capital of the Bank of England; and some notion of it's extent may be got at by Appendix A.

It may be observed that though all payments to it are levied in a month or two after arrival of the goods, any *received* claim on it has never been liquidated sooner than three, five, and seven years, and that without Interest, vide the failures of *Chun-qua. Man-hop &c.*

Year 1830—By Imperial and Vice-regal Edict, this fund (has thrown itself,) *or* is thrown free of all the claims for which it was constituted, and yet the same *grade of duties still continues to be levied strictly under it's name!*

CURE "abolish the duties, *or* appoint collectors and treasurers of disinterested situations to see just application"

How far any claims for Millions of dollars unjustly levied, and not applied, exist, is for higher authority to think of!

Perhaps the subject of consequence next to the 1st article, is the duty termed Cumsha, amountiog to 1,600 Taels or about £500 levied on the block of a foreign vessel coming to Whampoa.

At present a vessel coming inside Bocca Tigris, whether of 1,400 or 300 Tons, pays this charge in addition to a graduated measurement, yet the first will carry away more than five times the cargo of the other!

This forms a complete *veto* to small vessels *trading legally*. They stay very inconveniently at Lintin, and smuggle or get in a cargo, and loss accrues to the Chinese revenue, as were this duty made nearly consistent with the calibre of the vessel, every ship would come to Wampoa, and thus a small duty on 150 instead of a large duty on 40 ships levied.

Rice ships form an exception to this rule, but as they can *carry in* strictly *rice only;* and as it is the policy of Great Britain to make easy an access for her manufactures, these rice ships, to Great Britain, by no means, obviate the difficulty, though they do, to America: large exporters *no importers*. As to the N°. of ships coming to China and not entering Bocca, see Appendix B.

3d head. Duties levied form the third head, and so essential an article as to induce many to consider it the first. On this subject more is necessary to be considered than it is possible to contain in the narrow limits of hints; therefore they must be looked on as merely adverted to, to keep then in view.

Articles coming to China may be divided into three classes, 1st, prohibited by Law; 2d a duty *put on* which acts as a complete bar to *legal* import; and 3d, a duty which the merchant can and does pay.

As the 1st or prohibited class includes *Opium*, which alone is of greater value than *all other British Imports put together!* (see Appendix C.) it deserves the chief notice but it is an easy and short subject. It is not necessary to enter into the difficulties through which this trade has sprung up to it's present success. The fact at present is before us of an annual sum SECURELY LEVIED of fourteen millions of dollars by British ships at anchor *out of harbour* (and which the Chinese consider the Ocean); in case of any demand of the Chinese Government to drive away such traders, the Resident's answer is easy in saying. "Opium "though illegal in China, is not forbidden by the King of En- "gland to be carried by British ships that are at sea." "He the consul cannot interfere with any British ship on "that account, *but he will prevent any ship bringing it to "Whampoa*, or any recognised harbour by the Chinese "authorities."

The second set of duties which (now the company are at an end) will act as a prohibition, is camlets and a variety of similar goods; On camlets the legal duty is $16, or £3,12, each piece, and it is without fear of contradiction asserted, that *not one other piece of camlet will come legally to Canton.* Surely if fairly represented, the interests of the parties would in such a case produce a modified duty!

The third class of duties are those *submitted to* and *paid;* and here the *struggle, wrangle,* and *injustice* is endless; chiefly *because we have no written tariff or document to appeal to!* and *because all appeal from the rapacious fixers* of the individual *charge* is to their immediate superior, whose pocket benefits by any over-charge, and whose lease of office is of so short date as to induce him to "Kill the goose"! and the only known redress is the Viceroy, which must be allowed in such minor matters, to be inconvenient, even if it was in all cases successful!

It is next to certain that the Emperor's scale of duties, barring extortion, and exaction for consu fund (before treated of) is moderate! Let us have it recorded! *Let us see it!*

Thus having kept in view the three sorts of duties, the point of mercantile necessity next on the list is 4th head.

Warehouses, at present we have *none*, and cannot *hire* any; *so* all *goods landed* must be exposed to risk by fire and plunder, OR forced (often) on a ruinous market. Old usage gives us a Banks'all. Let it be either beyond the police of the provincial city, *or* under their protection *in their option;* if the first, we land men and guns and protect *our own!!* if the second, we only require a little space to secure against fire, and keys and locks; but to refuse *either* implies some *unfair* motive on the Chinese side, which should not be given into.

The obligation on each foreigner to *take a Comprador*, thereby enabling, *ad libitum*, the mandarin to tax your provisions, may almost be worthy of a separate head, particularly as it applies to ships as well as houses.

These appear the bulk of our commercial grievances; and a trader would be considered selfish in dwelling on personal privations; still it is the duty of a British Resident to consider the bad moral effect of two or three *apparently unnecessary* restraints. The middle-aged are deprived of their wives and families! and the young men are forbid intercourse with the other sex! foreign, or native! the effects of which on moral society must be prejudicial.

All open air exercise is virtually denied!

And that intercourse which commerce makes absolutely necessary up and down this great river, is subject to such insult, such irritating and expensive attendants, as of itself to be a great ground of complaint against a *friendly* power.

These last circumstances are not thrust on the British Resident to put into the front of the battle, but from a firm conviction that (if at any time consistent with greater affairs) they will not escape the notice, censure, and redress of an *English Gentleman*!

DELTA.

Our want of room prevents us inserting our correspondent's appendices in this number, but we shall stretch a point to get them into our next, as the matter is of public interest.

FOREIGNER IN THE CITY.

A representation having been made to the viceroy by the Chief of the British Factory, respecting the foreigner mentioned in our last as having given himself up for trial on account of the Kum-sing-moon affray, we have obtained from a Chinese source a copy of His Excellency's reply and now present our readers with a translation of it.

We understand that in one of the documents issued by the viceroy at an early stage of these proceedings, it was declared that the culprit, when given up, should be tried "*according to foreign law;*" and as he is not accused of a graver offence than manslaughter, we apprehend no fears need be entertained for his life.

Report says the individual in question is half a Chinese by birth, and has been in the habit of personating Chinese or Foreigner according to his convenience.

Governor Loo's order to the merchants, Howqua and Mowqua.

The English chief, Davis and the others have presented a representation stating,

"We have heard that a lascar has been seduced and conveyed from Macao to Canton by a hongmerchant, being accused as the murderer who caused the death of a native at Kum-sing-moon. We protest against any punishment being inflicted on this man." This coming before me the Governor, I issue this reply. "The celestial empire cherishes tender regard for foreigners; but if they and natives commit crimes each must obey the fixed laws, and appear before a court to be fully examined according to the facts; then the law will have its course without connivance. The said foreigner has given himself up according to law, and in so doing has evinced his respect for the law. There must be no evasion about his being seduced and brought up to be punished, in order to create suspicions. Moreover, the said chief and the others have formerly said that they have nothing to do with the affair of Kum-sing-moon; why do they now interfere, and contradict their former statement? I hereby order that the Hong merchants make known my commands for quiet and attention *(Favete linguis!)*—and not to present troublesome petitions, &c. oppose not.

Taou-kwang 13th year.
12th moon 19th day.—January 28th 1834.

FORMER POSSESSIONS OF MACAO.

In none of the published accounts of Macao have we seen any detailed information of the extent and nature of the possessions formerly belonging to it, on the adjoining Islands. These we understand were, comparatively speaking, considerable; including the whole of the Island forming the other side of the inner harbour, called in Horsburghs last chart, *Twee-lien-shan*, or Patera, familiarly known as the LEPPA, (the favorite resort of Macao pedestrians) about 15 to 19 miles in circumference; besides a spot of ground, which goes by the name of "*Maria Nunes*" on the Island to the northward of the TYPA; and another called "*Jorge Ribeiro*" on that to the southwest.

The ruins of a Roman Catholic Church, on a spot now wild and desolate near the South East extremity of the LEPPA attest the former existence of a very different state of things on that Island; when perhaps it was peopled by an industrious race of Chinese cultivators professing Christianity under the tuition of the Jesuits. We think it would be very interesting to know whether this was really the case; what was the extent and character of the population; at what period took place, and what were the causes of the woful decline which we now see. Of the desolation which has come over these possessions nothing can give a livelier idea than a view of the "Green Isle" in the inner harbour, now covered with rocks and brushwood, and almost utterly valueless; formerly the cultivated domain and favorite abode of the Jesuit Mission; and which even so lately as 1780 was still in sufficiently good order to have been sold for so large a sum as 25,000 dollars. This same Island the Padres of San Joze's College have within the last few years purchased for the sum of $2,000, and after dispossessing some Chinese fishermen who attempted to dispute it's occupation, they are now labouring by slow degrees to reclaim it from a state of nature.

We believe this retrograde state of things takes it's rise from the violent suppression of the Jesuits by the celebrated Portuguese minister POMBAL about the year 1757; and whatever opinion may be formed of the intriguing character of these religionists, one can scarcely avoid lamenting that the world has no longer the benefit of their admirable tact and indomitable zeal in reclaiming uncivilized nations to the Gospel and orderly habits of industry. We recommend to the indefatigable author of the "Contribution to an historical sketch of the Portuguese settlements in China, and principally of Macao. &c." to give a finish to his labors by favoring the public with an account of the proceedings and possessions of the Jesuit missionary establishments in and near Macao.

(From a correspondent.)

CHINESE FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The Chinese are curious they wish to see and hear everything; for the rest, they are gentle and peaceable, but extremely revengeful when offended. Here is an example. A mandarin had embezzled a large quantity of rice which the Emperor, in a barren season, had sent to be shared amongst the people of the district: it was proved that of four hundred loads which he had received, he had delivered only ninety. This mandarin was immediately cashiered. When he was outside the city commencing his journey, no tables laden with perfumes were placed, as is the custom, nor was any one found to draw off his boots and to put new ones on. He was surrounded by a very great crowd of people, but they had only gathered together to insult and reproach him for his avarice. They dragged him out of his chair, which they broke to pieces, they tore his clothes and silken umbrella to tatters, and pursued him with curses.

Except on such occasions, which are of rare occurrence, the Chinese are very manageable, and have a great respect for those persons who possess any authority over them. They are greedy of praise, particularly the *wooden spoons*, but they are still more greedy of money, and none should ever be trusted to them except with great precautions; nevertheless, you meet here very honest and upright people, who assist their friends in reverses of fortune. Here is one of their methods, which seems to me sufficiently singular to be related to you.

When the affairs of an individual are in confusion, six of his friends unite to aid him, and they form with him a society which is to last seven years. They contribute, some more, some less, sufficient to make a certain sum. For example, the first year they advance him sixty dollars, from which a large profit can be gained in trade. To raise this sum each taxes himself for all the years as follows; firstly, he whom they wish to assist holds the first rank in the society, and provides five dollars, the second of the associates fifteen, the third, thirty, the fourth, eleven, the fifth, nine, the sixth, seven. When the first year is finished, he for whom this compact has been made then supplies fifteen dollars yearly for the remaining six years: this is no inconvenience to him, since it is only a part of the profit which he must have gained from the use of the capital of sixty dollars which they have presented to him. The second year all the associates supply their proportions as usual, and he amongst them who had advanced fifteen dollars the preceding year receives sixty, and supplies thirty the following years. Every one in his turn, receives the sixty dollars, sooner or later, according as he has disbursed more or less each year, and when the seven years are ended he in whose favor the society has been formed finds himself in possession of the principal sum of sixty dollars, without any cost, besides what this sum has brought in to him each year, much more than the fifteen dollars which he has disbursed.

(Lettres Ed.)

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Canton, January 31st, 1834.

FOR THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

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The business for the future will be conducted by WM. S. WETMORE and J. ARCHER, who have formed a new connexion as successors to the late house, under the firm of.

WETMORE &. Co

Canton February 1st 1834.

CANTON.

FOREIGNER DETAINED IN THE CITY.

The following translation of an edict from the Viceroy will calm all anxious fears for the safety of the man personating a lascar) who is detained in the city. But it is fully proved from the purport of this edict, as well of the one published in our last number, that the viceroy has not been influenced in the least by the representations of the select committee, or indeed by any representations from foreigners, but has of his own accord proposed a mitigated administration of the law affecting homicides, in entire accordance with the enlightened maxims of European jurisprudence. This may be hailed as the first instance of a voluntary departure from the ruthless maxim of life for life without exception hitherto, of late years, insisted on by the Chinese. The parallel example, in the case of Edward Sheen, was forced upon the government by the powerful persuasion and firmness of Captain Rowles of H. M. S. Lion, in support of the select committee. On the present occasion an assurance from the viceroy of there being no intentions to punish, unless for the minor offence, was conveyed to a party interested in the issue of the *Cum-sing-moon* affair at an early stage of the proceedings, before any man was in custody. This is, perhaps, one of the most important edicts issued for many years. Certainly, the local officers of Canton are advancing to meet the system of free trade. We shall be watchful of their steps.

EDICT.

Order to the hong merchants *How-qua, Mow-qua, &c.*—with which they are required to make themselves fully acquainted.—On the 20th day of the present moon (January 29th,) the English Chief Davis and his colleagues again presented an explanatory petition respecting the affair of the foreigner who has delivered himself up to trial. I have issued a public reply to the petition. The phraseology of the petition is extremely unintelligible. A blameless man, how can he be willing to be persuaded by others to come forward with a confession? As to the expression—"should he in consequence of his own folly unfortunately lose his life,"—as the affair was unintentional, it of course will not require forfeit of life; why should any anxiety be felt for his life? (To know) whether or not the said chief and others mentally indulge suspicious fears that have led to this petition, I issue this order. When it reaches the said merchants, let them immediately enjoin it on the said chief, that he may act in obedience to it, and report in answer: oppose not. A special order.

Taou-kwang, 13th year, 12th moon, 24th day.
February 2nd, 1834.

TONNAGE DUTY.

From the following extract it appears probable that the objectionable tonnage duty on English ships trading at Whampoa is to be repealed or modified. To fetter a new commerce at its commencement is injudicious, particularly when it has to struggle against the grinding and inquisitorial exactions of the Chinese imperial and local governments, to say nothing of the partial application of such a measure to those merchants and shipowners whose property and vessels will be employed in supplying the British empire with an acknowledged necessary of life to all classes of its European subjects. With the same degree of justice and policy might the salaries of the consuls general at Algiers and Morocco, be drawn only from a tonnage duty levied on vessels trading to those places. It is thought by well informed men that the revenue of Great Britain will be benefited by the China free trade, assuredly then the necessary expenditure for accomplishing such a desirable result should be paid by that revenue.

It was for some time confidently expected (and great exertions were made to realize the expectation) that Parliament might be prorogued on Friday or Saturday next. It is now found, however, in consequence of the delays that have attended the passing of the Bank Charter Bill, and the supposed necessity of passing the Beer Bill, that another week must be added, and that the Houses cannot rise before

the 31st. A new cause of delay and embarrassment was discovered on Friday in the China Trade Bill, which, by some strange blunder, "gave a power" in one of its clauses "of levying such a duty on tonnage or goods as should be specified by the Order of his Majesty in Council." The blunder was pointed out by Lord Ellenborough; but although Lord Auckland held out a hope of amending it, we understood that the Select Committee, to whom the matter was referred, have decided that a new Bill must come up from the House of Commons.—*Observer.* Glasgow Chronicle August 22.

Constution of the Chinese Empire.

Continued from No. 2. Page 8.

The present government has wisely divided the executive power between the Mantchoos and Chinese; in the privy council, however, and in the army, the Tatars out-number the Chinese. His imperial majesty condescends to confer personally with the *Ta heo-sze*, and submits his own measures to their deliberation. All documents of importance have to pass through their hands; they examine the papers, and report accordingly. A great part of their occupation consists in regulating the court ceremonial; the decrees of the tribunal of rites must be submitted to their approval; no imperial sacrifice is offered, no congratulatory letter received, which they have not first to sanction and to approve. They are also keepers of the imperial seals. Of these there are at Peking 25, at Moukden 10; every kind of imperial proclamations, orders, prohibitions, exhortations etcs, has its respective seal, which is applied to no other purpose. When the emperor has to sign death warrants, they present the list of criminals to his majesty, and obtain his sanction. Notwithstanding their great influence, their power is limited. Their deliberations can only be carried on slowly, as the wishes of so many are to be consulted; one word of the monarch can rescind their decrees. They possess only a shadow of authority, and unless they can sway the imperial mind, they are humble servants always ready to execute the will of their master, and whose sole business consists in reporting favorably upon every imperial document, submitted to their perusal. We should have thought, that the government of so extensive an empire was sufficient to engage their attention, but it seems that the state-ritual, idolatry, honorary titles bestowed upon the dead, etcs, claim a greater share of their assiduous endeavours than the interests of the nation.

We give now a detail of the six tribunals. *(Luh poo,)*

Distinguishing marks of rank.

Before entering into a minute detail of the tribunals, it is necessary to observe, that all the officers of government are divided into nine classes, whether they be civil or military, the same division exists, but the military profession being held in disrespect, a military officer holding nominally the same rank with a civilian ranks considerably below him, in the estimation of government. These nine ranks are subdivided into principal and secondary. The distinguishing badge is a button or globe, worn upon the official cap, and a square piece of embroidery upon the back and breast, with various devices and animals, sewed upon the robe of state. We confine our attention principally to the civil mandarins, and shall treat of the ranks of the military officers, when we examine the constitution of the military board.

The badge of the first rank, being a red precious stone, is only worn by a few of the highest personages in the empire, the guardians of the monarch and the heir of the crown, as well as the prime ministers of the cabinet *Ta-keo-sze*. The first rank secondary is shared by a greater number of dignitaries, all the presidents of the respective tribunals and the censors. The second rank wears a red or flowered coral button and is bestowed upon a still more numerous clas; we find amongst the secondary rank imperial guardians, the viceroys of provinces, if they are not presidents of any tribunal, and the vice presidents or *she leang* of the tribunals. In the second rank secondary are the inferior ministers of the cabinet, the doctors of the national academy, *Han-lin*, the deputy governors and the provincial treasurers. We cannot here enter into the minor details of the inferior ranks without causing confusion, but shall mark in its propers place the order of the first civilians, either in the courts at Peking, or in the provinces. Suffice it here to say, that the badge of the third rank is a light blue stone globe, of the fourth a dark blue stone globe, of the fifth a crystal or white glass globe, of the sixth a white stone globe, whilst the inferior ranks either wear a golden, gilded, or brass globe.

This system classifying the great host of mandarins is admirably adapted to preserve order, and to reduce the intricate distribution of officers under some general heads.

Excellence of the arrangement.

We know of no other government in the world, which employs such an enormous number of officers, and puts them with soldierlike discipline into their ranks. Every body knows what situation he holds, what honors and emolument he has to look for, and if he might be forgetful, he has only to look at his badges, and these will always satisfy him upon this point. As the empire is so extensive, and the mandarins in the distant provinces might easily forget that the honors they enjoy are the sole gift of heavens son, they are obliged, when promoted to a higher rank, to repair to Peking and there to receive from the gracious hands of the autocrat their promotion. Lest they might presume too much upon their advancement they appear in the imperial presence, at the full audience, when hundreds of superior mandarins humbly prostrate before the dragon's face. All this is excellently calculated to promote a spirit of subordination and loyalty. To preserve them from nepotism and undue patronage, they are not allowed to enter office in their native province. The higher officers in the provinces are often removed from their stations, and sent to other parts of the empire; else they might endear themselves to the people, and rise, like the Turkish pashas, against the supreme government. Every one is a mere puppet in the hands of the emperor; he surrenders his own will and all his wishes, and offers himself a humble instrument for the execution of the imperial decrees. To render their situation truly perilous and to make them watchful, they are held responsible for all the acts committed by the people entrusted to their care. Even if they are not in the least implicated in the affair, as when for instance a fire burns down a great many houses, of an unnatural son commits parricide, they have to bear the blame, and are liable to severe punishment. As the Emperor imputes calamities which afflict the nation at large to himself, so he holds his officers, who are sovereigns in miniature, responsible for all the occurrences in their respective districts. According to the letter of the law, the highest mandarin is not exempt from corporal punishment, if he deserves it; but it is in general commuted into a fine. In this we again descry a trace of the patriarchical government, because the father of the large family does not withhold the rod from his most distinguished sons. *(To be continued.)*

HISTORY OF MACAO.

We are glad to know that the industrious and talented author of a "Contribution to an historical sketch of the Portuguese settlements in China," is continuing his searching and useful task. There is only himself in this hitherto neglected field of historical enquiry; and those interested in the result of his labors may rejoice that this unoccupied track has been undertaken by such an indefatigable and careful gleaner. His "Contribution to an historical sketch of the roman catholic church at Macao," is now before us, and we extract an account of the surrender of an Englishman by the senate of Mrcao to the Chinese authorities, and his consequent excution; a fact which is not generally known.

MURDER OF FRANCIS SCOTT, 1783.

The following event is anterior in point of chronology to the preceding. The bloody scene we are about to delineate has stamped an indelible stain on the man, who, by an impious application of moral heterodoxy, caused the surrender of an innocent stranger into the avenging power of China. A Chinese had been murdered at Macao. Suspicions having fastened on an Englishmen, the local authority caused him to be apprehended and committed to prison. According to ancient custom, the civil government of Macao first heard

the case. It was tried; the accused examined; deposition of witnesses received; but the slightest trace that Francis Scott was the homicide could not be found. In this predicament the man should not have been given up, although the mandarins threatened the city and obstinately claimed the culprit. To bring this perplexing business to a close, a general meeting or council was convened. Men of respectability, and among them Miguel de Araujo Roza, a member of the then ruling senate, argued: "It will be unjustifiable to consent to the sacrifice of an innocent; and as the most accurate inquiry sufficiently proves, that the Englishman is not guilty, our reasons for refusing to give him up must be submitted to the mandarins, and persevered in till we shall have succeeded in saving him from an ignominious death." The vicargeneral of the bishoprick, Francis Vaz, reasoned differently. "Moralists," he said "decide, that when a tyrant demands even an innocent person, with menaces if not complied with to ruin the place, the republic can then say to any innocent, you must go and deliver yourself up, for the sake of saving from inevitable destruction the community, which is of more worth than the life of an individual: should he refuse to obey, he is not innocent; he is criminal." The procurator (o procurador do senado) added: "The mandarins are forcing away the Chinese retail dealers,—determined to make us starve of hunger; therefore we had better surrender the Englishman." These antiphilanthropic sentiments operated; the plurality of voters decided, that Scott should be handed over; and the mandarins made him suffer death in 1773. *(Contribution to an historical sketch of the roman catholic church at Macao &c.)*

We insert Delta's appendices; (vide No. 5, page 19) want of room obliges us to postpone any notice of these calculations until next week; we merely subjoin the amount paid from the consou fund ot foreigners in the season 1833.34.

Delta's Appendix A.

AMOUNT OF THE CONSU DUTY FOR THE YEAR 1830, BEING NEITHER A MAXIMUM OR MINIMUM YEAR.

ON EXPORTS.

Tea—to Engd. on Priv. & Co. acct. & to N° Am. (see Morrison's Comp.)		252,412	
to the United States	38,135		
to Europe in Am. ships	16,251	54,386	
to Sydney, Batavia, France, Holland, and British India supposed		21,500	
		m. c. Dollars.	
	Piculs	328,298 *a* 4.5	205,186
Rawsilk Nankin †	,,	3,746 *a* Taels 6	31,216
Balance of British Exports (excepting the above and bullion (see Morrisons Comp.) at 3°/₀			107,970
Do. of American do. do. . . .	,,		60,613
			404,985

ON IMPORTS.

		m. c.	
Cotton. — — — —	Piculs	375,961 at 2.1	125,320
Balance of British Imports (exceptg opium, woollens on which there is no consu duty; and the above) (see Morrison's Companion) at 3°/₀			45,805
Do. of American do. (exceptg the above, woollens, bullion, turkey opium, and bill s of exchange.)			59,564
Annual income commencing 1780			645,674

See Milburn, Vol II. P. 470 & Capt. King's voy. A. D. 1780.

The consu fund denying interest on its engagements and (what we know of) its stock being vested in houses, factories, warehouses, and land in the suburbs of Canton, may justly be charged with 8 per cent interest, which by this view commences in 1790, and carried into the capital every ten years, with exception of the last three years, when the duties as consu were nearly doubled, and requires a separate annual charge.

Ten years of this income to 1790 is		6,356,740
Interest for 10 years until 1800.	—	7,366,984.
Ten years income to 1800.	—	6,356,740.
		20,080,464.
Interest for 10 years until 1810.	—	23,271,751.
Ten years income to 1810.	—	6,356,740.
		49,708,955.
Interest for 10 years until 1820.	—	57,608,950.
Ten years income to 1820.	—	6,356,740.
		113,674,645.
Interests for 10 years until 1830.	—	131,739,387.
Ten Tears income to 1830.	—	6,356,740.
		251,770,772.
Interest for 3 years until 1833.	—	65,387,890.
Three years income being at an encreased rate; Tea at 7m. 5c. per picul; Silk at 10 taels, and Cotton at 4m. the annual interest of the consu fund now being $ 876,821—for 3 years is;		2,630,463.
Gross Sum of Appendix A. Sp. Drs.		319,789,125.
The Dollar at 4 | 6, is in Sterling Money		£ 71,952,553.

†(Canton Silk pays no consu duties)

Delta's Appendix B.

List of Ships coming to China but *not* coming to Whampoa, taken for the year 1832.

† Pinang Merchant,	John Biggar,
† Red Rover,	Lady of the Lake,
† Water Witch,	Lord Amherst,
Cruiser,	Mermaid,
Spartan,	Troughton,
Agnes,	Hercules,
† Mercury,	Bee,
† Sylph,	Don Quixotte;
† Falcon,	Lancaster,
Austen,	Lascar,
Royal Charlotte,	Eugene;
† Dona Carmelita,	Active;
Isabella Robertson,	Caroline,
Coote,	Washington,
Carron,	John & Elizabeth;
Indian,	Bolivar Liberator,
Thetis,	Maria,
Forth,	Ninus,
Jamesina,	Bogota;

Those marked † came to China 2 & 3 times each withid the year; but never came inside Bocca.

Rather above an equal number came to Whampoa, but of these at least a fifth came *in* with rice, which prevents any other cargo being in the ship, except dollars.

Delta's Appendix C.

View of the annual value of opium consumed in China. (taken for the year 1831.)

6660 Chests Benares and Patna	at $ 869	$ 5,789,794.
12100 do. Malwa - - - - - - - -	587 ,,	7,110,237.
1200 Piculs of Turkey † - - - - - -	600 ,,	720,000.
		$ 13,620,031.

† (an approximation)

Receipts of Forrigners from Consu Fund for 1833\|4.

For Chunqua's debts - - -	$ 190,845.40.
For Manhop's Do. - - - - -	,, 187,589.65.
	$ 378,435.05.

CLAIMS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED BY OR UNDER THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

By the sixth clause of the East India Charter bill it is lawful for the company "to take into consideration the claims of such persons employed by or under the said company in the commercial branch of their affairs as shall from time to time be reduced, and under the control of the said board, to grant such compensations, superannuations, or allowances, (the charge thereof to be defrayed by the said company as hereinafter mentioned) as shall appear reasonable." In enacting this clause the Parliament of Great Britain will be proceeding in its constant path of noble and national generosity, so properly alluded to by the able framer of the bill. He well observed in his letter of the 12th of february, "Whether the whole of the "company's commercial property be not legally responsible for "those debts and engagements which have been contracted in "the company's name for political and territorial purposes, and "whether it will not continue so responsible even although the "company should be wholly deprived of their political power "and functions. * * * He felt no difficulty in adverting to "that subject, because, as he had before intimated, it was "in its general nature not new to the company." He continued,

"Let it be observed, however, that I consider the question referred to as likely to arise only in the event of an "adjustment being attempted on the ground of strict right."

The chairman and deputy chairman in their letter of the 18th March 1833 advert to this question of Mr. Charles Grant's in a manner which implies that they consider the strict rights of the company only will be in danger. We have a different opinion of Mr. C. Grant's logic. It is not necessary to quote their *claimed right to trade* with their *capital* and character when the very *being* of that capital is doubtful; let them obtain a writ of *supersedeas:* but they proceed to observe that, "The right of the company to retain "the whole of this property has been questioned; and although "the court are satisfied of the soundness of the company's "title to all that property, and of the validity of these claims, "yet they cannot be insensible to the difficulties which might "be opposed to their readily realizing and possessing themselves of the one, and obtaining a liberal adjustment of the "other, if the King's government were adverse to the company. This consideration, pressed in your former letter "with such force, as to leave no doubt that an adverse dis"position would arise towards the company if they were to "stand, "on the ground of strict right"—here we pause; we will not quote the motive of "fear of injury to India from the transfer of "the government to other hands." That is, from the chosen by the ladies and gentlemen of East India stock, of all grades, classes, religions, and opinions, to the constitutionally appointed officers of the King of Great Britain,—but we cannot forbear observing that we consider the expression of standing "on the ground of strict right" applicable at once to both parties in this suit—to the nation as well as to the company;—that it is a question keen that cuts both ways, and much deeper into the *imperfect* rights of the company than into the *perfect* rights of the people of the British empire. It is the latter who with their national highmindedness wave their vantage ground of *universal* right, and who, in striking any bargain—in closing any agreement, are ever careful of being on the side of right good faith and liberality. We have been induced to make these remarks from considering whether the court of directors will avail themselves of the opportunity offered them by the said clause of putting proper pounds in proper places, and will strictly apply the full force of the prepositions as to persons employed *by* them, or *under* their authority and that of their representatives abroad. We know that there are claims and expectations which will bear the strictest scrutiny. Let us hope, now the power is conferred of fulfilling (to use the words of a leading proprietor) "the sacred duty" of providing for their reduced and discharged commercial servants, its influence will be shed where it is most wanted; and that in its use the first attribute of power will be manifested:—protecting and cherishing the weak and friendless.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

We have this morning been furnished, by our own Correspondent at Paris, with some very important intelligence from Portugal. It is stated that General Molellos, with 8,000 men and one of the sons of Maréchal Bourmont, with 5,000, had succeeded in effecting a junction with the Duke de Cadaval, who, as we mentioned some days since, occupies the impregnable position of Torres Vedras, with the late garrison of Lisbon under his command. The Duke is confident of being once more in possession of the capital, and at no remote period; while, even in Paris, public opinion is so strong on the subject, that large bets, one of them 10,000 francs, have been made, that the re-capture of Lisbon will take place on or before the 25th of this month; and the loan of Dom Miguel has risen to 55¼; an advance of 12 per cent. in the last week. While these events were in progress in the south, we learn by letters from Matozinhos of the 29th ult., that the most active preparations were being made for a renewed attack upon Oporto, withe very hope of success; a hope rendered the more assured by the fact, communicated from Madrid, that the powerful friends of legitimacy in that city had remitted large additional supplies of money to Dom Miguel. The difficulties which thus seem to embarrass the views of Dom Pedro in Portugal, are still farther complicated by the *contre-tems* to which his Parisian negociations have been exposed, in the peremptory refusal of Donna Maria to accept the Duc de Nemours as her consort. The little Princess, it is said, has formed an attachment to the Duc de Leuchtenberg, son of Eugene Beauharnois, which she has been in vain solicited to relinquish; and one private letter has reached us, containing details of a very delicate nature, that tend, if true, to exhibit in the strougest light the intenseness of her predilection.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JANUARY.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.	WINDS.
☿	1	40 54	30:35	N. fine weather, fresh breeze.
♃	2	48 53	30:20	N a N b W. cloudy with light rain, moderate breeze.
♀	3	50 60	30:10	NNW a NNE. cloudy with heavy rain, mod. and vble.
♄	4	57 65	30:00	NNE a ESE. cloudy with light rain at times, light vble
☉	5	50 68	30:10	SE. fine weather, light breeze.
☽	6	55 68	30:20	S. ——do.——do.
♂	7	64 66	30:10	N a SE. constant rain, light breeze
☿	8	64 68	30:00	N a NE. cloudy, most part rainy, light breeze.
♃	9	65 70	30:00	E. rain throughout.
♀	10	55 55	30:05	N. ——do.——————most part moderate breeze.
♄	11	49 52	30:10	N a NNW. cloudy with heavy rain, in latter part moderate breeze.
☉	12	45 48	30:15	N. cloudy throughout, fresh breeze.
☽	13	43 46	30:20	N a NNW.——————do.
♂	14	38 50	30:20	N. fine weather.
☿	15	40 44	30:30	N. constant rain, most part fresh breeze.
♃	16	42 46	30:15	N. cloudy with frequent rain, moderate breeze.
♀	17	47 54	30:00	N a NNW. cloudy, most part rain, moderate breeze.
♄	18	44 46	30:10	N. cloudy throughout, latter part rain, freshbreeze.
☉	19	39 43	30:30	N. ——do.——————& rainy.
☽	20	38 42	30:35	Nr ——do.——————do.
♂	21	34 38	30:40	N a N E. cloudy with light rain at times.
☿	22	35 44	30:35	N a N W. cloudy throughout, with light rain at times, moderate breeze.
♃	23	40 46	30:20	N a N W. do.—with rain at times, moderate breeze.
♀	24	47 50	30:20	N a N E. ——————do.——————do.
♄	25	44 48	30:40	N. ——————do.——————do.——fresh breeze.
☉	26	38 50	30:40	NE a SW. fine weather, variable moderate breeze.
☽	27	50 55	30:20	SE a N. cloudy, variable moderate.
♂	28	52 52	30:30	N. ——————do.——————fresh breeze.
☿	29	44 44	30:30	N. cloudy with rain middle part.
♃	30	38 42	30:30	N a N b W. ——do.
♀	31	35 45	30:30	N a NW. fine weather.

BIRTHS.

At Macao, on Saturday the 1st instant, the lady of THOMAS R. COLLEDGE Esq. of a son.

The lady of JAMES N. DANIELL Esq. of a son.

THE
CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will "rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY, 18TH 1834. NO. 7. PRICE 25 CENTS.

LONDON DIRECT.

The SARAH, Captain WHITESIDE, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

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FOR MADRAS. The ship CARRON, Capt. WILSON

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS.

The British barque ELIZABETH, Capt. Timms, will be despatched in 10 days. For freight apply to

A. S. KEATING.

Canton, January 31st, 1834.

FOR THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

The new fast sailing Dutch ship PLEIADES, Captain J. C. Ross, burthen 461 tons, offers for freight or charter from Whampoa to any part of the continent of Europe. Application may be made to

A. S. KEATING.

Canton, February 4th, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT TO MANILA & BOMBAY,

Or CHARTER on any other Voyage, the ship CUMBRIAN, Capt. Blyth.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, February 11th, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

To any part of the world, the Swedish ship GOVERNOR STIRLING, Capt. Lyostedt.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 17th February, 1834.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at

R. MARKWICK & Co's.

NOTICE.

TIMOTHY WIGGIN Esq. now acts as agent in London for the TENTH CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 30th January, 1834. General Agents

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between JABEZ JENKINS and J ARCHER, under the firm of NATHAN DUNN AND Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JABEZ JENKINS.

J. ARCHER.

The business for the future will be conducted by WM. S. WETMORE and J. ARCHER, who have formed a new connexion as successors to the late house, under the firm of.

WETMORE &. Co

Canton, February 1st 1834.

CANTON.

By the RED ROVER we have received Calcutta papers to the 28th of December, which contain various extracts from the London papers relating to the proceedings of Parliament on the China trade; those of the most immediate interest we now publish.

The Red Rover left the pilot on the 1st of January. We have also to announce the arrival of the SYLPH from Calcutta, left the pilot 5th January; but we do not hear that she brings any accession to our news.

TEA DUTIES.—The following resolution was last night reported to the House of Commons, and instructions were given to the Gentlemen appointed to bring in the Tea Duties Bill to make provision accordingly:—

"That, in lieu of the duties now payable on tea, there shall be collected and paid, from and after the 22d day of April, 1834, the several duties following; that is to say—

For every lb. of Bohea	£0 1 6
——Congo, Twankay, Hyson Skin, Orange Pekoe	0 2 2
——Souchong, Flowering Pekoe, Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, and all other Teas not enumerated	0 3 0

Courier, August 17.

HOUSE OF LORDS,—AUGUST 20.

CHINA TRADE BILL.

Lord AUCKLAND moved the committal of this bill, and gave a statement of its objects, as well as of some of the objections which had been made to its provisions. It had been stated that the expense of the consular establishment at Canton was too great, and at the same time that he (Lord Auckland) considered that the strong language which had been used on the subject was justifiable, he would not be unwilling that an amendment should be introduced in the clause providing for the above establishment, limiting the expense to 1 per cent, upon imports and exports, and 5*s*. per ton on the tonnage of vessels resorting to Canton. The noble lord, after briefly adverting to the other provisions of the bill, concluded by moving that the house resolve itself into a committee on the same.

Lord STRATHALLAN said he greatly doubted whether the opening of the China trade would be productive of advantage to the revenues of this country; and he thought that the clause in the present bill, allowing the superintendents at Canton to establish courts of law there, would be regarded with great jealousy by the Chinese government. He understood from the noble lord that it was the intention of the ministers to charge 1 per cent, on all imports into and exports from China made by British merchants, and 5*s*. on the tonnage of the vessels. Perhaps heir lordships would be astonished when he told them that the amount of the first duty would not be less than 200,000*l*. and of the latter 30,000*l*. a year.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH objected to the bill as it originally stood, because it would enable the King's government to send superintendents to Canton, or any other port they pleased to fix upon, and to give to those officers such an amount of salary as they thought proper. But even limited as that power was by the amendment which the noble lord intended to propose, it would still be too expensive. A tax of 1 per cent. on imports and exports was equal to a tax of 2 per cent. on the imports, on which the chief profit was made; and he was convinced that a tax of that amount would prove the utter destruction of the China trade. He repeated what he had stated on a former night, that the expense of the establishment of the superintendents might be greatly reduced by allowing them to act as commercial agents. Indeed, he thought it was out of the power of government to prevent them doing so; for if they were not permitted to act in that capacity in their own names, they might evade the prohibition, and carry on business under the names of other persons. To show how easily this could be done, he need only refer their lordships to the painful and disgusting case which had recently occurred, of the evasion, by such means, of the law of the land by an individual who might have been expected to pursue a different

CLAIMS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED BY OR UNDER THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

By the sixth clause of the East India Charter bill it is lawful for the company "to take into consideration the claims of such persons employed by or under the said company in the commercial branch of their affairs as shall from time to time be reduced, and under the control of the said board, to grant such compensations, superannuations, or allowances (the charge thereof to be defrayed by the said company as hereinafter mentioned) as shall appear reasonable." In enacting this clause the Parliament of Great Britain will be proceeding in its constant pathof noble and national generosity, so properly alluded to by the able framer of the bill. He well observed in his letter of the 12th of february, "Whether the whole of the "company's commercial property be not legally responsible for "those debts and engagements which have been contracted in "the company's name for political and territorial purposes, and "whether it will not continue so responsible even although the "company should be wholly deprived of their political power "and functions. * * * He felt no difficulty in adverting to "that subject, because, as he had before intimated, it was "in its general nature not new to the company." He continued,

"Let it be observed, however, that I consider the ques-"tion referred to as likely to arise only in the event of an "adjustment being attempted on the ground of strict right."

The chairman and deputy chairman in their letter of the 18th March 1833 advert to this question of Mr. Charles Grant's in a manner which implies that they consider the strict rights of the company only will be in danger. We have a different opinion of Mr. C. Grant's logic. It is not necessary to quote their *claimed right to trade* with their *capital* and character when the very *being* of that capital is doubtful; let them obtain a writ of *supersedeas:* but they proceed to observe that, "The right of the company to retain "the whole of this property has been questioned; and although "the court are satisfied of the soundness of the company's "title to all that property, and of the validity of these claims, "yet they cannot be insensible to the difficulties which might "be opposed to their readily realizing and possessing them-"selves of the one, and obtaining a liberal adjustment of the "other, if the King's government were adverse to the com-"pany. This consideration, pressed in your former letter "with such force, as to leave no doubt that an adverse dis-"position would arise towards the company if they were to "stand, "on the ground of strict right"—here we pause; we will not quote the motive of "fear of injury to India from the transfer of "the government to other hands." That is, from the chosen by the ladies and gentlemen of East India stock, of all grades, classes, religions, and opinions, to the constitutionally appointed officers of the King of Great Britain,—but we cannot forbear observing that we consider the expression of standing "on the ground of strict right" applicable at once to both parties in this suit—to the nation as well as to the company;—that it is a question keen that cuts both ways, and much deeper into the *imperfect* rights of the company than into the *perfect* rights of the people of the British empire. It is the latter who with their national highmindedness wave their vantage ground of *universal* right, and who, in striking any bargain—in closing any agreement, are ever careful of being on the side of right good faith and liberality. We have been induced to make these remarks from considering whether the court of directors will avail themselves of the opportunity offered them by the said clause of putting proper pounds in proper places, and will strictly apply the full force of the prepositions as to persons employed *by* them, or *under* their authority and that of their representatives abroad. We know that there are claims and expectations which will bear the strictest scrutiny. Let us hope, now the power is conferred of fulfilling (to use the words of a leading proprietor) "the sacred duty" of providing for their reduced and discharged commercial servants, its influence will be shed where it is most wanted; and that in its use the first attribute of power will be manifested:—protecting and cherishing the weak and friendless.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

We have this morning been furnished, by our own Correspondent at Paris, with some very important intelligence from Portugal. It is stated that General Molellos, with 8,000 men and one of the sons of Maréchal Bourmont, with 5,000, had succeeded in effecting a junction with the Duke de Cadaval, who, as we mentioned some days since, occupies the impregnable position of Torres Vedras, with the late garrison of Lisbon under his command. The Duke is confident of being once more in possession of the capital, and at no remote period; while, even in Paris, public opinion is so strong on the subject, that large bets, one of them 10,000 francs, have been made, that the re-capture of Lisbon will take place on or before the 25th of this month; and the loan of Dom Miguel has risen to 55½; an advance of 12 per cent. in the last week. While these events were in progress in the south, we learn by letters from Matozinhos of the 29th ult., that the most active preparations were being made for a renewed attack upon Oporto, withe very hope of success; a hope rendered the more assured by the fact, communicated from Madrid, that the powerful friends of legitimacy in that city had remitted large additional supplies of money to Dom Miguel. The difficulties which thus seem to embarrass the views of Dom Pedro in Portugal, are still farther complicated by the *contre-tems* to which his Parisian negociations have been exposed, in the peremptory refusal of Donna Maria to accept the Duc de Nemours as her consort. The little Princess, it is said, has formed an attachment to the Duc de Leuchtenberg, son of Eugene Beauharnois, which she has been in vain solicited to relinquish; and one private letter has reached us, containing details of a very delicate nature, that tend, if true, to exhibit in the strougest light the intenseness of her predilection.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JANUARY.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.	WINDS.
☿	1	40 54	30:35	N. fine weather, fresh breeze.
♃	2	48 53	30:20	N a N b W. cloudy with light rain, moderate breeze.
♀	3	50 60	30:10	NNW a NNE. cloudy with heavy rain, mod. and vble.
♄	4	57 65	30:00	NNE a ESE. cloudy with light rain at times, light vble
☉	5	60 68	30:10	SE. fine weather, light breeze.
☽	6	55 68	30:20	S. ——do.——do.
♂	7	64 66	30:10	N a SE. constant rain, light breeze.
☿	8	64 68	30:00	N a NE. cloudy, most part rainy, light breeze.
♃	9	65 70	30:00	E. rain throughout.
♀	10	55 55	30:05	N. ——do.—— ——most part moderate breeze.
♄	11	49 52	30:10	N a NNW. cloudy with heavy rain, in latter part moderate breeze.
☉	12	45 48	30:15	N. cloudy throughout, fresh breeze.
☽	13	43 46	30:20	N a NNW.——do.
♂	14	38 50	30:20	N. fine weather.
☿	15	40 44	30:30	N. constant rain, most part fresh breeze.
♃	16	42 46	30:15	N. cloudy with frequent rain, moderate breeze.
♀	17	47 54	30:00	N a NNW. cloudy, most part rain, moderate breeze.
♄	18	44 46	30:10	N. cloudy throughout, latter part rain, freshbreeze.
☉	19	39 43	30:30	N. ——do.——& rainy.
☽	20	38 42	30:35	Nr ——do.——do.
♂	21	34 38	30:40	N a N E. cloudy with light rain at times.
☿	22	35 44	30:35	N a N W. cloudy throughout, with light rain at times, moderate breeze.
♃	23	40 46	30:20	N a N W. do.—with rain at times, moderate breeze.
♀	24	47 50	30:20	N a N E. ——do.——do.
♄	25	44 48	30:40	N. ——do.——do.——fresh breeze.
☉	26	38 50	30:40	NE a SW. fine weather, variable moderate breeze.
☽	27	50 55	30:20	SE a N. cloudy, variable moderate.
♂	28	52 52	30:30	N. ——do.——fresh breeze.
☿	29	44 44	30:30	N. cloudy with rain middle part.
♃	30	38 42	30:30	N a N b W ——do.
♀	31	35 45	30:30	N a NW. fine weather.

BIRTHS.

At Macao, on Saturday the 1st instant, the lady of THOMAS R. COLLEDGE Esq. of a son.

The lady of JAMES N. DANIELL Esq. of a son.

THE
CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will "rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY, 18TH 1834. NO. 7. PRICE 25 CENTS.

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FOR MADRAS. The ship CARRON, Capt. WILSON

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS.

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Canton, January 31st, 1834.

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The new fast sailing Dutch ship PLEIADES, Captain J. C. Ross, burthen 461 tons, offers for freight or charter from Whampoa to any part of the continent of Europe. Application may be made to

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Canton, February 4th, 1834.

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Or CHARTER on any other Vogaye, the ship CUMBRIAN, Capt. Blyth.

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Canton, February 11th, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

To any part of the world, the Swedish ship GOVERNOR STIRLING, Capt. Lyöstedt.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 17th February, 1834.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at

R. MARKWICK & Co's.

NOTICE.

TIMOTHY WIGGIN Esq. now acts as agent in London for the TENTH CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 30th January, 1834. General Agents

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between JABEZ JENKINS and J ARCHER, under the firm of NATHAN DUNN AND Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JABEZ JENKINS.

J. ARCHER.

The business for the future will be conducted by WM. S. WETMORE and J. ARCHER, who have formed a new connexion as successors to the late house, under the firm of.

WETMORE &. Co

Canton. February 1st 1834.

CANTON.

By the RED ROVER we have received Calcutta papers to the 28th of December, which contain various extracts from the London papers relating to the proceedings of Parliament on the China trade; those of the most immediate interest we now publish.

The Red Rover left the pilot on the 1st of January. We have also to announce the arrival of the SYLPH from Calcutta, left the pilot 5th January; but we do not hear that she brings any accession to our news.

TEA DUTIES.—The following resolution was last night reported to the House of Commons, and instructions were given to the Gentlemen appointed to bring in the Tea Duties Bill to make provision accordingly:—

"That, in lieu of the duties now payable on tea, there shall be collected and paid, from and after the 22d day of April, 1834, the several duties following; that is to say—

For every lb. of Bohea £0 1 6

——Congo, Twankay, Hyson Skin, Orange Pekoe 0 2 2

——Souchong, Flowering Pekoe, Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, and all other Teas not enumerated 0 3 0

Courier, August 17.

HOUSE OF LORDS,—AUGUST 20.

CHINA TRADE BILL.

Lord AUCKLAND moved the committal of this bill, and gave a statement of its objects, as well as of some of the objections which had been made to its provisions. It had been stated that the expense of the consular establishment at Canton was too great, and at the same time that he (Lord Auckland) considered that the strong language which had been used on the subject was justifiable, he would not be unwilling that an amendment should be introduced in the clause providing for the above establishment, limiting the expense to 1 per cent, upon imports and exports, and 5*s*. per ton on the tonnage of vessels resorting to Canton. The noble lord, after briefly adverting to the other provisions of the bill, concluded by moving that the house resolve itself into a committee on the same.

Lord STRATHALLAN said he greatly doubted whether the opening of the China trade would be productive of advantage to the revenues of this country; and he thought that the clause in the present bill, allowing the superintendents at Canton to establish courts of law there, would be regarded with great jealousy by the Chinese government. He understood from the noble lord that it was the intention of the ministers to charge 1 per cent, on all imports into and exports from China made by British merchants, and 5*s*. on the tonnage of the vessels. Perhaps heir lordships would be astonished when he told them that the amount of the first duty would not be less than 200,000*l*. and of the latter 30,000*l*. a year.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH objected to the bill as it originally stood, because it would enable the King's government to send superintendents to Canton, or any other port they pleased to fix upon, and to give to those officers such an amount of salary as they thought proper. But even limited as that power was by the amendment which the noble lord intended to propose, it would still be too expensive. A tax of 1 per cent. on imports and exports was equal to a tax of 2 per cent. on the imports, on which the chief profit was made; and he was convinced that a tax of that amount would prove the utter destruction of the China trade. He repeated what he had stated on a former night, that the expense of the establishment of the superintendents might be greatly reduced by allowing them to act as commercial agents. Indeed, he thought it was out of the power of government to prevent them doing so; for if they were not permitted to act in that capacity in their own names, they might evade the prohibition, and carry on business under the names of other persons. To show how easily this could be done, he need only refer their lordships to the painful and disgusting case which had recently occurred, of the evasion, by such means, of the law of the land by an individual who might have been expected to pursue a different

line of conduct, from the confidence reposed in him by a portion of his fellow-citizens. He objected to the imposition of the proposed duties, both on general principles and because they would fall on a class of the King's subjects the least capable of bearing them.

Lord STRATHALLAN said he had incorrectly stated that the duty of 1 per cent. would amount to 200,000*l.* Upon consideration he found it would not exceed 20,000*l.* or 30,000*l.*

The Duke of WELLINGTON thought it would be impossible to establish judicial courts in Canton without the consent of the Chinese government.

Lord AUCKLAND said that the noble lords who had objected to the proposed duties of 1 per cent. and 5*s.* per ton, had argued on the supposition that it was the intention of government to impose duties of that amount. This was a total mistake The amount which he had just stated was the greatest extent to which the duties could be raised, but it was far from the intention of government to exact the payment of such an amount of duty.

The house then resolved itself into a committee on the bill

Lord ELLENBOROUGH proposed an amendment to the effect of substituting maritime discipline in the clause which submitted offences in Canton and the factories to the control of British laws and legal institutions.

The amendment was negatived without a division.

An amendment moved by Lord Auckland to the effect (as we understood) of making 5*s.* the maximum tonnage duty on vessels entering China, and 10*s.* on every 100*l.*, was next agreed to.

The remaining clauses were agreed to.

The house resumed.—Report to-morrow.—*Times, August* 21.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1833.

TEA DUTIES BILL.

Mr. S. RICE moved the third reading of this bill.

Mr. EWART wished to ask the hon. gentleman whether any arrangement had been made with respect to the stock of teas on hand with the East India Company; and also if any arrangement had been made with respect to the time ships would be permitted to sail from this country to Canton? Unless vessels were allowed to sail from this country so as to arrive at Canton on the expiration of the East India Company's charter, it would be impossible for them to return to England in the course of the next year.

Mr. RICE said that it was but justice to the government to suppose that in the arrangement for the disposal of the stock of teas such measures had been taken as would best promote the interests of the private trader, as well as the consumer of tea, and, so far from considering that there was any conflicting interests between the government and the East India Company, they had viewed their interests as mutually bound together. With respect to the first sale of tea, it was impossible that any communication could have taken place except with the East India Company, and he very much regretted that the authorities empowered to act on that occasion did not accede to the arrangement proposed by the government. It was most desirable that the present stock of tea should be so reduced as to give free scope to the private trader, but in his opinion it would not be advisable to reduce it as low as zero. It was not for the interest of the East India Company that there should be an accumulation of tea left in their possession, as that would have the effect of distressing the private teader, and exposing him to a competition he did not calculate upon. (Hear, hear.) The three next quarterly sales would be carrid on in the usual way, at the discretion of the company. After these sales had taken place, the Board of Control would give notice to the country what quantity was to be brought to the market, and so control the sales that a regular and gradual increase should take place, and the parties made acquainted from time to time with the maximum amount.

Mr. CRAWFORD said he should not have risen to address the house at so early a period, if he had not been applied to by several of the most eminent traders resident in the city of London, who were deeply interested in the trade. These Gentlemen complained that although the bill was about to receive the sanction of the house, it had only been printed on the 17th instant, and that no communication had been made with them on the subject by His Majesty's ministers, though they were perhaps more deeply interested in these alterations than any other body of merchants in the city of London. They objected with the rest of the trade in general to the classification made by the government, which they considered alike injurious to the importer and the consumer of tea. (Hear, hear.) It was of the greatest consequence that an early reconsideration of the subject should take place, and such an opportunity he thought ought to be afforded by His Majesty's ministers, in order that such communications might be made with the trade on the subject as would enable a better classification to be effected. The body of merchants who had waited upon him that morning had informed him that there were no less than eight different descriptions of tea which would come properly under the second class, and be charged at a duty of 2*s.* 2*d*, but which, as they were not now enumerated in that class, would be subjected to a duty of 3*s.* per lb. In addition to this, the East India Company was already exempt from the payment of auction duty, for their teas were disposed of by public sale, and it would be only just that the other importers of tea should be placed on the same footing. He wished to ask the hon. gentleman whether, supposing the present bill to be passed, there would be any objection to an early reconsideration of the subject in the next session, that the anomalies complained of might be then amended?

Mr. S. RICE said that the hon. gentleman and the house would be aware that the tea trade in some respects differed from every other; and that as the government was, as it were, in actual contact with the parties interested, 24 hours need not have elapsed, after the resolutions were promulgated, before the trade might have communicated with the government thereon. But from the passing of the resolutions up to that moment not any communication had been made on the subject, excepting that of the hon. gentleman, who would no doubt have brought it under the notice of government had he before appeared in his place in that house, and to whom he now begged leave to offer his congratulations. (Hear, hear.) He would put it to that hon. member whether it would not be pregnant with inconvenience to give any pledge of such a nature as that he had asked? Such a declaration would naturally paralyze the trade, and produce the most serious inconvenience to all parties. It would be open to the hon. member, or to any other member of the house, to bring the subject again before Parliament in the next session: but no pledge could be consistently asked or given that a bill to be passed in the month of August should be considered in the February following. The house should remember, that in all the alterations of duty made, reductions had taken place. In the first class it had been reduced from 96 per cent. to 81; in the second class from 100 to 94½; and in the third class from 100 to 81. And those classes had been determined on after communications with several brokers, not one of whom had differed in opinion with the others. If the hon. gentleman thought an *ad valorem* duty would have been preferable, he (Mr. S. Rice) would say that such a mode of ascertaining the duty could not have been practised at the outports, where auction sales would not be held under the same security as in the port of London; and giving it an *ad valorem* for a rated duty, which should be alike on all descriptions of tea, would only have tended to increase the price of inferior teas, or such as were consumed chiefly by the lower orders. The best inquiries which could be made had agreed so well with the experiments made at the Board of Control, as to leave no doubt of the certainty of collecting the duty under the classification that had been made.

Mr. HUME said there was certainly some difficulty in arriving at a precise classification, but he thought the proposed measure better than continuing to charge an *ad valorem* duty.

Mr. YOUNG wished to ask His Majesty's ministers two questions, which were viewed in a very important light by the mercantile interest. On a former occasion, in answer to a question, the right hon. gentlemen the Vice-President of the Board of Control stated to the house that government had recommended to the East India Company not to send out any of their ships to China during the present season, and it was not then determined by the company whether they would accede to that recommendation. (Hear.) He wished now to ask whether the company had come to any determination upon that point, and if they had, whether government had it in contemplation to make any arrangement with the company by which private ships might be allowed to be sent out; at present the trade was wholly suspended, for though the company might not send ships out, private traders could not until the present charter expired, to which period the time was now very limited. The other question was, whether government had determined from what parts of the kingdom the trade to China was to be carried on. It was understood that the trade was only to be allowed in certain ports, and it was desirable that these ports should be known.

Mr. S. RICE said, with respect to the first question, he was unable to give any specific answer; as to the other, he could merely refer the hon. member to the bill which had been lately in that house.

After a short conversation, the bill was read a third time, and passed.

TRAVELS IN CHINESE TARTARY.

Report states that a leading house in London had sent off a courier in July last, with despatches for Canton, by the overland route through Russia and Siberia; in the hope of arriving before the ships then sailing. We think it difficult to believe, however, that an undertaking so unlikely to accomplish the object in view, should have been seriously contemplated; far less actually attempted.

We learn that the Russian state councillor, FASS, secretary to the Russian academy of sciences, was about to set out from St. Petersburg to Pekin through eastern Siberia, and had determined to devote three years to the journey.

We trust the learned secretary will in due time favor the public with the result of his observations, and that his journey may be taken for an omen of encreased attention on the part of the Russian government to the state of their intercourse with China, and of their Pekin mission; which, by all accounts, is, by no means, on a becoming footing of respectability.

CONSTITUTION OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

Continued from No. 6 Page 22.

ROUTINE OF PUBLIC SERVICE, AND COURSE OF STUDY.

It would be morally impossible to keep so unwieldy an empire together, if the administration was not admirably connected and reduced into a mere machinery, without life and motion, unless these be imparted from Peking. But on the other hand, men of talents and enterprize find no scope to display them. Iron usage prescribes the minutest parts of their way of governing, and woe unto them if they deviate from this rule. No improvements can be made, for these would bring the odious suspicion of being daring innovators; the better they follow the old beaten track, the more they are worthy of the high admiration of their sovereign. This system has found many admirers in Europe, how far it is deserving of applause we cannot determine, unless we investigate the actual state of China.

All the civil appointments are bestowed by the *Le-poo* board of officers. The first members of it, consisting of two presidents, one *Mant-chou*, the other Chinese, appoint raise, and degrade officers, take cognizance of their merits and demerits, and confer titles and the rank of nobility. Under these are a great many inferior officers, constituting four chambers, each of which is entrusted with a particular part of the aforesaid duties. They hold the destinies of their fellow-officers in their hands, though they ought only to act according to prescribed rules, yet in this case as will as in many others, patronage and bribes may greatly facilitate advancement, and remove the difficulties upon so slippery a road. From their immediate control the highest officers at the capital and in the provinces are exempted: these receive directly their nomination from the emperor. The power of this tribunal is remarkably great; myriads of mandarins depend upon their wink: they can exalt and humble

The Mandarins are chosen from the successful literati, who have obtained a degree at the examination. It is extraordinary that the various offices of government, the administration of which requires so different a preparation in the candidate, should all be open to the literati, and to the these alone. The great object of their studies which leads to promotion is their native language, with its many thousand characters. They read the works of their ancient sages, commit them to heart, and endeavour to write essays upon them. Thus they prepare themselves for the examination, in which their essays and a specimen of their poetical genius constitute the test of their ability. It is therefore not at all astonishing, that they are so lamentably deficient in general knowledge, and above all in the grand maxims of ruling over the people. At the same time it is a laudable system, that talent only, at least in theory, obtains rank. No individual, how poor soever, is excluded from ascending the cloudy ladder of rank and emoluments, if he can only prove that he is thoroughly versed in the ancient classics.

LITERARY DEGREES; REWARDS AND PUNISHMENTS OF MANDARINS.

There are two literary degrees which entitle them to being chosen mandarins, that of *Kew-jin* and *Tsin-sze*. But not all who have obtained them are immediately promoted; some interest is also requisite to get a man on, and, therefore, many a poor scholar dies before he has ever tasted the sweets of a mandarin's life. Those who are so successful become the rulers of districts, called *Heen*, or deputies and clerks in other offices. From thence they gradually rise, not by seniority but by merits, which are regularly marked down by the *Le-poo*. The sons of meritorious officers have also a claim to preferment, though they should not yet have given proofs of their great proficiency in literature. Rank may also be obtained by purchase, but the purchaser must possess qualifications which entitle him to his situation. A great sum is in this way annually realized by government, and many men of influence have found the road to high offices of state by riches.

These are the three distinct orders of the candidates in the civil list. Once well settled, they have a long career before them, a wide empire with thousands of offices accessible to the persevering and obsequious. They may obtain leave of absence, when their health has suffered, or they wish to visit their aged parents. At the decease of the latter they retire for a certain time from office, in order to mourn over this loss, and to dwell at their grave. It is even the duty of a mandarin not to continue in office, when such a fatal catastrophe has occurred. Whenever their situation is in an insalubrious part of the country, they are at short intervals relieved from their duty, and others put into their stead. Levity, cruelty, incapacity, and dotage, unfit them for their station, and if they have committed any gross faults, they are either dismissed from thir offices, or heavily fined in their pay. But the same board which inflicts punishments is also liberal in rewarding the meritorious. For this purpose a memorandum is kept, and all praiseworthy actions are carefully marked down. Those who are raised some steps, owe their promotion to their commendable conduct, and have the prospect of higher promotion. The acts by which they obtain their preferment are vigilance in their government, by apprehending thieves and vagabonds, detecting false coiners and makers of gambling apparatus &c. If they take care of the dykes, plant willows and reeds along side the rivers, encourage agriculture, and provide for the people in time of scarcity, they have a great claim to being raised. Lest however their merits might escape the notice of the people under their jurisdiction, every document they

issue is prefaced by a detail of how many steps they have been raised, and how often they have been noted down on account of their good conduct. The degrees of nobility to which they are entitled are nine, six of which have each three subdivisons. The highest degrees are everlasting, like the hills and rivers, whilst inferior grades either become extinct with the decease of the possessor, or remain only in a few generations. But those titles of nobility are less attainable to the civilians than to the military officers, whose feats of valour receive those marks of distinction. Nobility in China, however, is not much esteemed and still less sought after. *(To be continued.)*

CONSOO FUND.

DELTA'S APPENDIX A.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,

Delta's array of figures in your last number has startled me not alittle; but on a further consideration of the subject which his appendix is intended to illustrate, namely, the present amount, or what ought to be, in Delta's opinion, the present amount of the consoo fund in bullion and in lands and tenements, I think any efforts of foreigners to trace and plumb the whirling eddies of that *Maelstrom*,—to unravel those intricate and secret accounts, even if they were candidly and correctly submitted to their inspection, would be useless. In the slang vocabulary of the Chinese officers a removal from another province to Canton is called promotion, although no higher rank is attained by the appointment. Doubtless they consider that uniting in Canton the offices of imposers, collectors, treasurers, comptrollers, and accountants of the consoo *duties*, they may well be thought to have gained a step in their career, as well as an encreased knowledge of providing the ways and means for the Imperial budget and their own, but as to the *fund, nonestinventus* may be written against the 71 millions sterling of your correspondent Delta: and I suspect that this return would not be a false one, for I shall, I think, prove that Delta has commenced with wrong data in assuming the exports and imports of 1830 as a fair yearly average of the trade since 1780! At the risk of being thought tedious I mean to show that Delta's calculations are incorrect: when arithmetical figures are once resorted to farewell to figures of speech; the former must be clearly followed to their results, otherwise they had been much better let alone, for once caught in their machinery away far beyond human thought is he hurled who unhappily entangles his fingers in the nine digits.

			lbs.
Tea exported to England from	1784a1807,		518,800,298
the Continent	,,	,,	128,882,736
America	1785a1800,		40,808,580+
do.	1800a1807,		39,499,728
			727,991,342÷
lbs.		peculs	
23=31,651,797 or	— — —	237,388	
quantity Delta's yearly average.		328,298	
			T. M.
Yearly excess in Delta's calculation for 23 years.		90,910 at	4. 5.—$22,974.

			lbs.
Average yearly Export of Tea to England from	1807to1823,	in round Nos.	25,000,000
	23to30,	—	30,000,000
To America	1801to1814,	— —	4,129,440
In American ships to Europe,	1815to1819,		2 823,810
,, ,,		23to27,	1,123,753

None of the foregoing averages approach the amount of peculs. 328,298, or lbs. 43,773,067, exported in 1830,-b upwards of 5,000,000 lbs.

It is unnecessary to pursue the calculations farther, but they are applicable to every item of the exports and imports as assumed by Delta.

I remain &c. COCKER.

Note. The foregoing figures are obtained from parliamentary returns, except those marked †, which are deduced thus;

lbs. Exportation of tea to America in

1785, 880100
90,3047242+
1801,4234376
} =8161718÷3=2720578×15=40808580.

Our correspondent, Cocker, seems to have proved that the whole of the long calculation of Delta is founded on false data. It is, however, obvious that disquisitions respecting a fund which, as Cocker observes, must be characterized as "Non est inventus," is worse than useless; and we shall merely make a few practical remarks, for the information chiefly of distant readers, respecting the real nature of the Consoo fund. It is a tax on foreign commerce, instituted in 1780 for the liquidation of bankrupt hong-merchants debts to foreigners, at the requisition of Captain Panton of H. M. S. Seahorse, who was despatched by the Indian government to demand payment of British claims amounting at that time to 3,808,075 spanish dollars. Captain Panton acted with great spirit, insisted on obtaining an audience with the viceroy, which, after some delay and not without recourse having been had to threats, was obtained. "The result was," observes Milburn, "the debts due by two of the hong-"merchants being adjusted, with interest to the end of the "season 1779 80, were found to amount to about £400,000, "one half of which was immediately lopped off, and payment "of the remainder was ordered to be made in ten years in "equal instalments, but without interest. The funds for "the payment were not drawn from the hong-merchants, "but from a tax laid for the purpose upon the European "trade with China."—From this it appears that the fund commenced, burdened with an engagement to pay off a million of dollars in ten years, at a period when the contributions to it must have been infinitely less productive than at present. Sucessive failures have kept up a perpetual drain upon it from year to year. We believe too it is the only available fund to the hongmerchants for making good the various squeezes to which they are subjected for inundations of the yellow river, rebellion-, birthday gifts, and other multifarious douceurs The tax levied on foreign trade appears to have varied according to the extent of claims upon the fund; but we believe that it has never been actually collected into an aggregate deposit; each hong-merchant having been considered accountable for, and called on at the year's end to make good his proportionate share of the claims; which amounted in the last twelve months, as before stated, to $3,78,435.

We cannot conclude our remarks on the consoo fund without repeating, in the strongest manner, our protest against its longer continuance. It is absolutely essential to the future well being of the foreign trade that this oppressive and unjust tax be at once and for ever repealed; for as long as it continues to form a quarry to feed the insatiate cravings of the local officers so long will they prey on its vitals. It affords them, indeed, fatal facilities for supplying all the pretended wants of government; and while it gives them scope to frame pretexts of, it is the encouragement to, their never ceasing extortions; it is a contradiction, at once both cause and effect! Every effort should be made to procure its instant abolition.

NOTICE.

Subscription to the CANTON REGISTER and GENERAL PRICE CURRENT, Sp. Drs. 4 per quarter. Single numbers of each are to be purchased price 25, cents, at Messers R. Markwich and Co. and Mr. Robert Edwards Canton and at Messers R. Markwich and Co. Macao.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will "rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY, 25TH 1834. NO. 8. PRICE 25 CENTS.

LONDON DIRECT.

THE SARAH, Captain WHITESIDE, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR MADRAS. The ship CARRON, Capt. WILSON

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS.

THE British barque ELIZABETH, Capt. Timms, will be despatched in 10 days. For freight apply to

A. S. KEATING.

Canton, January 31st, 1834.

FOR THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

THE new fast sailing Dutch ship PLEIADES, Captain J. C. Ross, burthen 401 tons, offers for freight or charter from Whampoa to any part of the continent of Europe. Application may be made to

A. S. KEATING.

Canton, February 4th, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT TO MANILA & BOMBAY,

OR CHARTER on any other Voyage, the ship CUMBRIAN, Capt. Blyth.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, February 11th, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

TO any part of the world, the Swedish ship GOVERNORS STIRLING, Capt. Lyostedt.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 17th February, 1834.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE RED ROVER, Captain Clifton, with all despatch.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 25th February, 1834.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at

R. MARKWICK & Co's.

NOTICE.

TIMOTHY WIGGIN Esq. now acts as agent in London for the TENTH CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 30th January, 1834. General Agents

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between JABEZ JENKINS and J ARCHER, under the firm of NATHAN DUNN AND Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JABEZ JENKINS.

J. ARCHER.

THE business for the future will be conducted by WM. S. WETMORE and J. ARCHER, who have formed a new connexion as successors to the late house, under the firm of.

WETMORE &. Co

Canton. February 1st 1834.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,

I submit to your inspection the enclosed statement, which I wish inserted in your next number *as an advertisement*, and charging for it as such.

Though an unusual subject for an advertisement, as the injury I received was *through carelessness of the press*, it appears to me strictly just that I should be set right with society through the medium of the same powerful engine that did the original wrong.

Canton, No. 1 Creek Factory,
19th February, 1834.

I remain,
Obediently Yours,
JAMES INNES.

Canton, 14th February, 1834.

The under statement is due to the public, who have an interest in detecting anonymous slanderers! And it is due to Mr. Innes's friends for the purpose of showing that his case, in comparison with his slanderer's, will bear the result of a surer test than the present fashionable mode of settling such disputes.

On the subject which led to the slander, it is not necessary to say one word; it is before the Canton public, and understood by them. Nor is it Mr. Innes' wish to give an aggravated appearance to the case by any allusion to the slanderer's having been on, what the world calls, intimate terms with him.

On the act out of which this discussion arose, this slanderer not only had the right, of every individual, to discuss it's merits in private society! but he actually filled a chair of a body empowered by law with high and severe control over Brisish subjects in China. And that body, of which he was an active member, did what they thought their power allowed in censure of Mr. Innes. Not contented with this public power, supported by an act of the British Parliament; nor satisfied with his influence in private society, this slanderer, James Nugent Daniell, wrote a low, malicious, and anonymous attack, and sent it to the editor of a distant paper the "Calcutta Courier," where the poison once instilled was too distant for cure; and in this libel, *as far as he could*, striking at Mr. Innes' pecuniary prosperity, and injuring his feelings, on grounds not the least connected with the matter of public interest. On application to the editor of the Courier (Mr. Prinsep) he transmits the original copy of the libel *autograph of this base slanderer*. Nor is this the sole effort of his malignity, as the letter of Mr. Prinsep makes it next to certain, that under the singularly unappropriate name of "Veritas" he was acting pander to the baser appetites of the silly Singapore paper, at the time he was cultivating his profession on the wider field of India.

The autograph of this slanderer lies for public inspection; and as he for three seasons has *signed the bills drawn by the honorable company on Bengal*, no man of business in Canton can fail to know the writing.

Now, had this slanderer been alone in the world, without a wife and family, the chastisement of his person till it was degraded to the level of his mental depravity would have been only an act of justice. As others, however, suffer from his shame, Mr. Innes waves such privilege *for the time;* restores him to his forfeited right; and calls for the satisfaction customary amongst equals.

JAMES INNES.

Extract from Mr. G. A. Prinsep's letter to Mr. Innes, dated Calcutta 9th December 1833.

"*That* paper, I admit on looking at it again, has an appearance of malice "in it which ought to have induced me not to publish it; and as the author of "it, while he has dealt so freely with your name has not disclosed his own, I "have the less scruple in sending you the original as I received it, leaving "you to make such use of it as your agent here may think proper. The enve"lope has not been preserved, nor do I recollect in what manner it came to me.

"The day before Mr. Lyall's visit with your letter, another letter signed "Veritas," upon the same subject, was inserted in the daily edition of the "Calcutta Courier with perhaps too little caution. I suppressed it from the "half weekly edition of the paper. The hand writing is the same as that of "the letter which has given you so much offence.

"I am &c.

"[Signed] G. A. PRINSEP,
"Editor of the Calcutta Courier."

Mr. Daniell having arrived from Macao on the evening of the 19th, the following conrrespondence took place.

To J. N. DANIELL, Esq.

My dear Sir,

Mr. G. A. Prinsep, Editor of the Calcutta Courier, having handed to Mr. Innes' friend, Mr. Lyall, a paper in your hand writing aspersing the character of the said Mr. Innes, a copy of which is enclosed as published in the Calcutta Courier of the 19th of July last, the original in my possession. I, as Mr. Innes' friend, call upon you, in his name, for such satisfaction as is customary for one gentleman to give to another, under such circumstances. And I have only to add the request that you will be pleased to refer your friend to me with as little delay as convenient.

I am, my dear Sir, Yours truly
[Signed] W. JARDINE.

Canton 20th February, 1834.

My dear Sir,

I have just received your note and its enclosure.

I beg to say that I am not aware that I ever did asperse or wished to asperse the character of Mr. Innes.

The circumstances mentioned in the paper you enclosed were, if I mistake not, precisely those stated in a printed paper circulated by Mr. Innes, in which the name of Mr. Plowden alone appeared, and which inveighed in no measured terms against the select committee, of which I am a member.

I have referred your letter and my reply to Mr. Whiteman, according to your request that I would appoint a frrind to communicate with you.

no date

My dear Sir, Yours truly,
[Signed] J. N. DANIELL

To J. C. WHITEMAN, Esqre.

My dear Sir,

I have to apologise for not sooner addressing you on the subject for the arrangement of which we met this afternoon.

Mr. Innes had gone over the water to walk, and, tho' a messenger was sent after him, did not return till our dinner hour, so that we have not met till now, too late to be handed to you to night; but it shall be with you early in the morning.

I have stated clearly to Mr. Innes your view of the case, and have only to refer to it to observe that the printed paper you referred to was placed in the hands of the parties to whom it was sent with Mr. Innes' signature attached, or accompanied by a card from him, consequently was not anonymous; but a paper for which he always was and is ready to be responsible; and had Mr. Daniell adopted the plan of sending a copy of his anonymous productions to Mr. Innes, previous to transmitting them to a distant newspaper, you and I would not, at this late period, have been called on to discuss their merits.

But all this has nothing to do with the point now at issue.

Mr. Innes, on the 14th instant, *the day he received Mr. Prinsep's letter*, drew up the enclosed statement, which he has determined on giving to the world with his *signature*.

The document speaks for itself, and it only remains for Mr. Daniell to determine by 11 A. M. tomorrow what course he intends to pursue, with reference to the demand in my note to him this morning.

I regret being obliged, from the circumstance of the Sylph's early despatch, to press for a reply by the hour mentioned, but have no alternative.

I remain, my dear Sir, your's truly

Canton, 20 Febv, 1834. [Signed] W. JARDINE.

WILLIAM JARDINE, Esqre.

My dear Sir,

Your letter dated last night has only now been put into my hands, ½ past 9 A. M. 21st Feby.

The time you name, 11 A. M. is short, not owing to any delay on my part; nevertheless if possible a definite reply shall he given by that time.

Your's truly

[Signed] JOHN C. WHITEMAN.

Canton, 21 Feby 1834.

My dear Sir,

The questions I asked you this morning, I should be glad to have replied to in writing, excuse my troubling you therefore with a repetition of them.

I beg to be infotmed whether the document by Mr. Innes dated 14st inst. is to be made public under the event of a meeting between him and Mr. Daniell, or suppressed. A servant waits your reply. Your's truly

noon. [Signed] J. C. WHITEMAN.

Canton, 21st Feby. 1834

J. C. WHITEMAN, Esqre.

My dear Sir,

I have this instant received your note, asking for an answer in writing to your question of this morning, "Whether the document by Mr. Innes, dated the 14st Instant, is to be made public under the event of a meeting between him and Mr. Daniell." I have seen Mr. Innes since receiving your note; and now state in writing, what I said to you an hour ago, viz. Mr. Innes is determined to give the document in question to the public under any circumstances, more particularly after the line of argument adopted by you yesterday.

Your's truly,

Feby. 21st 1834. [Signed] W. JARDINE.

J. C. WHITEMAN,

WILLIAM JARDINE Esq.

My dear Sir,

Your letter of yesterday's date in which, as the friend of Mr. Innes, you call on Mr. Daniell for gentlemanly satisfaction for having written a paper "aspersing the character of the said Mr. Innes," and which was published in the Calcutta Courier of the 19th July last, rendered it necessary that Mr. Daniell should appoint a friend to communicate with you.

I accepted that solemn office, and I trust you are sensible that in our interview yesterday afternoon my desires and endeavours were to facilitate some arrangement of a peaceable nature, still guarding the honor of my friend, with which I was entrusted. With that view I stated the readiness on his part to make the "Amende" for the phrase in the above paper, "Agent—quasi a non agendo:" which I admitted was indiscreet.

I must distinctly state that I have in vain endeavoured to find in the said paper any aspersions on the character of Mr. Innes of a graver nature than those affecting him in another paper published by himself, and which, although addressed to the select Committee, impugned the respectability and reputation of the members composing that body. Mr. Daniell's paper was prepared and sent as explanatory of Mr. Innes's; both were published anonymously.

Whatever my previous opinion may have been I now, after due consideration of your letter received this morning, and the very extraordinary document signed by Mr. Innes therein contained,—feel it my imperative duty to state that I consider it impossible Mr. Daniell can meet Mr. Innes;—still more so, after the verbal declaration made to me this morning by you, and corroborated by your note last received, namely, "Mr. Innes is determined to give the document to the public under any circumstances."

I confess my inability to understand that any law of honor requires an ultimate appeal to weapons, unless as complete satisfaction for injuries received.

The above document signed by Mr. Innes,—which by its date 14th instant appears to have been composed long prior to Mr. Daniell being made cognizant of his having given offence,—is of such a nature as to preclude any further duty on my part, and in behalf of my friend,—than the appeal to public opinion.

On the suffrages of the many in favor of Mr. Daniell I confidently rely; and since such appeal is chosen by Mr. Innes and I presume sanctioned by yourself,— on its result I am willing, for myself and friend, to rest the merits of this unhappy affair.

Canton, Friday, 21st February, 1834. I am, my dear Sir, Yours truly,

[Signed.] JOHN C. WHITEMAN.

My dear Sir,

I have this moment received your letter in reply to mine of last night, and deem it unnecessary to notice any part of it with the exception of the following words, "I consider it impossible Mr. Daniell can meet Mr. Innes,"—leaving the public to judge of the whole without any comment of mine to aid them.

I trust your phrase, "precludes any further duty on my part," will not prevent your handing the enclosed to Mr. Daniell which, at Mr. Innes' request, I send through you, and remain, my dear Sir, your's truly,

Feby. 21 1834. [Signed] W. JARDINE.

Final note from Mr. Innes to J. N. Daniell, transmitted through Mr. Whiteman

Canton 21st February 1834.

You do wrong, and refuse redress! and are strictly speaking an *unjust coward*. Within the walls of the Ho: Cos. Factory, or at Macao, you are safe but dare to come on the esplanade, between the hours of ½ past 4 to ½ part 6 P. M. these three following evenings, and I will prove to you my statement does not always consist in *words*. And even these places of refuge shall not protect you from my just resentment if a course of malignant slander is persisted in. [Signed] JAMES INNES.

(In the afternoon of the 22nd instant we received the advertisement of Mr. Innes; this document was the very first communication or notice we had seen or heard of the affair to which it alludes.)

ADVERTISEMENT.

Found sunk in Whampoa reach, a FIR BUILT LONG BOAT apparently in good condition; which, if not claimed within three days after this date, will be sold to defray the expenses to Mandarins &c. Apply for particulars to Mr. MACKENZIE, of the Ship Cumbrian.

February 25th 1834.

CANTON.

Z's communication, although dated the 15th instant, did not reach us till yesterday evening. We do not consider it an Editor's province to give advice on points of law.

We thank "a gentleman" at Manila for his information, but coming anonymously we do not feel warranted in inserting it; all similar communications must be accompanied with the writer's name, to avouch their correctness, or they cannot be inserted for fear of misleading the public.

The last week has been prolific in arrivals, consisting of no less than three American vessels from England; one of them, the Amanda, sailed so lately as the 18th October, from London, but brings only three newspapers, which contain nothing of interest. The other ships are the Alert, sailed 15th September from London and the Philip 1st from Liverpool, 30th September: the packets of neither of which are yet delivered; and we may hope they bring complete files of newspapers to fill up the gap left by the Amanda.

We hear the tea sale of March 1834 is the last that can be held by the East India company in London.

We hear from native authority that another disturbance has broken out amongst the hill tribes on the borders of Canton province, near LEEN-CHOW. Troops, it is said, have been ordered to the spot for the purpose of reducing them to submission.

A Novel case. Chung and Yang, the Siamese twins, have been tried in Trumbull county, Ohio, for an assault and battery committed on an old and respectable citizen. The defendants pleaded guilty, and were each fined five dollars and costs. *(Times, 11 September)*

ENGLAND.

We have seen the Times and Morning Herald of the 16th of October, but they do not contain any news of interest with which our readers are not already acquainted.

We extract the following from the act of parliament providing for the collection and management of the duties on tea.

4. "And be it further enacted, that no abatement of duty shall be made on account of damage received by any tea during the voyage, but it shall be lawful for the importer to separate the damaged parts, and to abandon the same to the commissioners of the customs for the duty."

5. "And be it further enacted, that if different sorts of tea mixed together be imported in the same package, the whole shall be liable to the highest rate of duty to which any of such sorts would be separately liable; and if two or more sorts of tea not perfectly mixed together be imported in one package, the same shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized, sued for, recovered, and dealt with in the same manner as any forfeiture incurred under any law relating to the customs."

The table of duties on tea in warehouse, or imported into the United Kingdom, payable after the 22nd day of April 1834, was inserted in the last week's Register.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

The last quotation of Consols on Tuesday evening the 15th October for money was 86⅞, and for the account 87 to ⅛. Exchequer bills 44s. to 45s. premium.

SPANISH BONDS had fallen 1 per cent, the last price of the bonds on the 15th October was 21⅜ to ⅞. *(Times.)*

LONDON MARKETS.

MAURITIUS SUGAR.—The few sales of Mauritius reported last week were at prices in proportion with West India desiriptions, but they were on a limited scale.

EAST INDIA SUGAR.—The sales reported last week were 1000 bags Manila, mid yellow grayish 24s. 6d. & 25s., and some Siam sugar at former prices. This day's public sale 128 bags Siam, low to good mid white met with ready buyers 24s. 6d. a 26s.

COFFEE.—The inquiries after foreign and East India Coffee last week were general. Estimated sales 8000 bags, at prices 1s. higher.

TEA.—Boheas are heavy, large chests 3s. 10½d, duty paid, congou chests 3s. 11½d. Congous about sales prices.

SILK.—But very little doing; prices firm.

SALTPETRE.—Saltpetre is dull; the last sale reported is rough at 36s. about 4½ refraction.

COTTON.—The cotton market is at nominal quotations; the only sales for several days have been a few Madras.

INDIGO.—Towards the close of last week the bidders at the India house became slack; the prices on an average 4d. per lb. lower for the mid and finer qualities, and at a reduction of 6d. to 9d. per lb. on the lower sorts; the proprietors then bought in about 1800 chests, which occasioned an advance of 2d. per lb. on sales prices, which advance is maintained. *(Morning Herald, October 16.)*

ASSESSED TAXES Numerous and respectable associated bodies were holding meetings in London for the purpose of obtaining the abolition of the assessed taxes, particularly those on windows and houses.

The repeal of the stamp duty upon sodawater and all other mineral waters took place on the 10th October.

LIVERPOOL MONDAY 14. OCTOBER.

We continue to have a very limited demand for Cotton, and the sales to day have amounted to about 500 bagsonly. M. H. October 16.

IRELAND.

THE NEW LORD LIEUTENANT.—Lord Wellesley is expected to arrive in Dublin on the 25th September. The Marquis of Anglesey has displayed no less good taste than magnanimity in having resolved to make a journey to Ireland for the special purpose of receiving his Excellency. The noble Marquis, it is understood, will soon set out for Naples, his physicians having advised him not to encounter October in the climate of these countries. It is said that it is his Lordship's intention to winter in Rome. It is alleged, we believe with good foundation, that no one has been more anxious for the appointment of Lord Wellesley than the Marquis of Anglesey. His bitterest opponent, at least on our side, never doubted the sincerity of his good wishes for Ireland, and now that he is about to leave us, we hope that there are none amongst us who are not willing to do justice to his good acts, which were, beyond all question, many and important. The most eventful year in our history was 1828. It was then that emancipation was really carried, and of the glory of that mighty work history will say that there was no man connected with office who had so large or so honorable a share as the Marquis of Anglesey.

(Dublin Register.)

SPAIN.

Ferdinand the seventh is dead. Often has he been killed for purposes of policy, and for the interests of finance; but he is at length dead indeed, and to what events may not his death be the prologue? He died on the 29th of September, at three o'clock in the afternoon. Immediately a council was called, at which steps were taken for the proclamation of the young queen, and the assumption of the regency by the queen mother. M. Zea Bermudez remained in office, and when the courier left, the city was aware of all that had happened, and remained tranquil. *(Atlas, Oct. 13. 1833.)*

On the 8th of October the Spanish capital was tranquil.

All the accounts received from Spain were otherwise of a very gloomy character. The declaration of the queen for the Zea, or absolute party, appears to have produced a deep and painful sensation in the capital. Our private letters state, that immediately after its publication the three per cents fell from 47 to 37 in the Madrid stock exchange. M. Florida Blanca, a leading member of the queens late party, had been exiled for six years. The supreme rule of M. Zea was further proved in minor instances.

(Morning Herald, October 16. 1833.)

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH SUEZ.

We are happy to observe that effectual measures have been at length resolved upon to establish a steam communication with Suez, not only from Bombay, but also from Bengal.

The intention appears to be that four quarterly trips shall be made in the year; two by the government steamer HUGH LINDSAY from Bombay; and two by the private steamer "FORBES" from Calcutta.

The Forbes is to leave Calcutta on 1st May, and 1st August next, and the following estimate has been made of the progress of her voyage.

	Minimum days	Maximum days
Kedgeree to leaving Galle, including a few hours stoppage toreceiveletters at Madras	9½	12½
to leaving Socotra	11	16
do. Juddah	9½	12½
do. Suez	5	7
going	35 days	48 days
returning	27	30

Going & returning, minimum 62 days; maximum 78 days

Capt. Ross, the marine surveyor general, was about to set out for the purpose of surveying the island of Socotra, and arranging with it's Chief for the establishment of a depôt of coals.

Government, on condition of receiving all postages, defrays in both cases the principal expenses; consisting in the case of the "FORBES" of,

Hire for 3 mo. without crew, at 4,000 s.r. per mo. s.r.	12,000
Insurance 5 per cent for the voyage on 200,000	10,000
Establishment, say 2,000 per month	6,000
Rupees	28,000
leaving the coal (estimated at a daily expenditure of 11 to 12 tons) to be paid for by the Bengal subscription fund, say full power steaming 40 days goingand 20 returning=60 days at 12 tons per day. 720 tons, at 35 Rs. per ton is	25,200
60 days oil, tallow, hemp, tow &. at 38 Rs. per day	2,280
Contingencies	1,500
Total estimated expense per trip, sicca rupees	56,980

The principal difficulty is anticipated in the run between Point de Galle and Socotra, on account of it's great distance,—1,600 miles; requiring a provision of 160 tons of coals; rather more than the Forbes can carry; This however she is expected to accomplish, after some alterations have been made in her, suggested by her former commander, Capt. Henderson.

LETTER

TO THE

Right Honorable Charles Grant &c.

We extract the following opinion of Mr. Charles Marjowibanks as to the best corps diplomatique to be employed in our future and extended political and commercial relations with China and the neighbouring nations.

"In respect to the subordinate ultra-gangetic countries of Siam, Cochinchina, and Cambodia, they afford considerable prospect of commercial expectation, though on account of the wretched constitution of their governments, the advantages of intercourse with them are not likely to be readily obtained. We have attempted our diplomatic refinements at their barbarous courts, and in some instances concluded commercial treaties, which are just so much waste paper in countries where the law is the ever-varying will of the sovereign despot. The best of all embassies to them are occasional visits of our ships of war, whose officers can readily explain the object of our merchants, and, when necessary, be prepared to defend them against violence and outrage. Lord Nelson well and sagaciously observed, that a British admiral was the best of all ambassadors, for he settled in a few hours what it took more accomplished diplomatists weeks and months to effect. The diplomacy which he recommended will alone prove successful in China, and the countries which surround it. Yet we are gravely told by some persons —you must, if you will go to these countries, accomodate yourselves to their customs and laws. In Siam, for instance, the monarch has three hundred wives, the first dignitary of state is a white elephant, the second minister in rank is a white monkey. Are we to select our future representatives at the court of Siam, from the zoological gardens, or the waggons of Mr. Polito's menagerie?

Few, we think, who know anything of China, will dissent from the opinion of Mr. Marjoribanks as to the all-prevailing force of quarter-deck logic in our future protocols with the Chinese government; and British naval officers are, we think, the most *accomplishing* of all diplomatists, for who have succeeded better? but they do not belong to that accomplished,—*(query, done?)* corps whose duty it is, as described by Sir Henry Wootton not 200 years ago, "to tell lies for the good of their country."

The Dairis or Emperors of Japan,

By M. Klaproth.

There is an error generally current among us, that there are in Japan two emperors, one ecclesiastical the other civil; we give the first epithet or *Dairi* to the real emperor, and the other to the *Seogoun* (Tseang keun in Chinese) which, indeed, is only the first military dignity in the empire, or commander in chief of the army. It is true that the Seogouns have usurped the supreme power, and through that fact the Dairi is subject to their influence; but this state of things, although consecrated by long custom, is illegal, and the Seogoun is not, even in Japan, regarded otherwise than as the first officer of the Dairi, and by no means as a second emperor. Neither is the dignity of the last ecclesiastical as is generally believed; he is a monarch like others, but a monarch whose ancestors have had the weakness to allow their power to be wrested from them by the military chiefs of the empire.

The family of the Dairis is reported to be descended from the demigods who reigned anciently in Japan. The great spirit of the light of heaven, a goddess who seems to be a personification of the sun, is regarded as the foundress of this family; for one of her descendants conquered the greatest part of Japan, and took the title of Emperor 660 before our era.

The Dairis assume, like the Chinese emperors, the title of *sons of heaven*. Their race is thought to be imperishable, and the people believe that when a Dairi has no child heaven helps him to one. Even at the present day, when an emperor of Japan finds himself without an heir, he finishes by discovering one under the trees growing near his palace. Usually it is a child chosen *secretly* by himself from one of the most illustrious families of his court, and which is carefully placed on the appointed spot.

The three principal officers of the Japanese court are called *San-ko* or the three counts. They are the three premier ministers of the empire, and the Seogoun, although regent in reality cannot, without their consent, transact any important business. The *Na-dai-sin*, grand officer of the interior, is the lord chamberlain, and if any one of the three dignitaries just now mentioned is incapable of doing his duty, the *Na-dai-sin* acts in his stead.

The dignity of *Setzio Kwanbak*, or regent in the Dairis name, is only created when this prince is an infant, or when a woman is on the throne: then the *Seo-goun* cannot undertake any thing of importance without his counsel and approbation.

The Dairi enjoys the right to have eightyone wives, that is to say, nine times nine, which the Japanese consider as the most perfect number, however, the emperor never takes so many, and, properly speaking, he has only nine, who have each eight servants, and thus the number eighty nine is completed.

The *Kwo-ko-kou* is the first of his women, and considered as his principal wife. Three others follow her who are not counted with the nine; the first is named *Ko-gou*, and is also esteemed his lawful spouse; the second is named *Nio-go*, and the third *Ko-i*. These three ladies and the nine others make twelve, and the people compare them to the twelve signs of the zodiac.

The *Nio-go* and the *Ko-i* dress the Dairi. Every day this Prince changes his clothes of very strong and precious stuffs. Two of these stuffs are purple with white flowers, the third, all white, is interwoven with flowers. No person but the Dairi has the right to wear these stuffs, unless this prince gives a written permission the use of them is not allowed. They are even forbidden for the garments of the *Kwan-bak*, much more for those of the Seogoun.

The mother of the 120th Dairi first used these stuffs when in 1748 she went to the temple Zen-yo-si in the innermost recesses of the court. The white stuff abovementioned was worn by her for the first time in the tenth month of the same year. She then put on pantaloons over this stuff, a part of dress which is worn by all the Dairis wives, and which is very wide.

When the Dairis wives attend on him they must not wear slippers, nor have their hair dressed; they go with naked feet and flowing hair. In their own apartments they plait their hair, or wear it in very fine stuffs. Very long hair is considered a great help to beauty in Japan.

(Nouveau Journal Asiatique.)

Note. The Seogouns resemble the ancient maires du palais of the early French monarchy; the first Capet was a maire du palais. Ed.

NOTICE.

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THE

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CHARLES GRANT.

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THE UNDERSIGNED beg to intimate that they have lately been appointed AGENTS FOR LLOYD'S at this place.
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Canton, 30th November, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between JABEZ JENKINS and J ARCHER, under the firm of NATHAN DUNN AND Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JABEZ JENKINS.
J. ARCHER.

THE business for the future will be conducted by WM. S. WETMORE and J. ARCHER, who have formed a new connexion as successors to the late house, under the firm of
WETMORE & Co.

Canton, February 1st, 1834.

CANTON.

The only arrivals since our last are the Camden and Charlotta from Batavia, by which vessels neither papers nor intelligence of any importance have as yet reached us.

LE, the *Heo-tae*, or literary superintendent and examiner of Canton province, hanged himself in his sleeping apartment on the 27th instant. He had parted from his secretary about 12 o'clock on the previous night, and when his household servants entered his room the next morning, long after his usual hour of rising, they found him dead. It is said he had received letters from Peking, the contents of which, it is supposed, determined him to commit the rash and fatal act.

We have been told private letters from home mention three gentlemen have been named as likely to be appointed the chief superintendent of the British trade in China; Mr. Stewart Mackenzie, of Seaforth, a member of the board of control, and M. P. for Rossshire; Mr. Holt Mackenzie, lately of Bengal, and Sir George Staunton Bt. one of the members for the county of Southampton; Mr. Stewart Mackenzie is generally supposed the most likely to be selected. This gentleman conducted the China bill through the house of commons; and from all that is known of his public character it is thought there cannot be a more judicious choice. It is said a lawyer and a naval officer are to be the other two superintendents

We are happy to be enabled to state in our columns that the British trade to China will be entirely free and unrestricted after April next. It had been feared the importation of tea into Great Britain would be fettered by acts of parliament passed for the supposed protection of the companys interest in the stock of tea in their warehouses and afloat at that time; But the replies of Mr. Charles Grant to the questions of Mr. Ewing,—which appear in another column,—remove all anxiety on this point in the most satisfactory manner.

From some of the latest Scotch papers we learn the greatest activity prevails in the shipbuilding yards of Greenock, Dumbarton, and Rothsay. Vessels are being built which are destined exclusively for the China trade, and are expected to be in the East at the time when the company's monopoly expires. The spirit with which these new channels of commercial adventure are about to be entered and searched by the enterprising merchants of the Clyde has infused a corresponding stimulus into speculations in the manufactures of the west of Scotland. The direct importation of goods into China from Scotland, instead of the former circuitous route via America, and in American bottoms, is reasonably expected by the persevering merchants of that nation to result advantageously to the general trade of the British empire.

The extract from the Athenæum of the notice of the voyage of the Lord Amherst to the eastward will be interesting to our readers as conveying the opinions of individuals, learned in the language of China, and informed as to the customs and habits of the Chinese, on the future success of similar attempts to open a commercial intercourse with the eastern ports of this empire and with its dependencies, Corea and Loochoo.

In the Chinese repository for February there is a compendious and useful account of the imports and exports of Canton; and we beg to draw the attention of those interested in the affairs of China and its language to the presevering efforts of Mr. Samuel Dyer, of Penang, to form a set of Chinese metal types. In his letter, at page 477 of the Repository, is a detail of his progress in this laborious and useful task. The average price of cutting one punch at Penang is only 68 cents, and every contribution of that sum "will carry him one step farther."

EGYPTIAN OBELISK. A letter of July from Gibraltar describes the excitement occasioned at that place by the arrival from Egypt of the vessel built by the French government for the purpose of conveying to France a colossal obelisk from Thebes, said to be of greater dimensions than the celebrated Cleopatra's needle, being rather more than eighty feet high, nine feet square at the base, and five to six feet at the summit,; weight 250 Tons. It's conveyance will, it is supposed, cost upwards of £50,000, the vessel having been more than 18 months employed on the service, with a crew of more than 100 men. The vessel is flatbottomed, drawing only six feet; so that she can ascend the Seine as far as Paris. The obelisk was not visible; being enclosed in a strong casing of wood; but it is described as of granite, with a polish equal to the finest marble, which the lapse of ages has not in the least impaired, and covered with hieroglyphics. Drawings of these and of the machinery employed in lowering and embarking the obelisk, were shown to the curious on board the French vessel. We hear she has since been seen at sea pursuing her voyage to the French capital. We understand the obelisk was one of two standing at the entrance of a temple at Thebes; and that the other has been presented to the British government.

CHINESE SPECTACLES. We have seen a letter stating, on the authority of a celebrated optician, that the spectacles which are made in China are extremely injurious to the sight. The many foci which are formed from unskilful polishing are the causes of their defects as instruments for increasing the power of the human eye. We are told these spectacles are universally used throughout India; the foregoing fact therefore is of some importance.

We have received the Asiatic journal for September 1833, in which we notice an account of a journey to China across the desert of Gobi. Dr Bunge, a member of the academy of sciences at St. Petersburg, was attached to the Russian ecclesiastical mission to Peking, for the purpose of illustrating the natural history of the north of China.

The result of his observations was read in a report at the public meeting of the academy in April 1833..

The most interesting facts which the learned traveller has proved are, firstly, the existence of a vast number of little salt lakes, which, he thinks, indicate the former bed of a retired and exsiccated sea. Secondly, the *halophytes* of the true *desert of Gobi*, or *Shamo* of the Chinese, are identical with those which cover the shores of the Caspian sea. He says, "A tradition prevalent amongst the Mongols contributes in a remarkable manner to corroborate this hypothesis; (the ancient existence of a large internal sea) they assert that there was a sea in this place heretofore; and they also believe that this sea will soon replenish its ancient bed." "The Chinese, Doctor Bunge adds, allege in like manner that the Coreans might, if they pleased, inundate not only Mongolia, but even the whole of Russia, by carrying the water of the ocean into Mongolia by means of a canal."

He describes the general aspect of Gobi as extremely forlorn, but observes that the traveller is amply compensated for all his troubles the moment he reaches China!

"Throughout the whole globe there is perhaps no similar "example of a transition so sudden as that observed on cross-"ing a low rampart of stones, the relics of the Great Wall, "which marks the limit between Mongolia and China. The "limit is truly a physical one, and it is impossible to admire "sufficiently the discernment with which the Chinese have "traced the boundary of their empire, at a spot where nature "herself has, in the most evident manner, pointed out a separa-"tion. Every where else, we observe an insensible transition "of forms, principally in the plants. Here it is the contrary. "As long as we remain in Mongolia, the eye perceives nothing "but desert and a miserable vegetation; a mournful silence "reigns throughout; all is death. The traveller makes a single "step; he arrives on the steep acclivity of Upper Asia towards "the south, when life in all its freshness and variety regales "his sight. This is not the place to describe minutely the "striking contrast between Mongolia and China, but almost "all the plants which hitherto surrounded the traveller, give "way to others. There are, indeed, a few exceptions: some "vegetables, properly Chinese, have been acclimated in Mon-"golia; but these cases are rare, and the organization of the "seeds of these plants is such that the slightest air might carry "them away: they are, therefore, not to be regarded as indige-"nous in Mongolia; they are strangers who have wandered "thither."

It is a subject of great and just regret that the Russian establishment at Peking is not in a more respectable condition. If it had of late years been duly cared for it might now be the nucleus from whence would radiate the beams of European civilisation through the darkness of Mongol ignorance and Chinese morality.

TRADE TO CHINA.

(From the Glasgow Chronicle.)

India Board, Sept. 12. 1833.

James Ewing, Esq. M. P.

Dear Sir,

In compliance with my promise, I have now the honor to transmit to you a series of replies to the queries which you put to me relative to the opening of the China trade, together with some additional information, which, I trust, will be satisfactory to the merchants on whose behalf you applied. I have &c.

(Signed) CHAS. GRANT.

At what time British ships will be allowed to clear and sail for Canton? Not till after April 22nd 1834.

At what time teas will be permitted to be landed, warehoused, and sold, by the private trade in this country?—Any time after April 1834, "from the Cape of Good Hope, and from places eastward of the same to the straits of Magellan, and not from any other place."

How is the stock of teas belonging to the East India Company, and supposed to be equal to about 2½ year's consumption, to be realised? Are any restraints likely to be imposed on the mode in which the teas are to be brought to market, so as to prevent an unnecessary glut, and consequent depression of trade? Is any arrangement in contemplation for an assumption of the stock by the government? By sales under the superintendence of the Company and Board of Control; which sales must be regulated according to the discretion of the Court and Board, with a view as well to the advan- of the Indian revenues as to that of the British public and the free trade.

Has any resolution now been formed, or, if not, can any information be afforded, as to the probability of the mode in which the duties on teas are to be chargeable?—The act of parliament fixing rates on certain different classes of teas varying from 1s 6d to 3 per lb. has passed.

Is the silk raised in Bengal by the Company, to be sold in Calcutta, or how is it to be disposed of? and under what regulations as to time &c., is the transition of the Company's silk factories to private parties to take place?—The silk to be sold in Calcutta if possible; the filatures to be disposed of as speedily as practicable; the particulars of the arrangement to be managed by the Indian government.

Is the Company to cease after the 30th April 1834, to act as warehousemen and salesmen, and what is to be done with the warehouses?—The Company will continue so to act till their commercial concerns are wound up; private merchants to avail themselves of this arrangement as at present at their option. Due notice will be given of the Company ceasing to act in that capacity.

VOYAGE OF THE LORD AMHERST.

(Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, June 19, 1833.)

The voyage of the ship Amherst was undertaken by the command of the President and Select Committee of Supercargoes at Canton, without the previous sanction of the Court of Directors at home. The servants of the Company, weary of yielding to the miserable creatures in Canton, resolved, if possible, to discover some new channel of trade; and we regret to find this effort stigmatized in the despatch of the Directors, as "a departure from those sound principles which mature experience has convinced them form the only secure basis upon which our intercourse with that peculiar people can be advantageously maintained." The peculiarity is, simply, that the Chinese government is at once feeble and arrogant; that it has been long accustomed to heap contumelies on the foreigners who trade to Canton; and the submission to such indignities almost justifies its insolence.

We have two accounts of this voyage, one by the Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff, who acted as interpreter, and the other by Mr. Lindsay; both narratives give us, for

the most part, only general results. Anxiety to trade was, on most occasions, displayed by the people, while the Mandarins uniformly resisted all such attempts; but it seemed on the whole, that a vigorous effort to open commercial intercourse, if supported by such a naval force as would ensure respect for the British name, could scarcely fail of succeeding. Mr. Lindsay, however, seemed to consider his immediate success as hopeless, and turned from China to the dependent kingdom of Corea.

Perhaps no maritime country in the world is less known to Europeans than the Corean peninsula; the only accounts hitherto attainable were, the narrative of some Dutchmen who were shipwrecked on the coast; a loose and slovenly account, drawn up by the Jesuits; to which, within the last few months, has been added, a translation of the Japanese description of Corea, Jesso, and Loochoo, by the celebrated Klaproth. This work has been published by the Oriental Translation Fund, and is, on many accounts, one of the most curious works in their collection; the Chinese description of Corea is subjoined to the Japanese, and, from both, a pretty accurate notion may be formed, not merely of the geography, but also of the political condition of the country. The following narrative shows that the Coreans have a full share of the Chinese jealousy of strangers:—

"By day-break on the morning of the 18th we landed, and proceeded towards a village about a mile inland. We were soon met by several persons, to whom I showed a paper, previously written, stating that we were natives of England, their good friends, and bearers of a letter and presents to the King of Corea; that we now wished to see some mandarin, to consult with him, and moreover wished to purchase fresh provisions of various sorts. This at first appeared satisfactory; but as we approached towards the village, numerous parties came flocking out to meet us, among whom were many decently dressed persons, wearing the peculiar broad brimmed hats described in Captain Hall's voyage. I showed the paper to each party as they advanced, and there was evidently some difference of opinion among them as to the way we were to be treated; all, however, appeared adverse to our entering the village. Among them was one man who came hurrying down with a match-lock in his hand, and a lighted match. He came straight to me in a bold unconcerned manner; but when I showed him the written paper, he took me by the arm in a friendly way, motioning me to sit down on a bank. But feeling desirous, if possible, to go to the village while the friendly feeling of the natives lasted, I proceeded without paying any attention to his intimation, and we advanced unmolested to a small hut about 200 yards from the village. Here indications, which we could not misunderstand, were given that we must go no further. A crowd formed themselves in a row to bar our progress; and several came and took me rudely by the arm, motioning us to sit down on a mat. Two of the seniors now came and sat down, while a secretary unfolded a piece of paper, and, at the direction of one of them, wrote in reply to our paper, 'That as nothing whatever in the shape of provisions could be obtained here, we had better instantly depart, and that by going to the north, about 30 le, we might meet with a mandarin to communicate with.' A conversation of some length ensued, all carried on in writing. They requested to be told the contents of the letter to the King, which I said could only be communicated to a mandarin of rank; I therefore requested one might be sent for. Almost all their sentences terminated with a request that we would instantly be gone. During the discussion some difference of opinion appeared to prevail, and much loud conversation; but finally the party hostile to us got the complete ascendency, one man having the audacity to write, 'If you do not instantly depart, soldiers shall be sent for to decapitate you;' to which he afterwards added, 'Begone, or a great change will take place; your life and death is uncertain.' In reply to this insolent intimation Mr. Gutzlaff wrote, 'Who are you? and what authority do you posses to use such insolent language? Your King, did he know it, would inflict severe punishment on you for thus treating us, who are his friends.' This seemed to alarm the whole party, who, however, continued by signs urgently to entreat our departure."

Mr. Lindsay's firm conduct in his interview with the Corean chiefs, was judiciously calculated to inspire them with respect for the English:—

"A little before four Mr. Gutzlaff and myself, with Mr. Simpson and Mr. Stephens, started in the long-boat, accompanied by our two friends, who, however, as the time approached, gave evident signs that they were not quite at ease. We went to the village, which is the temporary residence of the chiefs, and landed on the beach among about fifty wild-looking Coreans, several of whom performed the throat-cutting ceremony, and evidently showed they wished us away. Yang-yih had also quite lost his vivacity, and wrote with a pencil, that the chiefs had gone out, and we had better come to-morrow. This intimation was now too late, and I was determined to see the thing fairly out, so we walked unarmed straight up to one of the alleys of the village, which is surrounded with a thick wattled fence twelve feet high, so that no houses can be seen. As we approached we heard the sound of trumpets, and saw two soldiers (who are distinguished by a blue dress, felt hat, with red tuft of hair hanging from it), marching down the lane, blowing with all their might. They emerged just as we approached, and keeping close together abreast, so as to block the passage, they blew a tremendous blast at us. We stopped and stared with astonishment, but in half a minute we saw the old chief and Kin coming down the lane on open arm-chairs carried by four bearers. Le was seated on a tiger-skin, and made a most picturesque figure. The trumpeters now marched forward, and we staid looking on to see what was to happen next. On approaching us, both the chiefs got out of their chairs and saluted us with politeness, at the same time pointing to the beach, where more than twenty people were at work raising a shed on poles. We explained that coming on public business we expected to be invited into a public office to deliver our document in a respectable manner, but the chiefs again pointed to the shed, and after speaking to our two friends, got into their chairs again, and proceeded to the beach, with two trumpeters before, two behind, and four or five more soldiers, none of whom carried arms. Our two friends now tried by signs and taking our arms to induce us to follow the chiefs, but we expressed our dissatisfaction at this mode of reception, and while Mr. Gutzlaff was writing, I gradually, without violence, forced my way through about ten natives at the entrance of the lane, and entered the open space before a house, where was a commodious covered verandah outside. I now pointed to this, and seating myself, explained that we would be well satisfied there. As I entered, a loud yell was set up by several people, and one of the soldiers ran down to inform the chiefs of what was going on. In a couple of minutes another yell was raised, and looking out to see what was the cause, we saw four soldiers running along the beach towards us, and two of them each seized on a man with a large hat, which the first took off, and then ran off again, dragging their victim between them, as quick as they could run. The chiefs were seated on their chairs on men's shoulders, close to the shed. On the culprits arriving, they were first made to kneel before the chiefs, and then laid down, and while one man removed their garments, another brought a long paddle, and one stood over each, in readiness to inflict summary punishment.

"We in the meanwhile had followed to the spot to see what was to happen, and arrived just as the punishment was about to be inflicted. I could not, however, tamely look on and see perfectly innocent persons punished for my own act, so I went straight to the soldier, who was in the act of striking, and stopping the uplifted blow, motioned him to stand; one of the crew, a stout negro, did the same to the other, and as the fellow did not seem inclined so quietly to submit to his authority, he in a moment wrested the paddle out of his hand and threw it to a distance. A crowd of more than 200 people had assembled round the chiefs, who sat raised up among them in their open chairs, and appeared much troubled in mind. In the meanwhile Mr. Gutzlaff had written a few words, saying that if these men were punished for our acts, we would instantly return to the ship and quit the country. They consulted for half a minute, and then old Le directed the prisoners to be liberated, and they scampered off as quick as their legs could carry them.

"The chiefs now descended from their chairs, and entered the shed, inviting us to follow them: mats were spread, with tiger-skins laid over them. A short conversation by signs having been carried on, in which we intimated our discontent at this reception, Le wrote requesting that the letter should be delivered, and I, without waiting to reflect, drew it out, and placed it in his hands. A moment's thought reminded me that I had made a great mistake, and that if we wished to be invited into the village, it could only be done by refusing to deliver the document under a shed. It was now, however, too late; but on being requested to direct the presents to be brought out of the boat, I saw and profited by the opportunity to retrieve my error in diplomacy. 'No,' said I; 'presents to the King of Corea cannot be delivered in such a disrespectful way: if you have no respect for us, that you treat us thus, I think that which is due to your own Sovereign would show you that a letter and presents should not be delivered under a miserable shed.' They seemed much puzzled, and answered 'It is our laws which prohibit it.' 'Then,' said I, 'the presents must accompany the letter; I shall take it back.' This mode succeeded perfectly, as they evidently were very anxious that the letter and presents should be delivered. They first tried to soften us by expressing the high respect they entertained for us and our honourable nation. Then it was proposed that only Mr. Gutzlaff and myself should accompany them, and we should be invited to a house. I said, if Messrs. Simpson and Stephens were included, I was satisfied; and this was agreed to, and a message sent to prepare a house to receive us. Wine, or rather a spirit resembling once-distilled whisky, was handed round. The chiefs were served first, which appears not to imply any incivility, as I observed the same in our host at Lok-tsoy, who was a simple villager."

The letter and presents, though received, were not sent forward to the King, or, if they were, his Majesty declined their acceptance. The latter we believe to be the more probable conjecture, from the length of time that elapsed from their being received by the chiefs to their being returned. The Corean chiefs expressed great regret at the manner in which the negotiations between them and Mr. Lindsay terminated; his conjecture, that Chinese interference determined the result, is, probably, well founded.

"I inquired if there were any Chinese about the court; he answered that there were a few; it is not therefore improbable that their intervention may have induced the King thus to disclaim all intercourse with us. In speaking about the ancient history of Corea, I mentioned an anecdote as a proof that his country was really independent of China. At the commencement of the Tartar dynasty, they possessed far more influence in Corea than at present, and endeavoured to compel them to shave their heads and adopt the Tartar dress. This the Coreans resisted with much courage, and, finally, not only expelled the Chinese Tartars from the country, but ravaged a great part of Leaou-tung. When the general read this, his eyes brightened, and he repeated several times with much energy, Kow-chee, 'So it is.' But he then took the pencil and wrote, 'These are the affairs concerning the nation; I am ignorant of the circumstances.' On my wishing to send on shore a few cases of liqueurs for himself and the other two chiefs, Kin and Le, he refused them with much emotion, 'We treat you thus slightingly, and yet you continue to esteem us as friends, and honour us with gifts! Ko-seih, ko-seih (Have pity, have pity!)' and on one occasion he was almost moved to tears. On finally parting we assured him that however much we felt aggrieved by the conduct of his government, we should always entertain the kindest recollection of himself, and also of Kin and Le, both of whom had always been friendly and civil to us, though they were men of a very inferior stamp to the general, who we could not help feeling deserved a better fate than to pass his life among the suspicious and half-civilized Coreans."

From Corea the Amherrt proceeded to the Loo-choo Islands, where all efforts to open trade equally failed. Thence Mr. Lindsay returned to Canton, fully persuaded that, though his voyage may be regarded on the whole as a failure, yet that success will assuredly crown the exertions of the adventurers who follow in his track. We cannot trust ourselves with comment on the harsh censure which the Directors, in their wisdom, have pleased to pronounce on the plan and conduct of this voyage; but we must say, that we shall see with pleasure the guardianship of British honour in China intrusted to persons possessing sufficient courage to despise the impotent wrath of the Mandarins and Hong merchants of Canton. (*Athenæum.*)

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.

Thursday last, the 20th current, about eleven o'clock forenoon, while Mr. Montgomerie, banker in Irvine, and another gentleman, were engaged in fishing on the river Garnock, nearly opposite to where they were standing, a slight eruption took place in the current of the river, which they at first supposed to be occasioned be the leap of a salmon; but the gurgling motion which succeeded, led them to suppose that something serious had occurred, and that the river had broken into the coal mines which surround the place on which they stood. They immediately hastened forward to the nearest pit-mouth, and stated their suspicions, which the pit-head man at first was slow to believe, and it was only after Mr Montgomerie had strongly remonstrated with him, that he at length prepared to avert the danger. By this time,

however, the men below had heard the rushing forward of the water, and were making the best of their way to the bottom of the shank, but before they reached it, several of them were up to their necks in water, and in two minutes more every one of them would have been drowned. Immediately on the whole of the men being got out of the pits, Mr Dodds, the active manager of the works, assembled all his men at the cavity in the bed of the river, over which they placed a coal-lighter laden with such things as they thought calculated to stop the rush of water, such as straw, whins, clay, &c.; all their efforts, however, proved unavailing, for the water continued to pour into the mines without obstruction, producing comparatively very little agitation on the surface of the river, until the following day about three o'clock, when a tremendously large space broke down, which in a short time engulfed the whole body of the stream, leaving the bed of the river quite dry for more than a mile on each side of the aperture, where there had previously been a depth of fully six feet. At this time the fishes on the channel were seen leaping about in all directions. On the flowing of the tide the depth of water betwixt the chasm and the sea increased to about nine feet: then the desolation was awful! The long sweep and prodigious quantity of water rushing into the chasm at this time made the sight impressive beyond description. Three men, who were in a boat near the spot, had a very narrow escape from being sucked into the vortex, for no sooner had the men got out, than the boat was drawn down with fearful rapidity. The great body of water continued to pour down the chasm, until the whole workings of the pits, which extended for many miles, were completely filled; after which the river gradually assumed its natural appearance, and the water attained its ordinary level. At this time the pressure in the pits became so great, from the immense weight of water impelled into them that the confined air, which had been forced back into the high workings, burst through the surface of the earth in a thousand places, and many acres of ground were to be seen all at once bubbling up, like the boiling of a cauldron. In some places the current was so impetuous as to form cavities four or five feet in diameter, and produced a roaring noise like the escape of steam from an over-charged boiler. Immense quantities of sand and water were thrown up like showers of rain during five hours, and in the course of a short time the whole of Bartonholm, Longford, Snodgrass, and Nethermains, were laid under water, by which calamity from five to six hundred persons, men, women, and children, have been entirely deprived of employment. We are deeply grieved to learn, that by this unfortunate occurrence these extensive works have been injured to an extent which almost precludes the hope of their ever being restored to their former state. *Ayr Observer.*

EXPEDITION UP THE NIGER.

The following extract of a letter from Sierra Leone, dated May 23, contains some interesting intelligence respecting Mr Lander's expedition:—

"The boats of his Majesty's ship Curlew had boarded the Columbine about the 20th of April, the master of which vessel had died a few days previous. The Doctor on board the Columbine had received letters from Mr Lander, dated from King Obie's Palace at Eboe, about three weeks after they had sailed from the entrance of the river Nun. King Obie had treated them with much kindness, and had made Lander a present of some canoes, with people to pilot them up the river. A few days before their arrival at Eboe the steamers sent their boats ashore to cut wood. They were fired upon by the inhabitants of a village, and obliged to return.

"The next morning a large number of men were sent armed. These were immediately fired upon by the natives. The Quorra then sent a single rocket into the town, and continued firing her long gun at intervals for an hour and a half. The natives still continuing to fire, the crews of both the steamers landed and drove the natives out of the town or village, and then burned it to the ground. Three of the natives were found killed, and one was dying; one or two of the English were slightly wounded. The news of this engagement reached Eboe before the steamer, and Mr Lander is of opinion it will have a salutary effect on the natives up the river, and be the means of preventing any future resistance. Nine men are said to have died before they left the Nun, and two or three afterwards.

"From some canoes that came from Eboe to Bonny on the 23d of April, the Curlew heard the steamer had lost a number of men. These people appeared to know very little about them, every one saying, 'They live long way from bush, and plenty man die.'

"There was also an American merchant brig, the Agenoria, lying in the Nun. She had been fitted out by a company of merchants of New Providence to explore the Niger. She had with her two small schooners, which were to proceed up the river while she remained at the entrance. Nearly all the white men belonging to these vessels had died, and the remainder appeared in the most wretched state, and they had abandoned all intention of attempting to proceed up the river with the schooners, it being considered impossible to do so with any sailing vessel. The brig intended to procure a cargo of palm oil, and proceed to the United States. The Agenoria was fitted out secretly by the company, and had cleared out for a whaling voyage." —*Morning Post*

It is not perhaps generally known, that by the existing treaty between Great Britain and the United States any claim whatever may be prosecuted here or there by the subjects or citizens of either country in a period of amity.

One of the most eventful expeditions which ever arose from the maritime enterprise of this country, was that executed, by command of the Lords of the Admiralty, by Captain Owen, on the shores of Africa, Arabia, and Madagascar. The Information acquired by the different ships and exploring parties under the Captain's orders, is not only excessively interesting in itself, but forms an addition of great importance to our geographical and commercial knowledge. Though this was procured by a vast expense of life among the zealous and courageous persons engaged, yet the ardour of research in the deadly and unknown regions still continued in the survivors, whose narrative has probably never been exceeded in the fixing nature of its incidents and general details. These volumes will soon appear.

LITERARY NOTICES. FRANCE.

M. Stanislas Julien has been elected professor of Chinese in the college of France, in the room of Dr. Abel-Remusat, who died of the cholera last year.

The French chamber of deputies has sanctioned the purchase of the library of the late Baron Cuvier for 72,500 Francs, and the Egyptian MSS. of M Champollion for 50,000. A pension of 6,000 francs has also been granted to the widow of Cuvier, and one of 3,000 francs each to the widows of the learned Orientalists Abel-Remusat, De Chezy, and St. Martin, who fell victims to the cholera of last year. Foreign Quarterly Review No. 22.

The Academy of moral and political sciences of the French institute has elected as Foreign associates, Lord Brougham, and M. Ancillon of Berlin.

The well known literary journal, the *Antologia* of Florence, after twelve years of an honorable existence, was suppressed in April last, by an order from the Tuscan government. The *Antologia* was one of the two principal Italian literary journals, and was snpported by some of the first literary and scientific characters in that country. Its suppression will be felt as a loss. Such is the precarious tenure of literary property in a country subject to the censorship.

A Dictionary of the Mongol language, with explanations in Russian and German by Professor Schmidt, of St. Petersburgh, will be published in 1834. F. Q. R. No 23.

A Map of China and the Adjacent Countries, including Corea, part of Japan, the Islands of Formosa, Philippines, &c., compiled from the charts of Capt. Ross and other surveyors of the East-India Company, and the latest and most authentic documents, is now in the hands of the engraver. It will occupy one large sheet. (*Asiatic Journal No. 45*)

AMERICA.

Four Voyages in the Chinese Sea, Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, and Antarctic Oceans; together with a Biographical Sketch of the Author. By Capt. B. Morrell, jun. 8vo. 15*s*. (*Ibid.*)

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR FEBRUARY.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.	WINDS.
♄ 1	33	52	30:25	N a NW. fine weather, light breeze.
☉ 2	50	57	30:20	E a S.——do.——variable.
☽ 3	49	49	30:25	N a NW. rain throughout, fresh breeze.
♂ 4	45	57	30:20	N a NW. fine weather, moderate breeze.
☿ 5	48	60	30:20	N a NNW.—do.——light breeze.
♃ 6	50	60	30:30	SE.——do.——do.
♀ 7	53	58	30:15	NW. cloudy, latter part const. rain, light br.
♄ 8	56	60	30:10	N. cloudy with rain, light breeze.
☉ 9	58	64	30:20	SE. cloudy throughout, moderate breeze.
☽ 10	58	65	30:20	SE.——do.——do.
♂ 11	52	57	30:25	N a NNW.—do.—fresh breeze.
☿ 12	45	54	30:20	NE a E.——do.——do.
♃ 13	52	60	30:05	E a SE.——do.——light breeze.
♀ 14	56	52	30:20	N a NNW. cloudy, light rain at times, fr. br.
♄ 15	45	47	30:15	N. 1st&mid. driz. lat. hy. rain, th. &li. mod. br.
☉ 16	42	45	30:10	N. constant rain, fresh breeze.
☽ 17	42	49	30:15	N. 1st part rain, mid. & latter fine, fresh br.
♂ 18	36	52	30:10	N. fine weather, moderate breeze.
☿ 19	42	58	30:10	SE.——do.——light breeze.
♃ 20	50	60	30:20	NW. cloudy, with rain mid. part; light br.
♀ 21	57	58	30:10	N a NE. rain throughout, light breeze.
♄ 22	50	55	30:20	N a NE. cloudy, latter part rain, fresh br.
☉ 23	46	48	30:25	N. cloudy throughout, mostly fresh breeze.
☽ 24	46	52	30:30	N.——do——moderate breeze.
♂ 25	48	50	30:40	N.——do.——do.
☿ 26	48	60	30:40	N a NNW. fine weather, do.
♃ 27	48	62	30:20	SE.——do.——do.
♀ 28	52	62	30:15	N a NE. cloudy throughout, light breeze.

NOTICE.

Subscription to the CANTON REGISTER and GENERAL PRICE CURRENT Sp. Drs. 4 per quarter. Single numbers of each are to be purchased price 25 cents, at Messers R. Markwick and Co. and Mr. Robert Edwards Canton, and at Messers R. Markwick and Co. Macao.

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CHARLES GRANT.

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TIMOTHY WIGGIN Esq. now acts as agent in London for the TENTH CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 30th January, 1834. General Agents

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to intimate that they have lately been appointed AGENTS FOR LLOYD'S at this place.
JOHN TEMPLETON & Co.
Canton, 30th November. 1833.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between JABEZ JENKINS and J ARCHER, under the firm of NATHAN DUNN AND Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JABEZ JENKINS.
J. ARCHER.

THE business for the future will be conducted by WM. S. WETMORE and J. ARCHER, who have formed a new connexion as successors to the late house, under the firm of
WETMORE & Co.

Canton, February 1st, 1834.

CANTON.

The arrivals of the past week have not been numerous, although rather interesting from the places of their departure; the American vessel, BECKET, arrived on the 5th instant, from the Sandwich Islands the 13th January. On these Islands, which are rising fast into importance in the rank of kingdoms, are settled about five hundred Americans and Englishmen with their wives and families; various branches of commerce are already flourishing, and others are springing forth in quick succession. In another column we insert an instructive notice concerning these Islands, received from a gentleman arrived from thence in the Becket. The GLOBE, from Philadelphia the 3rd October, arrived on the 7th; but we have not as yet seen any American papers, nor heard any reports of American news.—The Lady of the Lake, from Manila the 1st, arrived on the 9th instant, and by that vessel we have received a statement of the trade of Manila for the past year, an epitome of which we hope to submit to our readers in our next number.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

When the suicide of LE was known, both the Governor and Foo-yuen went to his office to receive his seal. A will was found the same day concealed on his body. The criminal judge ordered an inquest, and a report to be prepared, the contents of which we hope to publish in our next number.

The governor examined and classified the students at the Yue-sew and Yue-hwa colleges on the 28th day of the last moon,

WAN-CHAOU, a naval officer of Fuh-keen province, has been degraded one step, and superseded by *Tseay-tih-chang*, for remissness in the performance of his duties in scouring the seas.

TONNAGE DUTY. Receiving as we do the boon of free trade with England with the gratitude due to the intelligent ministers who granted it, it is with deep regret we perceive this gift coupled with the burden of a local tax on British commerce here, which we fear will be vexatious in its collection, in as much as it is *unequal* in its pressure.

On the vessels engaged in the opium trade it appears to us impossible to collect this tax in China, inasmuch as the keeping up even two cruizers to levy the tax would be *more than its whole amount!* and if a heavier rate of duty is attempted so as to keep cruizers to watch the coast from Pe-che-le to St. Johns, still it will only force the opium into bottoms *not British*, which are not subject to this impost. Thus then the burden of the tax will fall on ships manifesting their cargoes for home, or on British manufactures in *British ships out*,—strictly speaking the Whampoa trade.

Now it is matter of notoriety that the pressure on this branch of the British trade in China is at this moment as *much as it is able to bear*, and we did hope that instead of any addition to it, one of the first exertions of a superintendent would be to endeavour to equalize and take off Chinese exactions which make Whampoa at present not approachable to nine tenths of all British vessels, the bare port due alone (alike on *great* and *small* ships) being above £600. In this hope we are grievously disappointed; but in the managers of Eastern affairs at home we still place confidence which shall not be shaken until we see the justice and good sense of a repeal of this portion of the law brought before their eyes and by them rejected!

CHINA TRADE.

On the motion that the Lords' amendment to the China Trade Bill be adopted,

Sir R. INGLIS remarked that the amendments of the House of Lords removed many of his objections, not only to the East India Charter Bill, but to this Bill also. He particularly approved of the amendment of that provision which had proposed to authorise the King in Council to levy tonnage, &c., a power attempted 200 years ago, and resisted to the death. The clause was introduced in and had passed the reformed House of Commons; the constitutional and valuable amendment was made by the unreformed House of Lords—("hear," and a laugh).

Mr. METHUEN made some remarks on the Honorable Baronet's observation respecting his (Sir R. Inglis's) constitutional principles, but they were very indistinctly heard in the gallery.

Mr. CRAWFORD wished to ask the Noble Lord whether it was proposed that the superintendents under the Bill should interfere with the opium trade carried on at Canton?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that certainly there was no intention of interfering with any trade excepting that which was carried on by British subjects.

Mr. G. F. YOUNG observed that since there had been one reduction of duty from 20s to 10s, it might not be unreasonable to expect that the tonnage would be reduced from 5s to 2s 6d, and he should propose an amendment to that effect.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could not agree to the proposed change from 5s to 2s 6d. To make such an alteration was not then necessary: if hereafter the payment was found too much, it would be remonstrated against, and doubtless there would be no difficulty interposed in the way of reduction; at present, however, he could not agree to the proposed reduction; for the expenses of the Consular establishments, to which the proceeds of that revenue were to be applied, were still considerable.

Mr. R. GRANT said it was a mistake to suppose that the Lords had made any change abolishing the British Courts proposed to be created under the Bill as sent up from the Commons. The Lords' amendment merely went to remove the generality of the terms in which the enactment respecting these courts were couched. The Bill, as it now stood, instead of abolishing these courts, limited them to Canton.

Mr. WARBURTON concurred with the Hon. Member for London that there should be no interference with the opium trade.

Mr. MACAULAY, in reply to Sir R. Inglis's observation respecting the unconstitutional character of an expunged clause, said he was astonished at it. Did the Honorable Baronet know that the power still existed in all Crown colonies? And had he ever heard of any abuse of it? This was somewhat different from the case of ship-money, and the patriotic resistance of John Hampden.

The Lords' amendments were then agreed to.

The preamble to the regulation for abolishing corporal punishment, read in council at Calcutta on the 7th October, appears in our columns, extracted from the Bombay Gazette of the 6th of November.

The *whereas* of a measure so enlightened and humane reflects the highest credit on the governor general in council. The principle of legislating for the improvement and happiness of the greatest number, and of exhibiting an example to the people,—in the good faith, mercy justice, and wisdom of government,—is nobly avowed in the preamble; this, surely, is reform! and we trust it is on its way to the celestial empire; but through long habitude we fear that the government of this country has become so fondly attached to its beloved instrument of torture, the handy bamboo, that to obtain its relinquishment will be no easy task. We think the preamble an appropriate article for insertion in the Chinese magazine.

A REGULATION for abolishing Corporal Punishment; for substituting a Fine in certain cases for a sentence of labor; and for the general introduction of a better system of Prison Discipline.

Preamble Whereas Corporal Punishment ——— has not been found efficatious for the prevention of crime either by reformation or by example; and whereas it is always degrading to the individual, and by affixing marks of infamy which often are for ever indelible, prevents his return to an honest course of life; and whereas there is every reason to fear that it is in many cases injudiciously and unnecessarily inflicted, becoming a grievous and irremediable wrong; and whereas it is becoming and expedient that the British Government, as the paramount power in India, should present in its own system the principles of the most enlightened legislation, and should endeavour by its example to encourage the Native States to exchange their barbarous and cruel punishments of maiming, of torture, of loss of limb, for those of a more merciful and wise character, by which the individual may be reformed, and community saved from these brutalizing exhibitions; and whereas it has been deemed expedient to authorize the substitution of a fine in lieu of labor, in certain minor offences for which the Criminal Courts are empowered by existing Regulations to pass sentence of imprisonment with labor, either with or without irons; and whereas it has been deemed necessary to provide for the gradual introduction of a better system of prison discipline; the following Rules have been enacted to be in force from the date of their promulgation throughout the Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William.

We have seen Gutzlaff's voyages along the coast of China, printed by Sleight and Van Norden, and published by John P. Haven, New York. It is a book extremely well got up, its paper, type, printing, and binding being very good and highly creditable to all concerned in its publication.

Mr. Gutzlaff landed and mixed familiarly with the natives at various places on the eastern coast, and from an attentive reading of his book we think the general character of the Chinese population, as separated from the officers and soldiers of government of all ranks and the priests and begging professors of religion, has made a favorable impression on his mind. He describes the adventurers who leave their native province of Fuh-Keen as being punctual in remitting yearly a part, however small, of their hard earnings to their kindred at home; this praiseworthy conduct is so usual with them that an agent is employed to manage the details of this "labor of love." He says.

"It is astonishing to see what hardships they will suffer to procure and "send home this pittance. A man of tried honesty is appointed to collect the "individual subscriptions of the emigrants, who also engages to go home with "them, and there make an equitable distribution to the donees. The subscrip-"tions are regularly noted down, and a certain per centage paid to this com-"missioner. Before he goes on board, a banquet is given by the subscribers, "and then he embarks with all the wishes which human voices can utter for "his prosperous voyage. The amount of these remittances is often large, and "there are instances where junks have taken on board more than sixty "thousand dollars for this purpose.

Sometimes the agent betrays the sacred trust reposed in him. The love of the Chinese for their kindred is represented as strong and lasting, and at the same time the infanticide of females in the maritime provinces to be a general custom; indeed so common that "to ask a man of any distinction whether he has daughters is a mark of great rudeness."

The reception of the Lord Amherst at Amoy harbour was, to the highest degree, unfriendly.

April 3rd. Several boats anchored around us to keep off the natives; some watermen, by feeing the mandarin on duty, got permission to come on board.

When several mandarins, our friends of yesterday, came on board, we were again importuned to leave the harbour. They pretended to be very hospitable towards us, and professed themselves our sincere friends, hence they had stationed boats around us that we might not suffer from the treacherous people. We simply replied, that "according to our foreign customs, *friends* are not watched like thieves, and *guests* are not driven away like scoundrels." This answer seemed so conclusive that they began now to talk about the probability of an audience with his excellency the admiral. He had pledged himself to provide us provisions. But as the trade with foreigners was restricted to Canton, he could give us no permission to trade.

April 4. I was roused by the arrival of all the mandarins who had formerly been on board. They told us that we had nothing to expect, but must immediately leave the port. At the same time we received a document from the Te-tuh, containing an imperial edict, issued the twenty first year of Kea-king (1817, a year after the British embassy) to the officers in the Fuh-keen and Che-keang provinces. They were not to permit a barbarian ship to come near the coast of those two provinces, not to allow her to anchor for a moment, but to drive her instantly away, and not to connive at the people's going on board.

"All these orders had been neglected by the admiral in our case, yet did he plead this document as the sole rule of his conduct. The last clause, however he had overstepped by his severity, in cruelly beating the people who came alongside of us, merely to look at our ships; with design not only to intimidate them, but also to disgrace us in the eyes of the natives as unworthy of notice.

"Towards noon we put off in a boat to present our petition to the Teiuh. In our way up to the temple we passed ranks of soldiers, dressed in tiger uniform; some without a nose, other with one eye, and the greater number old and emaciated beings. Their officers, who were in full uniform, armed with bows, and very elegantly dressed, presented a striking contrast to the soldiers. In a hall adjoining the temple, we found the admiral and the Tsung-ping-kwan of Kin-mun, a military station in the neighbourhood, besides several others. We yielded the point of *standing* in their presence. This circumstance, trivial in itself, encouraged the mandarins to treat us insolently. After having handed the petition, we were requested to retire to the temple till we should receive an answer. Wang, the clerk, became the bearer of our messages. Our request to buy provisions from the Merchants was refused. The admiral, who was no personal enemy but rather our friend, agreed to depute a person to act as comprador. In the course of our conversation we stated our friendly intention in coming to this port. Mr. Lindsay expostulated with all the firmess and politeness of an Englishman. The *unalterable* laws of the celestial empire were hold forth to justify the treatment we had experienced. If the laws are indeed unalterable, we replied, then we ought to come hither freely, for the ancient edict, issued under Kang-he, permitted foreigners to enter all Chinese ports. The unchangeable laws, which, as you assert, allow not the least deviation from ancient customs, are in our favor, and we plead them in our behalf. We allow your junks to enter all our Indian ports; they come and trade freely, without being surrounded by our men of war, or inspected in their intercourse with our fellow subjects. Moreover, we allow your nation, and especially the natives of this province, to settle in our colonies, and to enjoy the same liberties as our own people, without being oppressed by any authorities. If we therefore asked in return not all the same privileges, but only the permission to trade to every port, our demand is just by the common law of nations.

Besides, we have been repeatedly told that the emperor compassionates foreigners; this compassion has never reached us yet, and we humbly hope that we may participate in it, by being permitted to trade to these ports according to ancient custom.

This whole conversation was not very palatable to the mandarins. We were frequently interrupted, and I myself was charged with impoliteness in adducing the honesty we had exhibited as a pledge that we would leave the port after obtaining provisions. Dont fear, continued I, that we shall not perform what we promised. "*Fear you!*" the Tsung-ping-kwan replied, "fear you?" exclaimed he, with a contemptuous sneer.—After inviting them to come aboard the ship, and receiving a scornful refusal, we returned.

By adopting bolder and more decisive measures their efforts to open a communication were more successful at Fuh-chow, the district where the tea plant grows and its leaves are manufactured for foreign consumption. Onthe 21th April they left the ship in a boat to go up the river to Fuh-chow-foo. The mandarin boats chased them, but to no purpose.

"The natives from all quarters crowded around us to behold the novel sight of foreigners. We speedily stepped ashore, and found an easy passage through all the crowds, whose politeness was by no means inferior to their curiosity. As we had drawn up a petition, we proceeded in quest of the governor, passing through a very long street, both sides of which were lined with shops, richly supplied with every variety of merchandise. Many dwellings were spacious and commodious; and, though of wood, were built in an elegant Chinese style. The eyes of all were fixed upon us, and their reiterated enquiries were satisfied by simply distributing a small pamphlet which had been written "upon the English nation." Scarcely any means adopted to promote a friendly intercourse proved so effectual as the circulation of this paper. My patience was exhausted by the time of our arrival at the city gates, from whence we proceeded slowly to the Hëen's office. Here we were encompassed by a crowd of curious police runners, who were incessant with their common place questions, till the arrival of a demure mandarin, who asked no more than was indispensably necessary, keeping his eyes at the same time fixed upon the ground. We were then shown into a small temple, and assured that supper was preparing; meanwhile, we were invited to take a little warm water. Scarcely had we finished this water repast when a servant came with a torch, and screaming commanded his fellow servants to conduct us to another house of plenty. Our swift guides had all provided themselves with torches, and re-conducted us back to the city gate, and hurried us through the long street which we had just passed. In the way we met a strange and gaudy procession or rather masquerade, apparently in honor of some god, whose huge image was borne by people dressed in yellow. Our sudden appearance amidst such a train threw them into confusion. We hurried away, however, though weary and hungry, in the hopes of being conducted to good fare and lodgings. How great, then, was our surprize to find ourselves suddenly surrounded by a number of mandarins, who insolently directed us to step immediately into our boat and depart. Hwang, a "civil" mandarin, with a white crystal button, continued to enact his authoritative injunctions to ears now deafened by his insolence. They, however, enforced their orders, by pressing us towards the water's edge, and leaving us no alternative but to enter the boat or the water. Their greatest wonder was that we should find our way to the city without a guide; and regarding this as impossible they fixed on a young gentleman and myself as the leaders of the party. They affirmed that they had seen us some time since; confounding us with some sailors who had been cast away near Haetan, and brought to Fuh-chow."

The vexatious superintendence became more rigid until Captain Rees cut the cable of the Chinese admiral's junk when he refused to move his vessel to allow the Lord Amherst room for swinging clear; the next day the whole fleet retreated into the river.

The inhospitality and tricky cunning of the Chinese officers continued until it was determined on the 2nd of May to move the ship into the river. This judicious act immediately caused a favorable alteration in Chinese policy. The personal demeanour of the mandarins became bland and engaging, and permission to trade was at once obtained.

The Lord Amherst continued in the river until the 17th May, and the trade was conducted freely and successfully, the natives being permitted to maintain an unrestrained intercourse with the vessel.

From Fuh-chow they proceeded to Ning-po, and from thence to Shang-hae; at neither of these ports were they allowed to trade, and their failure is only to be ascribed to the tenor of their instructions,—which, it seems, were defined and restrictive,—for the *people* were anxious to deal with them. The Chinese junks belonging to all the southern provinces are not permitted to sail into the ports north of the Yang-tsze-keang; thus the Machiavellian principle of *divide et impera* seems to be in full operation in the Tartar-Chinese government.

Mr. Gutzlaff thinks it difficult, humanly speaking, to account for the cohesion af the Chinese empire. It is, undoubtedly, a subject for study. As far as the pages of history inform us a progressive improvement is traceable in the human race: that improvement has received an impulse from the mighty measure of the Indian bill which will encrease its force and accelerate its progress above all resistance, whilst at the same time its path is cleared of the obstacles which had been there heaped by the weaknesses and prejudices of men, both in their individual and collective states. China is to Europeans a new world; the history of the human race is involved in its annals, and the mind of Europe must gain a large encrease of practical wisdom by the study of the modes of thinking and acting of so large a portion of mankind. From what we now know of it, with reference to our notions of intellectual and physical happiness, the withering effect of irresponsible power on the efforts of man to subdue and improve the earth, in obedience to the almighty fiat, seems to be its distinguishing mark. The Chinese do not yet know that

> Wanting virtue life is pain and woe,
> And wanting liberty e'en virtue mourns,
> And looks around for happiness in vain.

The following notice of the progress of the LANDERS in their daring and arduous travels is published as being from the most authentic source that has supplied us with any news of these successful African discoverers.

AFRICA.

They at length, after about 3 months, reached within 6 miles of the embouchure of the river Shadda, where the large boat grounded either by the strength of the current or mismanagement. She there lay about 3 months longer bedded, with no less than 3 fathoms close to them. But for this accident, they would have reached in less than a month a place I believe called Boopa in the Zarriba in the country. They did not like to part with the large steamer, so the small ones services were lost. When Mr. Lander came away a month ago, the beat had again got afloat, but both will be stationary till his return. Lander came down the river for assistance, both in regard to hands and medicines, of which it appears that the doctor (who is dead) took but a small supply. The mortality that has taken place is dreadful; about 25 whites are dead; 6 of them died before entering the river, they got hold of a fever when on the coast, which became worse and worse till they advanced so far as to get through the flats. There are now only 7 whites alive in each boat, including one officer in each, Mr. Laird and Lieut Allan; they have however about 45 blacks between the 2, but for this they must long ago have perished. The country they are *now* at is uncommonly healthy and affording every sort of provision at the lowest rate, bullocks 3 shillings each (that is 8 thousand cowries), hens 50 cowries. Lander tells me the expense of provisioning 80 men was not more thau 1s 6d a day. They have not as yet traded much, only having procured about 5 tons of ivory. I was surprised to hear him say that muskets would not sell for the price paid for them in England. bows and arrows appear to be their weapons.

Mr. Lander's present intention is to go up to lake Shadda with one steam boat, and send the other further up the Niger; they suppose themselves to be 15 days from the lake.

King Boy has behaved very well to Lander this time; the latter fortunately met his majesty at Eboe! and he and king Jacket gave him a safe convoy down the river past the disaffected tribe spoken of above. It appears the chief of that place has united himself with nine other chieftains on the banks of the river to oppose the expedition, but if king Boy could convey Lander down in the middle of the day (which was the case) in canoes, there can be no fear for the steamers. At Eboe on the way down, Lander was well received, but he does not place implicit faith in the king, as he is known to have great profit from the slave trade, and it is supposed he may be much influenced by the captains of slave Vessels and our palm-oil captains. On embarking at Eboe, king Obie turned out 2000 men under arms to salute Lander.

Lander has procured 5 negroes here to accompany him back, and as they are natives of the country he is to pass through, and speak their own and our language, they will no doubt prove most useful.

King Obie dined on board of us yesterday, and a very clever man he appeared to be; he is every thing we can wish—he gave us 2 bullocks, 10 goats and 600 yams; he sent 10 canoes 20 miles down the river to meet us, and promised by his messengers that we should have every thing his country would afford—he has given us 2 slaves to go with us up the country.

On Thursday night, November 1st, we were anchored off a small village for the purpose of fuelling, when sending our boat and pilot on shore to arrange with the natives about wood, the black devils fired into the boat—she returned and we sent her on shore again when they were served again in like manner.

We are happy in knowing that we have in our very small society gentlemen who employ their leisure in the cultivation of those feelings and pursuit of those objects of knowledge, which, whilst they increase our intensity of being and our sources of happiness on this earth, are the surest, and of course the best, indicators of the euthanasia of humunity, of a glorious consciousness hereafter.

We submit to our readers two communications, one an original lyric, the other a translation.

Oh summer sun is gleaming, love,
The clouds are soaring high;
Oh wander out with me my love,
So forget to sigh!

The dream of life is o'er, love,
The force of passion's gone,
Yet never cease to know, love,
I adorc but you alone!

Do you mind the beauteous green, love,
Where first I called you fair,
Oh balmy was your breath, love,
And kind and sweet your air!

I would rather dream of thee, love,
Than other beauty nigh,
I never can forget, love,
You tanght me first to sigh!

The summer sun is gleaming, love,
The clouds are souring high,
Oh wander out with me, love,
So forget to sigh.

ALPHA.

Non usitatâ nec tenui ferar
Pennâ, biformis per liquidum æthera
Vates. Hor. 0. de 20 l. 2.

Through the liquid air
Biformed I will bear
With pinion strong;
Me earth shall no longer hold;
(Pale envy's tale is told,)
I quit of men the throng,

I, the progeny
Of an unriched name;
Yet, loved, my friend! by thee,
Far shall be known my fame;
Nor by Stygiandarkness shrouded be.

Now, e'en now I feel
My growing pinions; named above
A denizen of light,
I wave my plumes, and swifter prove
Than he who with mechanic steel
Dared an earlier flight.

I gaze down on all lands,
The northern pole and Afric's sands,
A high-toned bird;
Those shores which wisdom knows,
Those lands where courage glows
My voice have heard.

Weep not then for me;
Be absent pageantry
(When shrouded in my pall,)
Of pomp funereal,
And shameful grief and wailing,
(While I through air am sailing:)
Restrain your grief, nor empty honors bring
To the tomb of him whose name is on fame's wing.

F.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Hawaii is the largest, and is noted for having two immense volcanoes, one of which is in constant operation; there is a very good harbour on the North side of the Island called Hido. The Island of Oahu contains the best harbour in the group; it is called Honolulu, or Fair Haven. This Island, from its possessing so good an harbour, and having facilities for repairing vessels, abundance of provisions, central situation &c. will become a place of great value in a commercial point of view. The town contains a population of about ten thousand natives, and from 3 to 400 foreigners mostly Americans and English. It is also the seat of government—has a strong fort garrisond by about 200 Soldiers.—The King resides at Honolulu, and has a guard of about 100 men. On gala days, his life guard, of about 25 chosen men, who are petty chiefs, turn out in their uniform.—The King is a well formed young man, of about 21; he is called Kauikeaouli by the Natives—but his official title is Kamehameha 3rd. He has received a good common education, is of a good disposition, has associated a good deal with the foreigners, is fond of display in the European style, and endeavours to adopt the English manner and customs, and possesses a better knowledge of them than any other chief in the country. The Islands are capable of producing cotton, sugarcane, and coffee in great abundance and with very little labour; a good government is only wanted there to make them articles of export.—The natives are willing to labour, and would be industrious if proper encouragement were given them; but at present they labour under great oppression.—Foreigners are not taxed and no duties are levied on imports. Ships entering the harbour for refreshments only, or for repairs, pay 10 cents per ton—and those which enter to trade, pay 60 cents a ton.—There are laws in force against murder, theft, adultery, and fornication.—The King is at present engaged in forming a complete code of laws. There are many European housesbuilt in the town—some are of wood, and others of stone. There has lately been erected by voluntary contributions a stone building, and excellent teachers have been obtained to instruct the children of foreigners in the English language, reading, writing and arithmetic.—The building cost $ 2500 and is styled the "Oahu Charity School." There are fifty five scholars at present.—Upwards of 120 vessels annually repair to the Islands for refreshments, repairs, and for the purpose of trade; commerce is daily increasing—vessels from the Society Islands, coast of California, and the Columbia River, resort there to purchase goods, &c. A large church has lately been erected at Honolulu by the "American Seamens Friend Society" for the benefit of seamen and residents; it cost about $ 5000 and is quite an ornanent to the town.—W. Diell is the chaplain.

PROCLAMATION.

MANY evil minded persons belonging to the shipping having while on shore at liberty, committed various criminal acts with knives, etc. to the great danger of life and limb,

IT IS THEREFORE MADE KNOWN TO ALL PERSONS WHATSOEVER, That if any person or persons are hereafter found on shore with a *Knife*, *Sword-cane*, or any other dangerous weapon in his or their possession, he or they shall be immediately seized and taken to the Fort: and unless good cause be shown for having a such dangerous weapon he or they shall for every such offence pay a fine of Ten Dollars, or receive twenty-five lashes on the back.

BE IT ALSO KNOWN, That if any person or persons shall maliciously stab and wound any person, and death does not ensue therefrom, the said offender, or offenders, if convicted, shall receive *one hundred lashes* on his or their back, and pay a fine of *Dollars*—or, upon non-payment, shall be imprisoned for two months.

The law in force respecting MURDER, will be carried into execution upon all offenders.

Given under my hand, at Honolulu,
This twelfth day of November, 1833.

KAUIKEAOULI.

We extract the following humourous essay in praise of debt. Mr. Payall escapes

"The fickle breath of popular applause" still,
Nec vixit malè, qui natus moriensque fefellit.

THE PRAISE OF DEBT.

Debt is of the very highest antiquity. The first debt in the history of man is the debt of nature, and the first instinct is to put off the payment of it to the last moment. Many persons, it will be observed, following the natural procedure, would die before they would pay their debts.

Society is formed of two classes, debtors and creditors. The creditor class has been erroneously supposed the more enviable. Never was there a greater misconception; and the hold it yet maintains upon opinion is a remarkable example of the obstinacy of error, notwithstanding the plainest lessons of experience.

The debtor has the sympathy of mankind. He is seldom spoken of but with expressions of tenderness and compassion—"the poor debtor!" the "unfortunate debtor!"

On the other hand, "harsh," and "hard-hearted," are the epithets allotted to the creditor. Who ever heard the "poor creditor," the "unfortunate creditor," spoken of! No, the creditor never becomes the object of pity, until he passes into the debtor class. A creditor may be ruined by the poor debtor; but it is not until he becomes unable to pay his own debts that he begins to be compassionated.

A debtor is a man of mark. Many eyes are fixed upon him; many have interest in his well-being; his movements are of concern; he cannot disappear unheeded; his name is in many mouths; his name is upon many books; he is a man of note—of promissory note; he fills the speculation of many minds; men conjecture about him, wonder about him, wonder and conjecture whether he will pay. He is a man of consequence, for many are running after him. His door is thronged with duns. He is inquired after every hour of the day. He is in the Court of Request, the Court of Conscience, in every court of his district. But he is not as the courtier, servilely suing; no, he is perpetually sued. Judges hear of him, know of him; his name in the courts is as the Duke of Devonshire's in the court news. Every meal that he swallows, every coat he puts on his back every pound he borrows, appears before the country in some formal document. Compare his notoriety with the obscure lot of the creditor, of the man who has nothing but claims on the world; a landlord or fundholder or some such disagreeable hard character.

The man who pays his way is unknown in his neighbourhood. You shall ask the milkman at his door, and he shall not be known by his score. You shall ask his butcher where Mr. Payall lives, and he shall tell you that he knows no such name, for it is not in his books. You shall ask the baker, and he shall tell you that there is no such person in the neighbourhood.—People that have his money fast in their pockets shall have no thought of his person or appellation. His house only is known,—No. 31 is good pay; No. 31 is ready money; not a scrap of paper is ever made out for No. 31. It is an anonymous house; its owner pays his way to obscurity. No one knows any thing about him, or heeds his movements. If a carriage be seen at his door, the neighbourhood is not full of concern lest he be going to run away. If a package be moved from his house, a score of boys are not employed to watch whether it be carried to the pawnbroker. Mr. Payall fills no place in the public mind; no one has any hopes or fears about him. *Tait's Magazine.*

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will "rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, MARCH, 25TH 1834. NO. 12. PRICE 25 CENTS.

FOR BORDEAUX.

THE French Ship PAULINE, Capt. Tanqueray, to sail with all despatch. For freight or passage Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, to any part of the world, the British Bark PYRAMUS, 361 Tons, class E. 1 Apply to Captain WELLER or

JA INNES.

N. B. This vessel can be ready for sea in ten days.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on safe at R. MARKWICK & Co's.

NOTICE.

TIMOTHY WIGGIN Esq. now acts as agent in London for the TENTH CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 30th January, 1834. General Agents

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to intimate that they have lately been appointed AGENTS FOR LLOYD'S at this place.

JOHN TEMPLETON & Co.

Canton, 30th November, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between JABEZ JENKINS and J ARCHER, under the firm of NATHAN DUNN AND Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JABEZ JENKINS.

J. ARCHER.

THE business for the future will be conducted by WM. S. WETMORE and J. ARCHER, who have formed a new connexion as successors to the late house, under the firm of

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, February 1st, 1834.

CANTON.

The American ship FLORIDA, captain Tripp, arrived on the 21st instant, from Coquimbo the 10th of January. She brings no news.

The arrivals of the british bark THETIS from Singupore, and the American vessels DIANA and OLIVE and ELIZA, the former from the Sandwich islands, and the latter from London viâ Manila, were also reported yesterday, but we have not yet received any papers, nor any communications of interest.

The Olive and Eliza has brought a considerable cargo of cotton piece goods to this market. We have been informed that the American vessel SPLENDID is hourly expected from England, with advices to the end of November.

HAPPINESS OF THE CHINESE. That the Chinese physically have a great deal of buoyancy of animal spirits; and theoretically a good deal of sceptical stoicism, is true. But that in families they are incapable of painful feelings from domestic tyranny; or, as citizens, are insensible to oppression, is not true. Let the many suicides in private and public life, which take place bear witness to the above assertion. What would John Bull think of being sentenced to be pilloried for two or three months; beaten with a hundred cudgel blows, and transported three years, for killing an ox in order to eat it. But for slaughtering oxen at Peking there are just now some twenty or thirty butchers so punished. Most of them too were mahommedans; whose religion will not allow to eat pork, and whose pagan masters will not allow to eat beef. About twenty pages of the Peking gazette of the 26th day of the 10th moon of the 13th year of his imperial majesty, "reason's glory"—are filled with the memorial of the criminal board to the emperor concerning the trial, confessions, and punishment, of the guilty wretches who killed beef. And moreover, some of the cattle were sick, and others ere the knife was applied had died a natural death.

The prosecution commenced on account of the offenders being slow to pay some fees for connivance. Seven thousand catties of beef were seized by government; horns, hoofs, skins, carts and all. Some of the criminals made their escape for the time, but his majesty insists on their being caught. Government was ashamed to sell the beef, and therefore gave it away to the poor. But the hides &c. were turned into money and confiscated. Happy Chinese! However, the tyranny exercised over literature and religion, and all that would expand the intellect of man, and afford him the consolations of a divine philosophy, is, perhaps, a greater bar to his happiness than absurd municipal laws.

CASHGAR AND YARKAND. *Chang'ling*, who, in former numbers of the Register, was designated the hero of Cashgar, from his having been supreme in command when the unfortunate mahommedan Changkihurh was taken prisoner, is now the prime minister of China. After the last Cashgar campaign, he recommended the emperor to change the residency of the Chinese chief authority from Cashgar to Yar-kand. His majesty agreed to the proposal. Chang-tsing, who is now resident at Yarkand, requests the emperor to revert to the old system, and let him live at Cashgar, for that is the great mart whither all the surrounding barbarians come to trade. His majesty ordered the Tu-heo-sze, or cabinet ministers, to assemble with the Keun-ke-ta-chin, or great officers of the military machinery, * to deliberate and send him their opinion.

Chang-ling and his colleagues, in their reply to the emperor, reason on the dignity of conservative principles and the evils of change. But yet notwithstanding, some changes, according to the changes in times and circumstances, are unavoidable; and to act on such principles constitutes the most admirable method of effecting a long journey, and relieving your beast of burden; or in other words (without the Tartar metaphor) reformation is the best way to prevent revolution. Obstinate conservativeness is a stupid constipation, which will assuredly cause mortification. It is to be hoped the Peking cabinet will apply this sound reasoning to the new British system of free trade and free intercourse.

The council agreed to recommend the return to Cashgar; and all signed the memorial, excepting the old conservative Foo-tseun, who is upwards of 80 years of age. He would not sign, but sent a minute of his own, advising the emperor not to submit to the council's recommendation. His majesty gave no immediate answer: but in another paper the emperor dispenses with the old man's daily attendance in consideration of his great age.

* That is of the machinery of government. The privy council of the present dynasty often maintains the language of the original and now but half changed military despotism. (*From a correspondent.*)

Governor Loo, not feeling himself equal to the exertion of examining the essays of the literary candidates, has ap-

pointed Heu-nae-tse, the An-cha-sze, to take the management of the chancellorship rendered vacant by the death of Le-tae-keuou.

We are creditably informed that the appointment of the late chancellor was made by mistake,—it having been the emperor's intention to appoint a son of Governor Le, whose name was very similar.

Report says that a son and nephew of Governor Le, who accompanied him, as well as another son who staid behind, have applied ineffectually for permission to bring home his remains. The criminal tribunal opine in their wisdom, that while his fellow offender, the late commander-in-chief, whose guilt was inferior in degree, is still condemned to wearisome appointments in Mongolia, the bones of the old statesman should not be suffered to find a place of rest.

The Hoppo, Chung-tseang, has been appointed 'Great minister of the secluded (imperial) gardens.' Another afficer having been appointed to act for him; it is yet unknown when he will give up the charge of foreign trade with all its emoluments for the unproductive care of trees and flowers, rocks, mounds, artificial hills, lakes, and fish-ponds.

The substitute brought from Macao, for the purpose of undergoing the mockery of a trial, as the murderer of a Chinese at Cum-sing-moon, is still unreleased; though the governor is at a loss what to do, the whole responsibility of detaining him being now thrown on himself. By a reference to the laws, we perceive that both the individual falsely declaring himself the criminal, and the individual enticing him to personate the criminal, are(the criminal himself escaping) subject to the punishment due, to the latter. If the real criminal be found, the substitutes punishment is diminished one degree. And if relations come forward as substitutes for one another further alleviation is permitted. If a son suffer his father to become substitute for him, the punishment of the son is, on the other hand, increased.

(From a Correspondent.)

BOMBAY TRADE.

A proposition held out by the enlightened governor of Bombay, for establishing that city a free port, is in such strict accordance with the spirit of the age and the liberal views of the British ministers that there is little doubt of its being readily adopted. Fortunately for the interests of mankind the true principles of existence,—the end and aim of being,—are daily becoming developed in a more familiar manner than formerly; or rather, the real end of being is now more generally known to be the pursuit and defence of individual happiness, unshackled and unrepressed by the chains and weights of ignorant, partial, restrictive, and false legislation. The true principles of commerce, on which the knowledge, progress, and happiness of men and nations so much depend, will speedily be known as being those in which their best and truest interests are involved. All ports—at least in India—will shortly be free; Calcutta, Goa, Manila, and Macao will, it is hoped, follow the example of Bombay. And then, with the spirit of free commercialzeal animating four great European nations; the English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, and the Americans continuing their system, in which the word *restriction* is unknown,—who shall say that the ports of the Chinese empire will still continue closed against the persevering enterprize of both the new and the old world?

We extract from the Bombay price current of the 4th January 1834, the letter expressing the anxiety of the government for the lasting prosperity of the port, in which Lord Clare's good sense is conspicuous: for in that document his lordship invites detailed information and the free expression of opinions equally from the principal European and native merchants and ships owners on all points connected with the country shipping, and the capabilities of the port.

To B. Doveton Esqr. and W. C. Bruce Esqr.

Gentlemen,

As it is apprehended that the interests of the valuable shipping of this port will be materially injured from the competition of the free trade when the trade to China shall be thrown open under the new charter, the Right Honorable the governor in Council is desirous of adopting measures calculated to guard against the anticipated evil, without at the same time being prejudicial to other interests, and accordingly requests that you will take this important subject into consideration, and submit your sentiments thereon, after consulting with the principal European and native merchants and ship owners of this port, whose opinions should also be submitted with your report to government.

I am at the same time instructed to observe that His Lordship in council conceives the end in view might in a great measure, if not altogether, be attained by declaring Bombay a free port or entrepôt for all goods the produce of China destined for the English market and vice versâ, for all Europe goods destined for Canton.

I have &c.

[Signed] L. R. Reid.

Secretary to govt.

PORT OF SYDNEY.

"*Colonial Secretary's Office, 23d October* 1833.

"Sir.—I am directed by His Excellency the governor to acquaint you, for the information of the chamber of commerce, that the lords commissioners of the treasury have, upon the suggestion of the commissioners of customs, recommended to the lords of the committee of privy council for trade, that the port of Sydney shall be constituted a free port, under the II, and LXXIII. of 6 Geo. IV cap. 114, and of the XLIII of Geo. IV. cap. 48.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.

"Alexander M'Leay."

"*Richard Jones, Esq. President of the Chamber of Commerce.*"

(*Sydney Gazette October 24. India Gazette January* 20.)

NEW ZEALAND.

Van Diemen's land is already sending forth its adventurous youth to introduce European modes of life amongst the New Zealanders; emigration has commenced from Hobart Town to the southernmost island of the group, and a colony has been founded at Cloudy Bay.

1754.

We publish the continuation of the letters in the affair of Louis Richemond. His answer, (translated from the Dutch translation of the French original) to the questions of the French council of direction was only received at the Dutch factory on the 6th January 1754.

It seems from his letter that he replied to the council the day after he received their protest, but the French council had not received his reply on the 23rd December 1754, the date of their last letter to the Dutch supracargoes.

This unfortunate man was strangled by the Chinese local authorities, who must have suppressed his communications to the French council during his imprisonment, and only forwarded them after his execution; the precise time of that most nefarious deed has not been ascertained; although it most probably was a few days before the Chinese officers suffered his letters to be forwarded to their address.

The resident establishment of the Dutch factory in Canton was made only in 1762; prior to that time the Dutch supracargoes retired to Batavia when their ships sailed. A gentlemen of the establishment collected for his own private use all those papers which had reference to any political relations with the Chinese; from that collection the letters which have appeared in the Register under the head of "1754" have been supplied.

To the Dutch Supracargoes Canton, Dec. 23rd 1754.

Gentlemen,

Our conduct, which has never changed, was, no doubt, more than sufficient to justify our sentiments; yet, as a scrupulous nation should suffer nothing that can even *graze* the honor of which it makes profession, we think that we should take all the precautions possible to disperse suspicions which are injurious to us; a fact bruited by the public voice, and with which you are no doubt acquainted, is the subject of the letter which we have now the honor to write to you.

The accurate enquiries which we wished to make for discovering the truth of an event so obscure, have not permitted us to speak of it sooner to you; and we might even have deferred longer, for fresh eclaircissements, if your vessels were not on the point of sailing.

We have learnt that a man,—who they say is arrived from Batavia at Macao in the English vessel Ilchester, Captain, M. Pinker, and from Macao hither in a Danish vessel,—having been seized by Chinese soldiers, has declared himself an officer of the French vessels; and further, the author of the death of the English sailor killed in our bankshalls. As soon as we were informed of this, we took the necessary steps to assure ourselves if he were that man. We have only learnt that which we have now the honor to reveal

to you, and we are ignorant of the reasons which have prevented this man from replying to a letter particularising all the deeds of which he has declared himself the author.

To day we have found copy of this letter which we have the honor to send to you.

We have the honor, gentlemen, to declare to you that the man in question is totally unknown to us, and that we are ignorant of the reasons which induced him to deliver himself up to the Chinese, who know him no better than we do to be of our nation. We take no share in the cause, and abandon him entirely to the Chinese to deal with him as they think fit. The protests which we have the honor to send you against this man are conformable to those which we have made to the Chinese government, opposed to whom it was necessary to put ourselves according to rule, in order not to compromise the honor of the nation. We have &c.

——— Signed and attested as before.

The council of Direction in the service of the French East India company at Canton requires the said Francis Louis Richemond, selfcalled such, now detained prisoner by the Chinese government, to reply to the following questions, namely,

If his real name is Francis Louis Richemond?
Of what nation is he?
In whose service has he been until now?
His age?
In what province was he born?
His station?
How long has he been in Canton?
In what vessel did he come?
Where he disembarked?
Where has he lived until now?
With what view has he declared himself a Frenchman?
Who has written to him?
Where was he on Sunday, the 29th of last September?
Why has he declared himself a French officer?
Who has induced him to say that he killed an Englishman the day of the affair with the French?
With what design?
From what place did he come out yesterday evening at 11 o'clock?
And where would he go?

Given at Canton, this 17th of October, 1754.
Signed and attested as before.

Translation of a French letter written by a Franc, Louis Richemond, of Brest in Bretagne, from the prison of the Chinese, 18th October 1754. to Messrs the Supracargoes of that nation, and reecived here the 6th Jany, 1755. with the original returned.

Gentlemen.

The letter which you have addressed to me I received yesterday. I am born at Brest in Bretagne; my father and mother have spared nothing for my education, but I did not benefit therefrom. I left them from profligateness, as a lost son, three years ago, when I entered in the service of a French regiment with two other young men, and after three months I ran away with another soldier to Holland, where I entered as soldier in the service of the Dutch East India company to go to Batavia; having arrived there I was orderd to learn engineering, but my pay being small, I ran away, (after 9 months stay) on board an English vessel, Captain Parker; and by the recommendation of the same Captain. having come up to Whampoa, I went to the factory to implore your aid—which to my great misfortune was refused, wherefore I since remained without the assistance of any one, committing roguery, running the streets every where as a desperate man, until this 16 of the month when I arrived at Canton, but I ran in the streets until evening at 8 o'clock, when being near the river, lamenting, I was unawares surrounded by three Chinese merchants, who asked me why I was crying? I told them that I had no factory; to which they replied you are then the Frenchman who shot an Englishman at Whampoa. I replied yes, thinking they would not have apprized the Hoppo thereof. I was brought by the Chinese to a mandarin at 11 o'clock in the evening, who inquired if I was the Frenchman, who shot dead an Englishman at Whampoa—I replied him, yes. Now, gentlemen, if you would take the trouble of writing to the Chinese government that I am a man of your ships crews, I shall not remain more in prison; the same mandarin consoles me daily, and orders good meat and drink for me—he does not want but a small letter from you.—It is with tears in my eyes that I very humbly request your favor in this respect. I know well, and also must acknowledge that I am a miserable being, unworthy your protection, but now I am full of penitence: be moved, and do not abandon me—forgive me my trespasses so as our God who is in Heaven forgives us ours. I am, gentlemen, the most unfortunate man in the whole world, and the most humble of your servants.

[Signed] FRANCIS LOUIS RICHEMOND

PS. Please show me your mercy on this occasion or else it is done with me—I am a lost man if the same is refused to me.

MACAO CONSERVATIVES.

We publish the letter received from X; and no doubt Don Miguel, when he reads the Register over his chocolate, will rejoice to know the loyal sentiments of the *puristas* conservatives of his good and faithful city of Macao.

Sr. Editor do "Canton Register"

Como o seu Registro he o unico meio que temos para fazer publicos os *bons pensamentos* de *alguns* individuos; eu tomo a liberdade de lhe enviar nesta occasiao a Copia de huma Carta, achada aqui entre os papeis do fallecido Governador de Timor em 1831, Dm. Miguel de Lorrena, rogando a Vmce. queira ter a bondade de inserir a mesma, "genuina," no seu periodico; como hum testemunho e tributo às virtudes e tallentos daquelle fidalgo, tao *justamente* appreciados, que os dignos e *conspicuos* fautores da refferida Carta tomao por *base fundamental* da sua mbia proposta!

De que tudo dezará reconhecido e obrigado a hum seu

X. . . .

Timor 25 de Outubro de 1833.

Illmo. e Exmo. Senhor

Neste momento, que chego a Caza, recebo a judiciosa Carta com que V. Exa. se dignou honrar-me respondendo a *proposta* que *eu* lhe havia feito antes d' Ontem em presença de *alguns* amigos (*meus parentes*); e se os motivos da escuza, por V. Exa. lembrada, tao poderosos, para se estribarem nelles a sua final regeiçao, permitta-*me* V. Exa. que eu lhe contenda, asseverando que os *meus* nao serao menos importantes quando possao ser levados, *como espero* ao conhecimento do Nosso adorado Monarca, o Senhor. Dm. Miguel I.; Cuja alta Sabedoria e Paternal desvello, a bem dos *seus* vassallos fieis sabera avaliar, qual dos dois Paizes, deve merecer mais, se Macao como singular em todo o seu Reino pela sua posiçao geografica, milindroso pela sua Politica, interessante pelo seo commercio invejado das Nagoes Estrangeiras, emais que tudo appreciado e sustentado a todo o custo por *ser* a *Porta* por onde se intromette a Luz do Evangelho por meyo das Missoens, ao vasto Imperio da China; ou se Timor, paiz despresivel que posto seja susceptivel de melhoramento para o futuro, nao promette, nenhumas vantagens no presente, o que jamais pode competir com este em tudo superior e singular; e no estado em que se acha redozido se vê atenuado, perseguido, empobrecido, e quasi abandonados, exige as mais promptas providencias; que só podem ser *mandas* do Poder Soberado na escolha de hum Imperante; semelhante a hum enfermo que só busca hum habil Facultativo, que conhecendo a grave molestia saberá applicar remedios efficases, adequados ao seu mal; pois que de outra sorte periga a sua existencia e a propria vida:

Assim *Nos*, pois reconhecendo a *Nossa* Situaçao deploravel, anciozo suspiravamos que entre tantos houvesse *hum* que nos libertasse da oppressao em que jazêmos; e que mayor desgraça pode ser mayor do que termos por Nosso Governador hum *quidem homo* inimigo declarado de Deos e do Nosso Rey, por *voto e profisao* que tem, conhecido por *Pedreiro* ou Mason innimigo, *irreconcilliaveis* do Trono e do Altar!! V. Exa. que bem o conhece e melhor do que *eu* sabe avaliar *meus sentimentos* a tal respeito, saberá desculpar este arrojo, que eu nao devo passar a mais..... e tornando ao nosso assumpto, direi, que se a mente de V. Exa. he render-se util ao Estado fazendo serviços a El-Rey Nosso Senhor, os permativos por mim lembrados, nao serao menos importante, e talvez mais, pois todos redundao em *proveito* da Nagao Portugueza, tanto para Gloria do Nosso *actual* Monarca como para utillidade dos Macaistas; e tudo isto servirá de exmalte para abrilhantar muito mais os merecimentos de V. Exa., que sacrificando-se todo a bem deste Estabolecimento, o conservará illezo de toda a *mancha* para nao perder o titulo de *leal* que ainda conserva, a pezar dos perigos que por vezes esteve exposto a perder... Esta he a *base fundamental* do meu projecto, pois em nenhum outro, podia recahir melhor a escolha, do que na Illustre Pessoa de V. Exa. por muitos titulos merecedor: A resoluçao está já tomada, e apoiyada por todos aquelles que se interessao, *como eu*, e posto sejao em *piqueno numero* (em ordem a *guardar* o *segredo*) formao o *corpo da Nobreza* deste Paiz, nao só pela *destincçao* das suas Pessoas, mas taobem pelos seus *Empregos, condecoraçoes, &c. &c.* e posso assegurar a V. Exa. que a *Corporaçao* do Illmo. Cabido que *mereci* e hoje todo o conceito da Sua Magestade, pelas *provas* que tem dado do *seu amor* e fidelidade a Sagrada Pessoa d' Elrey Nosso Senhor inviará separadamente a sua *Representaçao* para o mesmo effeito: Tal he o empenho com que todos se exforçao para pedir a Nomeaçao de V. Exa. para ser o *Nosso Governador* em *quem* desde já *depositamos* toda a *Nossa confiança*, por estarmos persuadidos que só V. Exa. he que poderá fazer a nossa felecidade: mas se formos infelizes que nao possamos conseguir *tao desejadas* Ventura ao menos servirá de testemunhar a V. Exa. que as suas exclarecidas virtudes e tallentos, e mais qualidades todas-dignas de veneraçao e respeito, forao reconhecidas em Macao, por isso mesmo invejados da sorte dos Timores que o hao de possuir, considerando-se felises em ter a V. Exa por seu Governador, e *Nos* passaremos a ser desgraçados por nao conseguirmos. No entanto sou com todo respeito.

De V. Exa.
Seu fiel Servo e Obrigo. Cro.
[Assignado] = F.....

Illmo. e Exmo. Senhor
Dm. Miguel de Silveira e Lorrena
Sua Caza, Macao 20 de Dezembro 1830

P. S. Disculpe V. Exa. alguns erros motivados pela pressa, que nao admitte emenda e pela *letra* se conhece.

THE MARCH OF THE MIND.

(From a correspondent.)

There can be no doubt that the march of intellect makes the body move in double quick time. What would Baillie Jarvie *say to the annexed?* "in a conscience" what would his father the deacon have said!—

(From the New Monthly Magazine, for August.)

"EXTENSIVE PLEASURE TRIP.—It is in contemplation to send a well-appointed steamer annually, near the end of summer, from Greenock or Glasgow, to Alexandria, Joppa, and Athens, which vessel shall remain about a fortnight or three weeks convenient to those ports, for the accommodation of such passengers as may offer in Belfast, Liverpool, Dublin, Gravesend, Brest, Lisbon, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malta, and other places where she may touch for a few hours upon her voyage out and home. Economy and convenience being thus united, learned and curious persons may visit various interesting parts of the three old continents in a very little more than two months' time. They may pluck the orange, olive, grape, and fig in full perfection; examine the rocky fortress of Gibraltar; the statue, pillar, pyramid, and mosque. They may bathe in the Jordon and the Nile: kneel, with the Greek and Catholic, at the tomb of their Redeemer; or join the Hebrew patriots who reside near Sion, and keep the harvest-feasts beneath the branches of the willow and the palm. Supplies of coals should, of course, precede the steamer to some intervening ports." *Greenock Advertiser.*

———

To ———

Lift up that eye of lovely blue,
Dare to look up, 'tis but your lover!
Let those silky lashes give to view,
What its but a sin to cover!

Barnard's daughter, young and true,
Hear it told you, by your lover;
You rode off, and swiftly flew
With me—known but as your lover!

See Cheviot's heathy mountains blue,
See the woods their bases cover,
See their tints of every hue,
See *their* Lord! but still *thy* lover!

Lift up those eyes *of* lovely blue,
See our clan the hillside cover,
Look out and see the "Bonnet blue",
No head dare wear but *thy* own Lover!

ALPHA.

Lines on the loss of the HIBERNIA, burnt at sea.

In segetem veluti cùm flamma furentibus Austris
Incidit. Æneid 2nd.

They floated on the watery element,
They breath'd the pure Air, which filled all the sails;
And Earth they saw not; far had they been sent
Over the round globe from their native vales;
And Fire they dreaded not, it was not mean't
There to destroy them; while the fav'ring gales
Blew softly sail'd they heedlessly along,
The hollow ship re-echoing to their song.

And many wisest plans of future joy,
Of comfort, trust, and praise, and wedded love,
Of home *again*, although the alloy
Of grief for their lost homes their souls did prove,
(What can the love of country destroy?)
Yet, as they felt their vessel onward move,
The nearer to their new-adopted land,
Their hopes they fondly told, their schemes they plann'd.

How vain the hopes of mortals! in that hour
When all was safety if not happiness:
No omens dread of storms were seen to lower,
No warnings of their coming wretchedness;
Assured their safety as if in a tower,
And death! there's nothing they then dreaded less;
They'd youth and hope, companions in their bark,
To bear them onwards safe as in an ark.

And they, the happy young, their bosoms fill'd
With all an exile's hopes and fears when lost
He knows his home for ever, yet they still'd
Their beating hearts to calmness 'til the coast
Of their new country should be by the skill'd
Sailor descried when on the mast-head tost;
'Tis then that they will give a burst of joy
When sounds the gladdened cry o'the look out boy.

That fated deck shall never hear the hail
Of "Land ahead", nor shall their seeking eyes,
Long gazing o'er the bow, mark in detail
Australia's cliffs as from the deep they rise;
Yet to the last let their fond hope prevail,—
A flowery path to death,-let it disguise
The fate which for them hath it's thread unwound.
A gasping terror hung upon the sound

But hardly heard from out the lower hold,
Hurried, and hoarse, and thick, it then ascended
To the upper deck, and such a tale it told
That from aloft the sailors quick descended;
And there the free-born sons of Britain bold
(While round the decks the dreadful tidings wended)
Grew pale to see their good ship was on fire,
While rushing, winding, darting high and higher

Up through the hatchway came the flames, and fast
And wide they spread o'er booms and casks of tar,
Fed by the fatal folly which had cast
The dread of such an enemy afar;
They curl'd amongst the shrouds and up the mast,
Nor skill nor effort could their fury mar;
With mighty rushing, crackling in their force,
Right fore and aft they swept their awful course.

And he who then held the supreme command
In that all awful hour collectedly
Gave forth his orders to his fearless band
That they should pour in the surrounding sea
Inboard and down the holds, and every hand
Amidst the smoke and flames stood gallantly,
And drew and past the water, breathing hard,
Eying the spreading flames with stern regard.

No hope no respite from the mast'ring flame,
Order is gone, and nought but glaring eyes,
Despairing gazings, and reproach and blame
In their hoarse whispers, or their madden'd cries;
And then one felt his scorched breast throb with shame,
† And, lifting high his hands, obtests the skies,
"Ah! that one thoughtless act should followed be
By such a mass of human misery!"

For man's bold bosom, and man's iron frame,
For woman's softer breast, and form more bland,
For infancy, age, youth, in terror came
Two direst shapes of death, and hand in hand
They hurrying stalk'd;—and one to the flame
Remorseless points, and one with longer sand,
Yet running fast to its remaining grain,
Shows to his prey the wild unfruitful main.

The few who best could know their chance of life
The ship to stay by, or to venture on
In boats across the sea, and wage a strife
With gnawing famine until might be won
Some sheltering shore, yet with danger rife
And lingering death their only choice:—when gone,
The multitude are sealed to their doom,
The fiat came in clouds of darkest gloom.

Yet long they battl'd but with efforts vain;
The boats are lower'd—then the feelings drear
Which struck their hearts! as gazing o'er the main
They saw their only hope of safety there;
And O! how few those frail boats could contain,
And rescue from a fiery death;—and where,
O where shall those left on the burning block
Hope for a rescue—O! how meet the shock

Of such a death! and these were fair and young,
Helpless unknowing maids, whose fate it was
To see the gleam of fire o'er ocean flung,
Beneath their feet to feel the burning mass,
To suck in burning air, rush from among
The falling embers, quickly then to pass
Either to instant death—or lingering pain,
Or staggering blind roll headlong in the main.

Then were the woman's wail, the sailor's cry,
The infant's scream, and agonizing groan
Of those who struggled in their agony
Of scorched and blackened flesh and cindered bone;
The curse, the yell, the prayer, while the clear sky
Look'd on that wretched band of men alone
Left to their wretched fate—a choice of death,
In fire or flood to gasp their latest breath.

The boats pursued their way, we know their fate,
Their crews are smiling now upon our shores,
Though often weeping, in their joy elate,
Their lost companions; in the very cores
Of their true hearts shall grateful feelings date
The pitying era that their case deplores:
Australian bounty! shed your wamest ray
On those poor wanderers of the trackless way.

Turn we again to those left in the bark:
How quickly fancy shadows forth their doom;
Some crush'd by falling spars, while others stark,
Or burnt to ashes, lie along the boom;
And then alongside hath his prey the shark,
Here every horrid mode of death finds room,
Sudden and lingering,—the corses pent
Are burn'd, crush'd, mangl'd, and by monsters rent.

Some, as the flames approach'd, into the main
Sprung, but were caught by some loose flying rope,
Which coil'd itself around,—and then again
Striving to re-ascend, (for strong is hope!)
Fell back, their limbs entangled hung remain
To feed the flames; alas! too hard to cope
With death two-darted,—gurgling in the flood
They gulp, with water mix'd, their burning blood.

'Tis past—the agony of death is past,
Two hundred girls have met their wayward fate,
Death hath his blackest mantle o'er them cast,
Floating they lie around the vessel, late
Their close yet joyful dwelling, and their last,
While burns their funeral pyre o'er the great
Deep, and lightens, when the sun sinks low
The saddest darkest scene of human woe.

That desert hull, long driven by the wind,
‡ Again was seen, blacken'd and stain'd with gore,
Around it floated some, though of our kind
Scarce were they known such hideous shapes they bore,
In the sun fest'ring,—peal'd as is the rind
From off a tree was their scorch'd flesh, while o'er
The unclean sea bird, with its craving bill,
Stooped from its flight unscared and gorged its fill.

Mysterious are the ways of providence,
In vain weak man to penetrate the gloom
That wraps our being brings, in aid of sense,
His mind and learning's lore:—the spring may bloom
And scatter gladness, but the winter dense
Closes the year, as on our life the tomb:
What is decree, and fate, and chance? and what
Shall mortals be when on this globe they 're not?

"Ye shall all likewise perish." They were not
More sinning than ourselves who died this death;
May we so live that when we meet our lot
We may not dread it, and when our last breath
Is reft from us, and we lie there to rot,
In flood, or fire, or field, or laid beneath
Sepulchral stone, our parting hope may be,
Probation pass'd, to know eternity.

F.

† The officer who went into the hold with a naked light.

‡ A paragraph in the Times states that "part of a vessel was seen, round which were floating sevreal dead bodies, supposed to be the illfated Hibernia."

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will "rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY. APRIL. 1ST 1834. NO. 13. PRICE 25 CENTS.

FOR BORDEAUX.

THE French Ship PAULINE, Capt. Tanqueray, to sail with all despatch. For freight or passage Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, to any part of the world, the British Bark PYRAMUS, 361 Tons, class E. 1 Apply to Captain WELLER or

JA INNES.

N. B. This vessel can be ready for sea in ten days.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, to the UNITED STATES, EUROPE, or elsewhere, the A. 1. American ship OLIVE & ELIZA, Captain J. D. PARSONS; about 350 tons. Immediate despatch can be given to this vessel. Apply to WETMORE & Co.

Canton March 30th, 1834. *No. 1 Imperial Hong.*

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at R. MARKWICK & Co's.

NOTICE.

TIMOTHY WIGGIN Esq. now acts as agent in London for the TENTH CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 30th January, 1834. General Agents

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to intimate that they have lately been appointed AGENTS FOR LLOYD'S at this place.

JOHN TEMPLETON & Co.

Canton, 30th November, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between JABEZ JENKINS and J ARCHER, under the firm of NATHAN DUNN AND Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JABEZ JENKINS.
J. ARCHER.

THE business for the future will be conducted by WM. S. WETMORE and J. ARCHER, who have formed a new connexion as successors to the late house, under the firm of

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, February 1st, 1834.

NOTICE.

The ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834.- Price 50 cents. Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

CANTON.

The arrivals of the week are the American vessels Olive and Eliza, Captain Parsons, from London the 10th of September and the Splendid, Captain Stafford, from Liverpool the 28th of October. By the last named vessel we have received the "Times" and "Standard" of the 24th of October. This vessel has brought the glad tidings of the safe return of Captain Ross R. N. and his companions, who sailed from England in 1829, with the determination to discover the North West passage, if it could be discovered. We extract from the "Times" Captain Ross's letter to the Secretary to the Admiralty,

The extract respecting the fighting between the troops of Don Pedro and Don Miguel is also from the "Times;" this intelligence was posted at the North & South American coffee house on the 23rd of October, and is therefore deserving of full confidence.

It is said Marshal Bourmont has retired from Don Miguel's service; and that the Queen of Spain has acknowledged Donna Maria as the lawful sovereign of Portugal.

The weather latterly has been favorable, and the Chinese are looking forward with joyful hopes to the rice harvest, the present appearances being full of promise.

We happy to announce the publication of the ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR; the companion is in the press, and we hope will be soon issued.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

A HUSBAND KILLED BY HIS WIFE. About 10 o'clock yesterday morning a husband and wife were wrangling in one of the small boats on the river, and in the struggle which ensued the wife, Chang-she, struck or bruised the husband, Chin-a-luh, who was old, and the effects were fatal. She was seized, and taken to the Ho-ting (river-hall) for her crime to be investigated and decided on. There is no doubt but she will be strangled at the end of autumn.

LEENCHOW. Tsang-shing, the † Tetuh, has returned from Leenchow, having suppressed the insurrection of the mountaineers. This disturbance of the peace of the province has been spoken of as only a slight affair; but some fighting occurred; and we have heard about one hundred of the insurgents were killed; and that the Te-tuh has brought about fifty more as prisoners to Canton, to await the sentence of the governor. They plead being coerced in joining the combination against the local government; and if they succeed in making the governor think so, their lives, perhaps, may be spared.

† Commanding officer.

CHINA. The present monarch is generally spoken of by his subjects in terms of high commendation and esteem; the period of his reign however is universally considered as infelicitous: not one happy or prosperous year has yet passed since he has filled "the dragon seat:" inundations, droughts, famine, insurrections, and other calamities are continually occurring in one quarter or another of his vast dominions. The provinces now suffering most are Yun-nan, Hoo-nan, Hoo-pih, Keang-se, Shan-tung, and Chih-le which includes the capital. This province and those of Kwang-se and Fuh-keen are in a state of tolerable quietude; provisions for those who have the means of purchasing them at a high price are plenty; but with multitudes the means are not, and the consequence is that thefts and robberies are frequent; numbers of the unhappy beings charged with these crimes are almost every day consigned to prison: on the 20th instant, 38 were brought to Canton in one company. (*Chinese Repository*)

GUTZLAFF'S CONSTITUTION OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

(Continued from No. 7. Page 28.)

PATRIARCHAL DISCIPLINE. Every Chinese work abounds with maxims inculcating filial piety, as the grand basis and principle whereby the government of an empire acquires stability. The encomium of Shun, one of the Chinese patriarchs, who excelled in filial piety towards a cruel and ungrateful father, and was raised to the throne of the celestial empire on account of his sterling virtues, is reiterated by all ages until

this day. It is well, that a principle, instiled in the human breast by nature's God, should be cultivated with the utmost care. We do not detract from the praise of the Chinese sages, who made filial piety the theme of their discourses; nor do we deny the fact, that the exercise of this aimiable virtue greatly influences human society at large, and is the bond which entwines and keeps together the various ranks of a state. The Chinese have always been extolled as being prominent in practising piety to the greatest extent; the only thing we have to find fault with is, that it exists more in theory than in practice, and that it is used by government as a plea to exact slavish submission. A Mandarin, who personates the father, considers himself as the sovereign arbitrator over the destinies of his children. Obey and tremble, these are my special commands, are the set phrases with which he generally concludes his documents addressed to the people. Inexorable and stern, he pronounces his sentence, and commands the culprit to fall prostrate before his tribunal. He considers himself a being of a higher order than the people over whom he rules. With a pageantry, which Western barbarians, in their stupidity, might call puerile, he parades the streets, attended by his lictors and a train of servants and petty officers, by no means inferior to their master in pride and arrogance. To inspire awe he sways an iron sceptre; to govern by dread, he requires implicit obedience; and holds up the rod to chastise the refractory part of his family. As his children receive generally the name of stupid people in his addresses to them; he treats them as minors, who do not yet possess the discretionary powers which might entitle them to institute an enquiry into his measures. A Mandarin's pride is proverbial; he cannot be conscious of his own weakness and of the defects in his own administration, so long as every individual crouches before him. In order to screen themselves against his arbitrary acts, wealthy people buy a nominal rank, and wear the official cap. Thus they may command respect by wearing the mere badges of delegated authority.

System of Confucius. We have already mentioned that the study of the classics fits for office. As a thorough knowledge of them is the sum total of a Mandarin's science, as he has spent his early years of boyhood in conning them, and his riper age in writing commentaries upon their sentences, it is to be expected that the principles of the ancient sages will have taken a firm hold of his mind, and that he will be guided by their maxims. Before we can decide how far the principles laid down by the Confucian school have exercised an influence upon the constitution of the Chinese empire, it will be necessary to draw an outline of this system. In vain we endeavour to unravel the secret, which keeps China spell—bound, if we are not familiar with the sentiments of the founders of the Chinese monarchy. The Confucian system is strictly political; all that Confucius taught was with a view of illustrating the maxims which ought to form the basis of good government. He, therefore, points out the duties between husband and wife, child and parent, prince and subject, monarch and minister and friend. As he borrows all his maxims from high antiquity, he pronounces his doctrines the essence of all human wisdom, to which nothing more can be added. Hence there is an end of improvement; and alterations are daring innovations. Always to revert to high antiquity, to aim at perfection by retrogression, and remodel government according to the maxims of Yaou and Shun, who lived more than 3000 years ago, is the true mode of ruling the nation. In this case it will be as easy to govern as to turn the finger in the palm of the hand; the barbarians from the four quarters of the globe will willingly come to subject themselves to the sway of heavens son, and all the world will be renovated and transformed by the influence of the celestial empire. The Confucian school is satisfied with giving general rules for good government, which Western barbarians would call truisms; such as to govern by benevolence, to wage no war, to remit taxes etc; in regard to court etiquette and ceremonials they are more explicit. Mencius, in summing up the fundamental principles which ought to guide the rulers of the people, says,—manage things so, that the people may nourish their living, and bury their dead, without repining. The Confucians agree with the French economists, that agriculture is the only branch of industry which creates capital, and therefore they scarcely condescend to speak about any thing else. To patronize public institutions for the education of the youth, to soften the human heart by the sweet sounds of music, and constantly to renovate people, are the means proposed in order to render the nation happy under the enjoyment of plenty. As it is, however, found upon experience, that general rules, though they may be excellent in themselves, are not sufficient to form a magistrate, the Mandarins, when instituted in their office are obliged to have recourse to clerks and satellites, who possess a practical knowledge of the state of affairs. These underlings are often the bane of society, and reduce their master to a mere cipher, whose authority they employ to sanction their acts of oppression; adding to this the rapacity of the Mandarins themselves, it is not to be wondered at that the people view their rulers with horror, and rather sacrifice all their substance than fall into the hands of the mandarins. Instances of a contrary nature also occur; but as these are scarce, the joy of the people in testifying their gratitude and loyalty is unbounded.

General and Provincial Government. The administration of the state may be divided under three general heads: the general government—the provincial—and the government of districts. We have already mentioned the various departments of the general and supreme government, of which the six boards or tribunals form the most essential part. At Mookden, the capital of Mantchoo Tartary, the institutions of the Peking supreme government is imitated in miniature, in order to shed lustre upon the dominion of the imperial domains, but its jurisdiction does not extend beyond the frontiers of Mantchouria. It appears further, that the office of the six Manchoo tribunals is for the greater part only nominal; for the government of the Northern provinces is decidedly military.

The supreme government in the Provinces has a governor general or Tsung-tuh at it's head. The empire is divided into 18 provinces; There is one in Che-le, one over Keang-soo, Gan-hwuy and Keang-se, one over Fuh-keën and Che-keang; one over Hoo-pih and Hoo-nan; one over Shen se and Kan-suh; one over Kwang-tung, and Kwang-se; one over Yun-nan and Kwei-chow; one over Sze-chuen; Honan and Shan-tung have a lieutenant-governor, as well as all the other provinces, where there is a governor. There is besides a Tsung tuh appointed over the transport of grain, which is annually sent to the capital; and two others have the command of the rivers in Shan-tung, Ho-nan and Keang-nan Provinces. They are of the second rank principal, but if they are at the same time presidents of any of the six tribunals, they are of the first rank secondary. Only men of great influence arrive at so high a station; they must be favorites of the monarch, and even then they are surrounded by spies to watch all their motions, and to report to the sovereign the substance of their observations. Though the governors are generally civilians, and have not been trained to arms, they have the general control, both over the military as well as the civilians. But though their power is very great, we scarcely hear of any rebellion fomented by them, during more than a century; they are, indeed, far superior to the governors of Southern and Western Asia, who too often break out in open revolt against their masters. We ascribe this partly to the authority which the Foo-yuen or Lieutenant governor possesses; though he is a subordinate officer, he may prove a check to the arbitrary measures of his superior. There is, besides, a treasurer, judge, superintendent of the granaries, another of the salt department, and a literary chancellor, who has to hold the provincial examinations. It is unnecessary to point out what are the duties of each of these, since his title indicates his public function; but all, without exception, are charged to contribute towards the renovation of the people. They ought to teach and to direct; to uphold the principles of the sages, and to contribute towards the purity of manners and the growth of virtue. This is regularly done in writing, and by proclamations, but

the celestial functionaries go seldom farther; it is enough for them to write that such laws have been promulgated, as is upon record.

The provinces are divided into Foo, Choo, Ting and Heën, words which we might translate by counties, districts, cantons etc; every district, according to the model of the general government, has its officer, who is in his own small territory a little viceroy. There exists the greatest regularity even in the inferior departments of police runners and jailors; the only thing we have to regret is that this order is generally only nominal.

In the whole we find the structure of this building very complicated; long custom, however, has produced in all the functionaries a steady habit of wearing the trammels of multifarious rules with the greatest ease. A proclamation issued must first go through many hands before it reaches the person to whom it is directed. We have often viewed with pleasure the rows of mandarins, when they were marched up like living statues, stiff and formal, receiving orders and imparting them to their inferiors. In such moments we might have been led to believe that there was no rigour in this administration, but that all goes the common routine, without deviating a hairsbreadth; and if the commands are not strictly followed up, there is one consolation, the statement issued always certifies that they have been duly executed. Though the barbarians have the credit that lying is a second nature to them, our celestial friends have not to boast,-for with them lying is systematic.

EXPEDITION OF CAPTAIN ROSS.

On board the Isabella, of Hull,
Baffin's Bay, Sept., 1833.

Sir,—Knowing how deeply my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are interested in the advancement of nautical knowledge, and particularly in the improvement of geography, I have to acquaint you, for the information of their lordships, that the expedition, the main object of which is to solve, if possible, the question of a north-west passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, particularly by Prince Regent's Inlet, and which sailed from England in May, 1829, notwithstanding the loss of the foremast and other untoward circumstances, which obliged the vessel to refit in Greenland, reached the beach on which his Majesty's late ship Fury's stores were landed on the 13th of August.

We found the boats, &c., in excellent condition, but no vestige of the wreck. After completing in fuel and other necessaries, we sailed on the 14th, and on the following morning rounded Cape Garry, where our new discoveries commenced, and, keeping the western shore close on board, ran down the coast in a SW. and W. course, in from 10 to 20 fathoms, until we had passed the latitude of 72 north in longitude 94 west; here we found a considerable inlet leading to the westward, the examination of which occupied two days; at this place we were first seriously obstructed by ice, which was now seen to extend from the south cape of the inlet, in a solid mass, round by S. and E. to ENE.; owing to this circumstance, the shallowness of the water, the rapidity of the tides, the tempestuous weather, the irregularity of the coast, and the numerous inlets and rocks for which it is remarkable, our progress was no less dangerous than tedious, yet we succeeded in penetrating below the latitude of 70 north in longitude 92 west, where the land, after having carried us as far east as 90, took a decided westerly direction, while land at the distance of 40 miles to southward was seen extending east and west. At this extreme point our progress was arrested on the 1st of October by an impenetrable barrier of ice. We, however, found an excellent wintering port, which we named Felix Harbour.

Early in January, 1830, we had the good fortune to establish a friendly intercourse with a most interesting consociation of natives, who, being insulated by nature, had never before communicated with strangers; from them we gradually obtained the important information that we had already seen the continent of America, that about 40 mdes to the SW. there were two great seas, one to the west, which was divided from that to the east by a narrow strait or neck of land. The verification of this intelligence either way, on which our future operations so materially depended, devolved on Commander Ross, who volunteered this service early in April, and, accompanied by one of the mates, and guided by two of the natives, proceeded to the spot, and found that the north land was connected to the south by two ridges of high land, 15 miles in breadth, but, taking into account, a chain of fresh-water lakes, which occupied the vallies between the dry land which actually separates the two oceans, is only five miles. This extraordinary isthmus was subsequently visited by myself, when Commander Ross proceeded minutely to survey the sea coast to the southward of the isthmus leading to the westward, which he succeeded in tracing to the 90th degree, or to 150 miles of Cape Turnagain of Franklin, to which point the land, after leading him into the 70th degree of north latitude, trended directly: during the same journey he also surveyed 30 miles of the adjacent coast, or that to the north of the isthmus, which, by also taking a westerly direction, formed the termination of the western sea into a gulf. The rest of this season was employed in tracing the sea-coast south of the isthmus leading to the eastward, which was done so as to leave no doubt that it joined, as the natives had previously informed us, to Ockullee, and the land forming Repulse Bay. It was also determined that there was no passage to the westward for 30 milles to the northward of our position.

This summer, like that of 1818, was beautifully fine, but extremely unfavorable for navigation, and our object being now to try a more northern latitude, we waited with anxiety for the disruption of the ice, but in vain, and our utmost endeavours did not succeed in retracing our steps more than four miles, and it was not until the middle of November that we succeeded in cutting the vessel into a place of security, which we named "Sheriffs' Harbour." I may here mention that we named the newly-discovered continent, to the southward, "Boothia," as also the isthmus, the peninsula to the north, and the eastern sea, after my worthy friend Felix Booth, Esq., the truly patriotic citizen of London, who, in the most distinterested manner, enabled me to equip this expedition in a superior style.

The last winter was in temperature nearly equal to the means of what had been experienced on the four preceding voyages, but the winters of 1830 and 1831 set in with a degree of violence hitherto beyond record, the thermometer sunk to 29 degrees below the freezing point, and the average of the year was 10 degrees below the preceding; but, notwithstanding the severity of the summer, we travelled across the country to the west sea by a chain of lakes, 30 miles north of the isthmus, when Commander Ross succeeded in surveying 30 miles more of the coast leading to the N. W., and, by tracing the shore to the northward of our position, it was also fully proved that there could be no passage below the 71st degree.

This autumn we succeeded in getting the vessel only 14 miles to the northward, and as we had not doubled the Eastern Cape, all hope of saving the ship was at an end, and put quite beyond possibility by another very severe winter; and having only provisions to last us to the 1st of June, 1833, dispositions were accordingly made to leave the ship in her present port, which (after her) was named Victory Harbour. Provision and fuel being carried forward in the spring, we left the ship on the 29th of May, 1832, for Fury Beach, being the only chance left of saving our lives: owing to the very rugged nature of the ice, we were obliged to keep either upon or close to the land, making the circuit of every bay, thus increasing our distance of 200 miles by nearly one half; and it was not until the 1st of July that we reached the beach, completely, exhausted by hunger and fatigue.

A hut was speedily constructed, and the boats, three of which had been washed off the beach, but providentially driven on shore again, were repaired during this month; but the unusual heavy appearance of the ice afforded us no cheering prospect until the 1st August, when in three boats we reached the ill-fated spot where the Fury was first driven on shore, and it was not until the 1st of September we reached Leopold South Island, now established to be the N. E., point of America, in latitude 73. 56., and longitude 90. west. From the summit of the lofty mountain on the promontory we could see Prince Regent's Inlet, Barrow's Strait, and Lancaster Sound, which presented one impenetrable mass of ice, just as I had seen it in 1818. Here we remained in a state of anxiety and suspense which may be easier imagined than described. All our attempts to push through were vain; at length, being forced by want of provisions and the approach of a very severe winter to return to Fury Beach, where alon there remained wherewith to sustain life, there we arrived on the 7th of October, after a most fatiguing and laborious march, having been obliged to leave our boats at Batty Bay. Our habitation, which consisted of a frame of spars, 32 feet by 16 feet, covered with canvass, was during the month of November enclosed, and the roof covered with show, from 4 feet to 7 feet thick, which being saturated with water when the temperature was 15 degrees below zero, immediately took the consistency of ice, and thus we actually became the inhabitants of an iceberg during one of the most severe winters hitherto; our sufferings, aggravated by want of bedding, clothing, and animal food, need not be dwelt upon. Mr. C. Thomas, the carpenter, was the only man who perished at this beach, but three others, besides one who had lost his foot, were reduced to the last stage of debility, and only 13 of our number were able to carry provisions in seven journies of 62 miles each to Batty Bay.

We left Fury Beach on the 8th of July, carrying with us three sick men, who were unable to walk, and in six days we reached the boats, where the sick daily recovered. Although the spring was mild, it was not until the 15th of August that we had any cheering prospect. A gale from the westward having suddenly opened a lane of water along shore, in two days we reached our former positions, and from the mountain we had the satisfaction of seeing clear water almost directly across Prince Regent's Inlet, which we crossed on the 17th, and took shelter from a storm 12 miles to the eastward of Cape York. The next day, when the gale abated, we crossed Admiralty Inlet, and were detained six days on the coast by a strong north-east wind. On the 25th we crossed Navy Board Inlet, and on the following morning, to our inexpressible joy, we descried a ship in the offing, becalmed, which proved to be the Isabella, of Hull, the same ship which I commanded in 1818. At noon we reached her, when her enterprising commander, who had in vain searched for us in Prince Regent's Inlet, after giving us three cheers, received us with every demostration of kindness and hospitality which humanity could dictate. I ought to mention also that Mr. Humphreys, by landing me at Possession Bay, and subsequently on the west coast of Baffin's Bay, afforded me an excellent opportunity of concluding my survery, and of verifying my former chart of that coast.

I now have the pleasing duty of calling the attention of their Lordships to the merits of Commander Ross, who was second in the direction of this expedition. The labours of this officer, who had the departments of astronomy, natural history, and surveying, will speak for themselves in language beyond the ability of my pen; but they will be duty appreciated by their Lordships, and the learned bodies of which he is a member, and who are already well acquainted with his acquirements.

My steady and faithful friend. Mr. William Thom, of the Royal Navy, who was formerly with me in the Isabella, besides his duty as third in command, took charge of the meteorological journal, the distribution and economy of provisions, and to his judicious plans and suggestion a must be attributed the uncommon degree of health which our crew enjoyed; and as two out of the three who died during the four years and a half, were cut off early in the voyage by diseases not peculiar to the climate, only one man can be said to have perished. Mr. M'Diarmid, the surgeon, who had been several voyages to these regions, did justice to the high recommendation I received of him: he was successful in every amputation and operation which he performed, and wonderfully so in his treatment of the sick; and I have no hesitation in adding, that he would be an ornamе ntto His Majesty's service.

Commander Ross, Mr. Thom, and myself, have, indeed, been serving without pay; but, in common with the crew, have lost our all, which I regret the more, because it puts it totally out of my power adequately to remunerate my fellowsufferers, whose case I cannot but recommend for their Lordships' consideration. We have, however, the consolation, that the results of this expedition have been conclusive, and to science highly important, and may be briefly comprehended in the following words:—The discovery of the Gulf of

Boothia, the continent and isthmus of Boothia Felix, and a vast number of islands, rivers, and lakes; the undeniable establishment that the north-east point of America extends to the 74th degree of north latitude; valuable observations of every kind, but particularly on the magnet; and, to crown all, have had the honour of placing the illustrious name of our Most Gracious Sovereign William IV. on the true position of the magnetic pole.

I cannot conclude this letter, Sir, without acknowledging the important advantages we obtained from the valuable publications of Sir Edward Parry and Sir John Franklin, and the communications kindly made us by those distinguished officers before our departure from England. But the glory of this enterprise is entirely due to Him whose divine favour has been most especially manifested towards us, who guided and directed all our steps; who mercifully provided, in what we had deemed a calamity, His effectual means of our preservation; and who, even after the devices and inventions of man had utterly failed, crowned our humble endeavours with complete success.

I have, &c.,
JOHN ROSS, Captain R. N.

To Captain the Hon. George Elliot, &c.,
Secretary, Admiralty.

PORTUGAL.

"LISBON, OCTOBER 12.

"On the 10th instant the Pedroites made a sortie from Lisbon, in four columns, the right leaning upon the banks of the river towards Sacavem, and the other columns disposed so as to remain in connexion with each other.

"The left centre column was obliged, by the nature of the roads, to unite itself with the column marching upon Porletta, when they fell in with a body of 1,500 Miguelites, which kept the road to Sacavem, and which it forced to retreat upon that place.

"The other columns came up with a body of 7,000 of the enemy, whom they attacked, and being supported by the two other columnt which fell upon the enemy in flank, they forced them to retreat. The action lasted till night, and the enemy retreated to Arrieiro, where they had collected all their artillery. The troops bivouacked in presence of each other.

"At midnight the Miguelites abandoned their position, and the Pedroites prepared, at break of day, to attack them: they fonnd their camp abandoned, the enemy leaving their hospital with the sick and wounded, their baggage, heavy artillery, a great quantity of ammunition, and other stores.

"They retreated to the heights of Loures, and were supported by artillery. The Pedroites attacked them on the 11th, and drove them from their positions, forcing them to retreat by St. Antonio de Tojal, the road by Sacavem being cut off.

"At 5 o'clock the Miguelites made an attack with cavalry, which was met by the cavalry of Pedro, and repulsed. At 5 o'clock they renewed the attack upon the left of the Pedroites, which they expected to find weak and ill-supported, but they were taken in flank by some squadrons of reserve, and finally routed.

"The loss of the Miguelites is said to exceed 1,000 men; that of the Pedroites 400, with very few officers.

"It was expected that the 12th would decide the fact of the battle, and a great and final victory was anticipated in honour of the natal day of Don Pedro."

VOYAGES AND DISCOVERIES OF CAPTAIN N. F. W. OWEN. R. N.

(From the Atlas.)

The information which is collected in these volumes is valuable not only so far as it decides many controverted points, and sets aside many errors, but as it introduces us to a multitude of facts with which we were before unacquainted. The charts which the officers engaged in the expedition made of the coasts they visited, and the inland rivers, together with the matter they collected relative to the character and domestic habits of the hitherto almost unknown inhabitants of the countries they traversed, make a vast addition to our stores of knowledge.

Some of the most interesting passages in tke work are those that relate to the Hollontontes, a people who lie to the southward of Mapoota, and whose name is supposed to be a corruption from that of the Hottentots. They live entirely by predatory excursions. Here is a sketch of their young chief, CHINCHINGANY, in his war costome:—

"Round his head, just above the eyes was a band of fur, somewhat resembling in size and colour a fox's tail, neatly trimmed and smoothed; underneath this his black woolly hair was hidden; but above it grew to its usual length, until at the top, where a circular space was shoved in the manner of the monks and Zoolos; round this circle was a thick ring of twisted hide, fixed in its position by the curling over of the surrounding hair, which was altogether sufficiently thick to resist a considerable blow. On one side of his head was a single feather of some large bird, as an emblem of his rank, and just above his eye-brows a string of small white beads, and another across the nose; close under his chin he wore a quantity of long coarse hair, like the venerable beard of a patriarch hanging down on his breast; his ears had large slits in their lower lobes, and were made to fall three or four inches, but without any ornaments; these holes in the ears are often used to carry articles of value. Each arm was encircled by a quantity of hair like that tied on his chin, the ends reaching bolow his elbows. Ronnd his body were tied two strings, with twisted stripes of hide, with the hair on them, much resembling monkey's tails; the upper row was fastened close under his arms, and hung down about twelve inches, the end of each tail being cut with much precision and regularity; the lower row resembled the upper, and commenced exactly where the latter terminated, until they reached the knees. It bore altogether a great resemblance to the Scotch kilt. On his ankles and wrists he had brass rings or bangles. His shield was of bullock's hide about five feet long and three and a half broad; down the middle was fixed a long stick, tufted with hair, by means of holes cut for the purpose, and projecting above and below beyond the shield about five inches. To this stick were attached his assagayes and spears; the only difference in these weapons is that the former is narrow in the blade and small for throwing, the latter broad and long, with a strong staff for the thrust."

The character of these people is exhibited in an incident which befel our countrymen in their night encampment up the country. Fortunately one of the party was awake.

"Lieutenant Vidal had been occupied in observing the stars, and was in the act of replacing his instruments to return when the sentry's cry reached his ears; he started up, and, at the instant, a band of Hollontontes, with their shields and spears rushed towards the tents, uttering the most hideous yells. The appalling idea that the people would be massacred in their sleep flashed across his mind, and he rushed to the encampment with his utmost speed, crying loudly, "To arms! to arms!"

It was enough; the alarm was re-echoed, the rise instantaneous, and the murdering band were received at the entrance of the tents with volleys of balls, and bayonet points.

The constant flash and roar of the muskets, with the horrid yells of the assailants, breaking upon the still dark gloom, produced a terrific scene; an occasional groan, however, as a ball found its fleshy bed, and the falling of some, soon intimidated the barbarians, and, after a short but desperate struggle, the cries of war and defiance were changed into shrieks of terror and dismay, followed by a precipitous retreat; not, however, forgetting their wounded, whom they carried off. It would not have been prudent to pursue them, as their number was not known, or what succour they had at hand, but the firing was kept up through the bushes as long as they could be seen or heard.

Their numbers were apparently between two and three hundred, headed by Chinchingany, whose spear and shield (since presented to Lord Melville) were found next morning at a short distance from the encampment, in the direction they had retreated. It was supposed that Captain Lechmere had killed this chief, as he fired his gun, loaded with small shot, directly in his face, which passed though the shield of hide that he held up as a protection."

With another glance at this treacherous tribe, we dismiss them.

"Two parties, well armed, were sent in search of water, which they ultimately succeeded in finding. In their way, they passed through some lands planted with maize, onions, and rice, and found a human skull, with marks of fire upon it. This led to the idea that the Hollontontes were cannibals; but, on enquiry, even their greatest enemies acquitted them of the suspicion.

"On their way down the river, the morning after the attack, they saw large bodies of the Hollontontes on the left bank, marching in good military order: they had just crossed the river, and were about penetrating the country on that side for the purpose of plunder.

Their appearance was warlike, and had a striking effect as the extensive line moved through the various windings of the path. The grass being wet, they were observed taking particular care to keep their shields above it, as the damp would render them unserviceable; the spears attached to them, being thus elevated, were often seen glittering in the sun above the brow of the hill."

We stop the press to announce that private letters, dated the 23rd of October 1833, which reached Canton this morning from the American vessel Splendid, state that Sir George Thomas Staunton Bt. is appointed, chief superintendent of the British trade in China, with a salary of £10,000; Holt Mackenzie, Esquire, second at £5000; and ——— Labouchere, Esquire, third superintendent, at £4000 perannum.

There is also to be a magistrate and a court of law. The whole expense of the establishment is estimated at £32,000 per annum. As Sir G. Staunton must vacate his seat for the southern division of the county of Southampon, these appointments are not publicly avowed by the ministers, as Sir George Staunton's resignation would tell against them in the next election; and would probably interfere with their arrangements for securing the vacant shire for one of their supporters. It is said the superintendents were to leave England in a frigate in December; their arrival, therefore, may now be expected in a short time.

On the other hand, a change of ministers was talked of, which event might probably change all the appointments.

The board of trade, the foreign office, and the board of control, were each claiming the privilege of making the appointments, as belonging particularly to their departments. It would be much better, and evince more real attention to the true interests of the country generally, and of the British subjects resident in, and coming to, China, if all those offices would unite to find out the fittest persons for holding so important a trust.

The Cambridge, Barber, arrived in the Downs on the 19th of October.

DIED on the morning of the 19th ulto, MR. JAMES DUNLOP PERIT, of Philadelphia U. S. A. in the XXI. year of his age.

NOTICE.

Subscription to the CANTON REGISTER and GENERAL PRICE CURRENT, Sp. Drs. 4 per quarter. Single numbers of each are to be purchased, price 25 cents, at Messers R. Markwick and Co. and Mr. Robert Edwards Canton, and at Messers R. Markwick and Co. Macao.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will "rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, APRIL 8TH 1834. NO. 14. PRICE 25 CENTS.

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Canton, March 30th, 1834. *No. 1 Imperial Hong.*

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Canton, April 7, 1834.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at R. MARKWICK & Co's.

NOTICE.

TIMOTHY WIGGIN Esq. now acts as agent in London for the TENTH CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 30th January, 1834. General Agents

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between JABEZ JENKINS and J ARCHER, under the firm of NATHAN DUNN AND Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JABEZ JENKINS.
J. ARCHER.

THE business for the future will be conducted by WM. S. WETMORE and J. ARCHER, who have formed a new connexion as successors to the late house, under the firm of WETMORE & Co.

Canton, February 1st, 1834.

NOTICE.

The ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834.-Price 50 cents. Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

CANTON.

The only arrival since our last number is the Spanish vessel SABINA, from Manila; and we have not heard that she has brought any news.

The Chinese are at present employed in celebrating the *Tsing-ming* rites, when they ascend the hills to worship and pray at the tombs of their relations; they call the act, *Pae-tsing*, which may be translated, the worship of the first green of the young spring.

FREE TRADE WITH CHINA.

To this subject we have had occasion to allude in our remarks on a letter first published in that valuable work "the Chinese Repository"—signed a "British Merchant;" which drew forth a subsequent letter signed "*Another* British Merchant" in the same publication—The reception "Another British Merchant" has met with from the Repository would have satisfied us, had it not been for a superfluous attack upon some enterprising individuals engaged in a new trade, namely, coasting voyages to the East of China; and our reason for being so satisfied is, that the tone of "*Another* British Merchant," is that of a discontented, disappointed, individual—not that of one desirous of the common good; or leading to that good by argument—at all events much detail *from the purpose*, "*Another* British Merchant" arrives at the same conclusion *first* pointed out by the "British Merchant," and in our opinion a most correct one, namely, "the propriety of the appointment of a Chamber of Commerce," under the Consul. Yet "*another* British Merchant" goes out of his way and attempts to throw a slur on the authenticity of journals lately handed in as to the trade on the East coast of China, calling them "*Reports!*" and insinuating that these journals are worthy of no more confidence than mere popular rumours. Now, reports are authentic or not exactly as the reporter is held by the public; and before discussing these, it is just to say, "*another* British merchant," is himself anonymous when attacking *real reporters*. Those engaged in these Eastern voyages are known to the Canton public, and their reports receive the respect they deserve, and in *mercantile matters*, reports *merely*, however veracious, are not sufficient returns; they must be followed by assets; and though not the receivers of these assets, we have seen the voyages repeated *frequently*, so we are inclined to believe in the arrival, not only of *reports*, but assets!

Much of the immediate prosperity, both of the coasting and Canton trade with China, depends on those who are our *first* superintendents. We say *immediate*, because our firm conviction is, that no temporary mismanagement can *now* much longer prevent China from benefiting freely by the industry of Great Britain, and vice versâ. Viewing the present time, however, of importance to individuals, we saw the first name on the last London list of superintendents *with deep regret*;—because, though in private life eminently respectable and amiable, the intercourse of that gentleman with the Chinese has been in so totally different a capacity from that of King's representative, that, in addition to other obstacles, the difficulty of convincing the Chinese he is not still the servant of a trading company would be found insurmountable; and to our Canton readers,—who know that the most petty mandarin *openly* engaging in trade here, would be lowered by so doing and degraded from the public service, if not more severely punished,—more is unnecessary.

The gentleman acting here as superintendent will have plenty of difficulties to contend with without this preliminary one entailed on him, (if our conjecture is right as to the individual.) He will have to demand and obtain either an extension of Chinese laws in our favor, as well as of their own subjects, which does not exist at present, or a demand of a sort of *imperium in imperio* of British laws applied to us within the Chinese territory.

We shall look to England with anxiety, but with firm hope of good.

We publish the letter of a *Nhum*, and now take our leave of Don Miguel Silveira e Lorrena, whose great merits we are ready to allow without further discussion of the subject.

We also publish a chapter from an old Spanish history of the Tartar conquest of China. From this quaint old author

we regret to learn that the *decadencia* of the *melindrosa cidade* is traceable to a period so remote. But we hope the time is coming which will witness the renewed prosperity of Macao; and we trust that her former intimate relations with the Chinese empire may be speedily re-established on a firmer basis, free of all dread or suspicion, and with a more loving accord than ever.

Constitution of China.

(Continued from N°. 13 Page 51.)

Board of Revenue. We come now to the board of revenue. The internal power of an empire may be fairly estimated according to the resources which government possesses to supply its wants Whatever may be the errors committed by the Chinese in the administration of finances, we have not to blame them for incurring a heavy national debt; for such a thing is entirely unknown, The duties and taxes are fixed, and the mandarins are very exact in levying them, but they do not scruple to extort additional sums, and to amass riches under the cover of the law. In order to supply the wants of so extensive an empire, the general and the provincial treasure constitute two different funds.

This arrangement seems to be very reasonable and conducive to establish order and punctuality in the administration of finances.

The Chinese government levies a moderate capitation tax, not upon every individual, but, according to Kang-he's regulation, only upon a specified number. A census is to be taken every fifth year, the whole population is decimated, and a book is to be kept, wherein every member of the family is written down. Such is the law; but it seems to be so utterly disregarded that even mandarins of small districts are ignorant of the number of the people. Nevertheless, in deciding upon the number of the Chinese population, the census of government is the nearest approximation to truth. We find 300 millions in China proper; of these, however, scarcely the tenth part pays the capitation tax; and these, acording to law, ought to be wealthy individuals who can afford it. The greatest part of the Chinese revenue arises from the land tax, of which the largest part is paid in kind. The acres are assessed; both the military and civilians receive a certain quantity of rice as their pay; public granaries are kept for storing it up; and most of the provinces have to send up a large quota to the capital for the maintenance of the court and the army. Hoping to give a full account of the territorial resources of the empire in a separate paper, we shall here be brief upon this point. The transport of all the grain sent to the capital, which employs several thousand craft, is one of the principal charges devolving upon the board of revenue. If these supplies were stopt for one year, the whole court would be thrown into a state of consternation, and be brought to the utmost extremity.

Next to the landtax ranks the gabel. Considering the immense population, the salt consumed is enormous, and government derives so great a revenue from it, that the duties on exports and imports are mere trifles in comparison. The mandarins have never paid sufficient attention to render this a productive branch; commerce not being considered a branch of industry which produces capital, we cannot expect that it is fostered, and rendered subservient to the general weal. There are several duties levied in various shapes, amongst which that upon tea is the most important. Of these we will treat in due order in an essay written on purpose to illustrate the complicated fabric which constitutes the Chinese empire

The board of revenue has also to superintend the mint. We are all aware that the only coin current in China consists of a composition of copper, tin, spelter, and lead. Every province may cast it for its own use; and the treasurers have to bestow the utmost care that the materials are furnished in sufficient quantity. It is a very bulky article, and perhaps not inferior in weight to the Spartan iron coin; yet it possesses considerable advantages amongst a nation, which, on account of its numbers, has to divide the existing capital into small portions. Chinese cash is also not so much liable to adulteration, for it consists of the basest metal; the only false coining has been carried on in making the pieces lighter; but this palpable cheat punishes itself by lowering the value of the small cash, whilst the imperial money, having its full weight, is estimated at almost double the price. Silver being current in lumps, which bears the name of sycee, constitutes a very imperfect and expensive medium of circulation; government has lately become aware of this, and therefore issued coins in the shape of a dollar, not stamped but cast. However, this method has not yet been generally adopted, and it will be a long time before the Chinese will learn, that by adopting our method and receiving the seigniorage into the imperial treasury, a great benefit would accrue both to the nation as well as to the government. There are also gold bars, of about 220 dollars intrinsic value, current; they are to be met with in great abundance in the Northern provinces, and constitute a very convenient medium of circulation. As grain is adopted as a standard by government for the payment of its officers, we may view this bulky article in the same light. The nation may think itself happy in not yet having had recourse to debasing the currency, though they have chipped the dollars, in order and uphold the credit. The use of paper money has been tried by former dynasties, but there being no public credit, the government could not succeed. We regret to state, that much capital lies dormant in the coffers of the rich, who either are ignorant of the mode of employing it, or apprehensive of attracting the notice of government. The celestial dynasty inflicts a great injury by not granting full security to property. What might China be, which possesses immense treasures, hoarded up for centuries, if rapacious mandarins were not permitted to pounce upon the property of capitalists! Though we allow a great share of sound policy to the Chinese financiers,—for if they had not exercised it the empire could never have been upheld so long a time,—we should wish that they might adopt various means and not solely subsist government by territorial taxes. But this would require a board of trade, and various other institutions to stimulate industry; it is, however, upon record that the ancients had no such things, and therefore it would be presumption in their posterity to alter their plan of a wise government.

We confess to be much in the dark upon the subject of taxation: the Chinese government does not choose to publish an explicit statement upon this most important branch of administration. Satisfied with giving a general outline to the mandarins, not to the people, the taxes are levied without much regard to the articles of luxury, or the necessaries of life. Rice, the staff of life, makes an exception; no duties are demanded from the importer of this necessary article, but all other imports or exports pay duty. On the whole, we think China is not overburdened with taxes; though the mandarins are most exorbitant in their demands; the finances of the empire are nevertheless in a far better state than those of the inhabitants of western Asia. The Chinese show a superiority in all their government affairs; and, though they are inferior in bravery and public spirit to other Asiatics, they exceed them by far in industry and order, which render the empire stable, and its resources sure. The same board, under whose administration the finances stand, has permanent regulations for the remittance of taxes in time of scarcity and general calamities; yet many an excellent regulation is merely on record and not in practice. China, left to its own resources, without an extensive intercourse with foreign countries, is in a dreadful state when the crops fail, and innundations lay the most fertile parts of the country waste. The major part of the people, who live even during the time of plenty upon rice, are then reduced to the last extremity, tenfold more wretched than the misery of the Irish when the potatoes fail.

President Jackson has withdrawn the government deposits from the bank of the United States, notwithstanding the opposition of his finance minister, the secretary of the treasury. On the 18th of September he read to the cabinet a long statement of the reasons which had induced him so to act. This statement contains very serious charges against the management of the

bank: but it must be borne in mind, that this question is one of party politics, and it by no means follows that the charges can be substantiated because the President has made them. General JACKSON is indebted for his re-election very considerably to those who expected benefit from his promised transfer of the government deposits from the bank of the United States to certain state Banks.

In consequence of the present East India Company ceasing to be a trading company after April, a joint-stock shipping company is to be forthwith established, on a magnificent scale, to trade with all the presidencies, as well as China. The East India proprietors are largely concerned in it.—
Hampshire Telegraph.

VOYAGES AND DISCOVERIES OF
CAPTAIN N. F. W. OWEN. R. N.

[*From the Atlas.*]

Hippopotami abound in the rivers of this part of Africa. On one occasion our people caught an hippopotamus and tamed it, but it ultimately died from lack of proper nourishment. But they did not always find these creatures so tractable. One of them pursued a boat up a river, and nearly upset it but was ultimately shot. In an excursion up refuge island, Lieutenant BOTELER describes a group of hippopotami which he encontered.

"Next morning we continued our course up the river, and, in passing a low sandy point, found ourselves surrounded by a group of hippopotami, so close together, that had they not sunk, as we approached, we could not, from the narrowness of the passage, have passed without striking them. Three were standing on the bank, and, as we drew near, one of them opened his huge red mouth about three feet and a half, and exhibited a more formidable and savage appearance than I have ever witnessed in the fiercest of the brute creation; two, on our first appearance, retreated to the water, but the third remained sufficiently long to receive on his back a volley of balls, only one of which seemed to take effect, the rest glancing off perfectly harmless. The animal feeling himself wounded, uttered a loud and menacing cry, and then rushed furiously, and apparently in pain, to the water; frequently, at the moment we fired, one only would be visible, but immediately on the report numbers would show themselves, some perhaps only for a second, whilst others, lying in shoal water, would instantly start up and attempt to get into the deeps, trotting through the mud at a quicker rate than the boats could pull, and looking back upon us every now and then with the greatest terror and anxiety. One that was penned up between the two boats appeared stupified by fear, and, without making an effort to escape, stood for upwards of five minutes, regarding first one boat, and then the other, which, from their relative situation, could not fire at him. While running through the water they dip their heads continually beneath, and with their broad noses throw it up in a shower on their backs. The quickness of these animals is extraordinary, for frequently after the flash they were down before the ball could reach them."

Amongst the deaths occasioned by fever, that of Captain LECHMERE, who had greatly endeared himself to every body on board, was deeply lamented. When the fever was at its height, a variety of means had been tried in vain to assuage the restlessness of the sufferer.

"At length Captain Owen, who knew from experience that singing had a powerful effect in soothing extreme pain by diverting the mind from its suffering, and fearful that the heart-rending expressions and cries uttered by Captain Lechmere might produce an injurious effect upon the object of his other solicitude, commenced that pathetic ballad, "Here a sheer hulk lies poor Tom Bowling." The first note produced acessation of his frenzy: from raving madness he sank into almost total insensibility, which continued until Captain Owen came to the words "His soul is gone aloft!" when a long guttural sound announced that *his* spirit was fled, which was instantly confirmed by his attendant saying in a melancholy tone, "He's gone, sir!"—"And aloft, I hope!" replied the Captain, as he concluded his song."

This is characteristic, to a painful degree, of the peculiar nature of the British sailor. He is soothed in his last moment by a song of the sea—it calms his frenzy, and stills the last agony of death.

It would appear that the legend of the Flying Dutchman, who is said to keep the seas near the Cape, is not quite a falsehood. In those latitudes there are spectral illusions that take unto themselves the shape and bearing of phantom ships. Our party confess that they witnessed something of this kind.

"In the evening of the 6th April, when off Port Danger, the Barracouta was seen about two miles to leeward: struck with the singularity of her being so soon after us, we at first concluded that it could not be her; but the peculiarity of her rigging, and other circumstances, convinced us that we were not mistaken; nay, so distinctly was she seen, that many well-known faces could be observed on deck, looking towards our ship. After keeping thus for some time we became surprised that she made no effort to join us, but, on the contrary, stood away. But being so near the port to which we were both destined, Captain Owen did not attach much importance to this proceeding, and we accordingly continued our course.

"At sun-set it was observed that she hove-to, and sent a boat away, apparently for the purpose of picking up a man overboard. During the night we could not perceive any light or other indication of her locality. The next morning we anchored in Simon's Bay, where, for a whole week, we were in anxious expectation of her arrival; but it afterwards appeared that at this very period the Barracouta must have been above three hundred miles from us, and no other vessel of the same class was ever seen about the Cape.

"This is not told in order to authenticate the stories of fear or fancy, or to add to the visionary terrors of superstition, but it is recorded as a strange and at present unaccountable fact, doubtless attributable to natural and probably simple causes. Time or accident may solve them; but until then, the imagination of those who delight in unaccountable things will picture the phantom-ship as an apparition of dreadful and supernatural mystery."

RADAMA, the King of Madagascar, occupies one of the most curious episodes in the work. He is, it appears, as great a reformer as the Sublime Porte, and has extirpated with equal determination as dangerous an internal power as the Janizaries, and as national marks as the turban. The resistance which was offered to him on one occasion was almost too ludicrous to deserve the spirit in which he repelled it. For this account we are indebted to a journal kept by Lieutenant BOTELER.

"The fashion of allowing the hair to grow to a great length, braiding and knotting it, and then plastering on an immense quantity of cocoa-nut oil and grease, Radama found to be highly productive of uncleanliness as well as inconvenience, especially to his soldiers; he therefore determined, if possible, to abrogate it, but as the necessity for this measure was not so urgent as that for the one last mentioned, he considered it useless to attempt carrying his point by calling a Kaba, which he was well assured would oppose it.

"He accordingly had recourse to the following expedient. At a grand review that took place, he appeared in the field, to the astonishment of all, with his hair cut close in the military fashion of England. The young men, desirous of imitating their King in every action, stole away as soon as they could from the field, and returned, before Radama had left, with their hair as closely cropped as his own. The old men were not so easily persuaded to part with their long-cherished locks and grease; while the women set no bounds to their clamour, for it had been their pride to dress their husbands' hair, and to vie with one another in the taste and neatness they displayed. By means of this little act of endearment, many a morose temper had been softened, quarrels made up, and causes gained, when words had failed.

"It cannot be supposed that a custom leading to such conciliatory effects in domestic life would be quietly given up by those who were benefited by it; the consequence was, that the women repaired in a crowd to Radama, and in a most tumultuous manner insisted upon its revival. In vain the Prince represented to them his object in effecting the change; in vain he attempted to combat their objections by jokes; their blood was up, their tongues were going, and Radama was obliged to resort to other means, especially as he perceived that the noisy rhetoric of the women, though lost on him, was not so on many of the populace.

"A great fermentation was evidently excited; a rebellion was on the eve of taking place, and to restrain it some strong measure was absolutely necessary. Radama called his guards, and pointing out to them a few of the most riotous amongst the women, directed them to take these to a neighbouring wood, and there "to cut off their hair in such a way that it should never grow again." The soldiers obeyed, and arrived at the wood, prepared to execute their orders, but in what manner it was necessary to consider.

"How can it be done!" was the question from one to the other. "Cut it how we will, or ever so close, it must and will grow again in spite of us." But after turning Radama's words over in their minds for some time, they at length discovered their true meaning—they cut off their heads!

"The disturbance, by this rigorous measure, sanctioned by the exigency of the case, was quelled, when short crops became the order of the day; and as attacks when once made upon old forms are generally carried to the extreme, so that which was formerly so much admired and respected is now by the greater number ridiculed and despised as a barbarous custom."

However apparently trivial all this may appear, and how severe soever the punishment of the poor women, yet it was important to the great objects RADAMA had in view. The consequences of his firmness are the maintenance of a better order of things, and the establishment and equipment of a soldiery as martial and as well disciplined as any body of European troops. As the reader must be curious to know what sort of person this Madagascan reformer is, we extract a full-length portrait of him.

"Radama, although upwards of thirty, appeared many years younger; his stature did not exceed five feet five inches, and his figure was slight, elegant, and graceful; his demeanour was diffident in the extreme, not at all according with the idea that we are apt to form of one accustomed to a military life and its fatigues, much less to a successful warrior, the idol of a warlike people, and the terror of surrounding foes.

"His appearance was altogether that of one better adapted for the courtier than the hero; for the statesman than the soldier; and more than all, for a domestic life. He spoke and wrote both English and French with facility. While conversing, he kept his head and eyes declined, yet not a word escaped that had not been well weighed and studied. The tone of voice that he assumed was low, hesitating, and cautious, as if to gain time for reflection. His features, which were well formed, remained tranquil and collected until some part of the conversation of greater interest engaged his attention, then a tremulous, half-suppressed movement of the lip, and a hasty glance from his dark, expressive eyes, betrayed for an instant a subdued emotion, which almost immediately subsided into the same calm, but keenly observant position."

HISTORY OF THE TARTAR CONQUEST OF CHINA.
CHAPTER 13.

[*Translated from the Spanish.*]

How the Portuguese of the City of Macao have conducted themselves with the Tartars, and how the Tartars behaved towards them on this occasion.

Before we leave the land and approach the sea it will be well to give some account of the City of Macao, which is one of the best that the crown of Portugal holds or ever has held in the Indies. The site of this city is in the very Empire of China, in a peninsula distant from the city of Quangtung forty leagues, thirty of which are traversed by a river pleasing as to it's banks and copious as to it's waters, and the other thirty by the sea. The important connexions of this city are well known. Let us now see how they behaved on the present occasion. The city of Macao cannot stand, unless it keep peace with the Chinese empire and it's ruler. For, besides the great profit which it draws from its intercourse with China, on account of which it was built a hundred years ago, and by means of which it has continued to exist and to go on encreasing during all that time, it has not even the common means of subsistence, unless it receive these from China. Therefore, without being surrounded by armies, without domolishing the walls with batteries, without

even giving an attack, it must fall, if the Chinese only hold back the necessaries of life. It is indeed nothing more than a heap of rocks; the fields the vines, the olive grounds whence it is said they derive their sustenance, are all in China, nor is there any other part, either by sea or land, from which they can procure their daily food, so absolutely necessary for the support of human life.

For this reason, the Portuguese of this city have behaved towards the Chinese with a great deal of tact, and much judgment and prudence have been requisite to keep on good terms with a people so formal, so distrustful and so found of cavilling, that they have no equal in the whole world. But the Portuguese conducted themselves so, that they were soon respected as neighbours and naturalized citizens of China. The Chinese likewise reposed more confidence in them than in any other foreign nation. This confidence had nearly produced serious harm to the city. Because, by reason of it, the Portuguese have been often on the point of declaring themselves against the Tartars, in favor of their friends the Chinese; and thereby giving up that neutrality which it would always be prudent to observe; the ancient succours which the Portuguese of Macao wished to send the Chinese, being taken very ill by the Tartars, as is recorded in the old treaties of the Chinese empire. In this universal conquest the danger was still greater, as every one of the kings as they were crowned, begged the good will of the city, and many there were inclined to concede it to them, especially to that king who was crowned at Quangtung, that city being as it were the sister and benefactress of Macao. There were also some who did all they could to get them to favor the Chinese, who were less able to defend themselves, and more likely to fall a prey to their enemies. A good resolution is not the worse for being well pondered upon: he who considers maturely what he resolves, seldom has occasion to repent of it.

The Tartar emperor has thought well of this neutrality of Macao, and has therefore not attempted anything against it. It is also true that they live in the city in fear and trembling. For the military viceroy of this province of Quantung is a valiant, rash, and cunning man, of few words and less good faith; and goes frequently with his armed squadrons in search of the Chinese pirates in the immediate neighbourhood of the city. His soldiers, especially the Tartars, have often said, that if they wanted they might easily sack it, and that there would be nothing to oppose them. The viceroy is still more vain than his soldiers, his honor and property are more at stake in the business, so that there is really no good security against his designs. Two things tend to injure the city. The first is the fame which it has of being a depot of great riches and treasure: it was so indeed in other times, but now-a-days it is reduced to the most deplorable misery. All it's wealth consisted in the valuable wares without number which it received from China, and which being carried to Japan and the Phillipine Islands loaded it's ships with silver. But now for eight years the commerce with China is a dead letter on account of the war; and that with the Phillipines by the rebellion of Portugal; and that with Japan by the rigorous edicts of that kingdom; so that nothing is left. Because the trade with other parts is of little importance, nor can she carry it on unless she get money from Japan and Manila. Thus for these eight last years has she gone on declining till she is now in the last extremity of misery. All these cities of India have this character, for as their wealth does not consist in the produce of the soil, but in merchandize, if their commerce be only stopped two or three years they are plunged in misery, as it would be with Spain supposing it not to rain for several years. Thus the rain which nourishes and supplies this city, is salt water, since the sea in this sense may be said to rain when it sends ships. It is also true, that those mercantile cities recover with the same ease as they swoon away. For in two or three years after commerce is active again, these cities will flourish again. Such is the hope of this far-famed city.

Notwithstanding all her poverty, the fame she formerly had of being rich was great, and rightly so. Nor are many years gone by since then; since in the year 1640 so much silver came in from Japan alone, that the duty of ten per cent which was paid to his majesty, amounted to upwards of four hundred thousand dollars, which makes the sum more than four millions. This was the sum which ordinarily came from Japan every year, without counting what she received from Manila, which city, one year, gave her upwards of a million. This great name is therefore one of the things which prejudice her. Because the Tartar being quite full of it, without further examination, persuades himself that she has great treasures concealed; and that if he would only sack the city he would soon get rich. And farther, as such resolution is no way depends on the king of Tartary, but on an ambitious viceroy, a rash man and a conqueror, and on barbarous soldiers, accustomed to rob and commit indiguities. it is to be feared lest they rush down impetuously and attempt some violence against this city, which can neither resist effectually, nor be given up without resistance. This is the second thing which injures her.

The city is strong, and well defended by artillery, and the citizens and soldiers people from Europe and men of courage, who would not surrender to the arrows of the Tartars so easily as the Chinese. So, to take it by force of arms would cost the Tartars dear. Thus, on one hand, it is not right that Europeans and Spaniards lay down their arms to a barbarian, ignorant of the military art, but that they give him to understand, that his standards shall not overrun the rest of the world with the same ease as they have China, and that he has only conquered because he has met with little resistance. On the other hand, to oppose him is to lose the city, because the Tartar is lord of China, and as I observed above, this city cannot exist unless in accord with the ruler of the empire, as she cannot exist without the daily sustenance which comes from it, having no one to succour her, if the empire become her enemy. For this reason, if the Tartar viceroy should resolve to invade this city suddenly, it would be necessary to come to terms at once, and admit him pacifically into her. Then he, being a barbarian and proud man, and distant nearly six hundred leagues from the court of Peking, where his king resides, who cannot bridle his disorders, although he has given orders against these extravagancies, would easily persuade himself in his arrogance to sack the city, or do it some damage. Thus, although it would be most inconvenient to suffer it, I think it would be more inconvenient to resist it. Finally, the peace of this city depends on the courtesy of these people, and it is misfortune enough to have to depend on the courtesy of so many insolent barbarians, without any other law than their ferocity, and without any other obligations than what they choose to impose upon themselves; and they who are not born with obligations seldom impose any upon themselves,; or if they do, on laying them aside, it is easy to see that they were assumed merely to make a show.

All these things are very much to be feared, and there is good foundation for fearing them, as the Tartars behave so proudly and insolently, and often come quite close to this city both by sea and land, which is in the very Empire of China, and all of it once belonged before to the Tartars; so it is very natural for the Tartar chief to invade a city in the empire which he has conquered since she alone remains to conquer, and without subduing her the conquest of the empire does not appear complete. But God our Lord, who can defend the city when all human defences would be vain, hath defended this city of Macao in the midst of all these dangers, and it is to be hoped that he will continue to defend it henceforwards. God is very gracious, for altho' no one can oblige him to grant favors, he himself freely and fully wills and performs, what, according to our way of speaking, are his obligations, if viewed in a true light are only benefits on his part and obligations on ours. And as this city of Macao hath been the store house of God, from whence have gone out and do go out so many of his deserving labourers to sow the seed of christianity in Japan and China, and the other numerous idolatrous nations, which by their ministration have arrived and are arriving at the knowledge of the truth, and as it has already been the bulwark where so many glorified spirits have arrayed themselves for the battle, or, to speak more properly, for the victory of martyrdom, (since not ten years ago this glorious city had in one day sixty crowns of martyrs,) God our Lord, according to our human way of speaking, being thereby well pleased, hath bestowed upon her these marks of his attention, preserving her from all these perils. God our Lord hath also wrought in this his own convenience, (to continue in the barbarous jargon of human language, which has no words to explain with propriety divine actions,) because all these seeds of christianity before mentioned, and many other kingdoms, depend on the ministers and laborers which are sent them from the city of Macao. And if that city were to be destroyed, the fountain whence flow the waters of divine teaching would be destroyed; the christianity of these kingdoms would be destroyed; the glory of the Gospel would be dimmed; and the glory which redounds to God our Lord, in these new plants of christianity would be lost.

By reason of this grace of God our Lord, the fears of the Tartar are dimishing in this city, as the Tartar Chief has said that he does not wish to war against her, but that trade may be carried on between the two nations as it formerly was with the Chinese. And this security increased more after that these very Tartars sent a chop or schedule to the city of Macao, to the end that commerce might again be established, and that the Portuguese might go to Canton as they were wont for the merchandize, or that the Tartars would bring it to Macao. The Portuguese of this city desire to send a formal embassy to the viceroy of Canton, and, if it were necessary, to the king of Tartary himself, to establish peace and commerce with all firmness and authority. But the sea and the rivers are filled with corsairs as we shall see presently, and so swarm with robbers that the embassy cannot be sent, unless under the protection of a strong and powerful armada, and for that, this city has neither funds nor forces. It is to be hoped that matters will be made up agreeably, as the Tartar is bound to the same neutrality which the Portuguese have observed, and he seems fond of them and behaves to them with sweetness and courtesy. God our Lord hath also shown himself favorable to them, and God does not begin his benefits to leave them off, if we continue to deserve them. Men are soon exhausted, either because their wealth is spent, or their patience is at an end, but in God there is nothing of that wanting, for with him all is running over, and one benefit is a gage of others.

Senhor Redactor de Canton Register.

Já que Vmce. fez obzequio ao Senr. X. . . . de inserir no Registo da semana passada a Carta do Senhor. F. . . . . , não convem agora, me negue a graça de admittir, na primeira folha que sahir, o seguinte, que he huma breve observaçao minha sobre a mesma, para o Publico formar melhor conceito dos Macaistas.

O Senhor F. . . . . poderá ser mais ou menos Fidalgo, e outro tanto Religiozo; mas Politico, *non datur*; está muito longe de o ser. Aquelle Heroe, aquella Illustre Personagem, D. Miguel de Silveira e Lorrena, que foi o Idolo da adulaçao do Sr. F. . . . . , e dos seus parentes, e amigos, bem pudera ter possuido todas as qualificaçoes, que se lhe dao; porem o Publico já mais teve a felicidade de as testemunhar. Facilmente se pode dar com a impropriedade da celeberrima lembrança do Sr. F. . . . . , de que tanto se gloria elle. Por huma recta, e geral Opiniao, está decidido, que hum homem de alto nascimento, que por seus meritos foi banido do seu Paiz com todas as suas excellencias, e Virtudes, e Condemnado a hum Desterro politico, a prezidir a mais distante, a mais ruim, e desprezivel das Colonias, nao podera ser hum bom Chêfe, quanto mais dezejado como Instrumento para restaurar huma importante, e melindroza Cidade na sua decadencia, qual o nosso Macáo hoje. Esta sem duvida deve ser a Opiniao dos Macaistas em geral, a mesma, querendo fazer-lhes justiça, nao se deve confundir com a daquelle pequeno numero dos Nobres de Macáo, os quaes por mais que o sejao, suas lembranças nunca o forao, especialmente na escolha que fizerao. Esta distincçao, que talvéz a muitos parece futil, inculca mui nobres sentimentos dos verdadeiramento Leaes Macaistas, ao cujo pleno conhecimento, com pezar direi, que ainda poucos tem atingido. Tenho a honra de ser,

Seu constante Leitor.

O Nhum.

Macáo 29 de Março de 1834.

NOTICE.

Terms of subscription to the *Canton Register*, and *General Price Current*.

Subscribers by the	year	$16	payable quarterly.
do.	do. half year	$10	
do.	do. quarter	$ 6	to be paid in advance.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will "rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, APRIL, 15TH 1834. NO. 15. PRICE 25 CENTS.

FOR BORDEAUX.

THE French Ship PAULINE, Capt. Tanqueray, to sail with all despatch. For freight or passage Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, to the UNITED STATES, EUROPE, or elsewhere, the A. 1. American ship OLIVE & ELIZA, Captain J. D. PARSONS: about 350 tons. Immediate despatch can be given to this vessel. Apply to WETMORE & Co.

Canton, March 30th, 1834. *No. 1 Imperial Hong.*

FREIGHT TO MANILA.

THE SABINA, ESCOVAR, to sail with all despatch. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Canton.

or B. BARRETTO, Esq. Macao.

Canton, April 7, 1834.

FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.

THE British Bark STAKESBY, 437 Tons, Capt. CORNER, is daily expected; and on arrival will take in Freight Cargo, and sail with all despatch for Liverpool. For freight, apply to JA INNES

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at R. MARSWICK & Co's.

NOTICE.

TIMOTHY WIGGIN Esq. now acts as agent in London for the TENTH CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 30th January, 1834. General Agents.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between JABEZ JENKINS and J. ARCHER, under the firm of NATHAN DUNN AND Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JABEZ JENKINS.
J. ARCHER.

THE business for the future will be conducted by WM. S. WETMORE and J. ARCHER, who have formed a new connexion as successors to the late house, under the firm of WETMORE & Co.

Canton, February 1st, 1834.

NOTICE.

The ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834.-Price 50 cents. Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

CANTON.

The American vessels, PRINCESS, from Boston, Rio Janeiro, and Manila; EMILY TAYLOR, from Boston and Batavia; and ALBION, from Liverpool and Manila are the only arrivals since our last. The Albion left Liverpool on the 4th of October, and consequently she is not the bearer of any European news. The American vessel, COMMERCE, from South America, had arrived at Manila, after a passage of sixty four days. She brought letters from Peru, dated late in January, which state that the late president of that Republic, General Gamarra, having lost his election, endeavoured to retain his civil and military situations by force of arms. This exasperated the citizens and military of Lima; and they compelled his Excellency to retire to the castles of Callao for safety; these fortresses were under the command of a personal and and political friend of his, who gave him protection.

The Government of Peru had opened the port of Chorillos, a few miles south of Callao, for the reception of Foreign vessels, and for their cargoes destined for Lima.

Peru was in a very disturbed state. It was supposed there would be a compromise between the ex-president and the government of Peru; and that the port of Callao, and the military of the castles, would soon submit to the orders of the legitimate government.

PORTUGAL. It is said that Don Miguel has offered to resign his pretensions to the crown of Portugal; and has sent conditions to Don Pedro, one of which is a guarantee for the safety of his army.

PEKING. By the Peking Gazettes of December last we observe that on an occasion of distributing cotton coverlids and cash (or pence) to the poor, the rush was so great that many lives were lost in the crowd. The head of police states them at seven or eight. They were the weak who suffered; women and children. The military police captain is punished by degradation for not managing better.

THIBET. By accounts from thence it appears there has been a grand review of what the resident, *Hung-wan*, calls the Chinese and Foreign troops (the *Han Fan Kwan-ping*.) The writer of the despatch praises them all, on the whole. But it appears, from other documents, that arms and ammunition, the materials of warfare, are in a very imperfect and rotten state throughout the empire. The governor of Canton has written to the emperor on the subject.

We can easily conceive, from all that we have seen or heard, that the equipments of the soldiery in China, and in their cities and forts, are all in a very miserable condition. *There*, especially—in the munitions of war—China would be found infinitely inferior to Europe in the art of man-killing. But we wish for peace, and hope they never may be "tested." Let reason prevail. He who has reason on his side need not vociferate, need not fight. Truth is mighty, and will and must prevail. *(From a Correspondent.)*

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the morning of the 10th instant we were spectators at a scene which is too frequently exhibited in this rich and populous city of the celestial empire. A lifeless body was lying unregarded in the front of the Danish factory, whilst a crowd of Chinese was gathered round another of their countrymen, who appeared to be in a state of great exhaustion, reclining on the ground, from which he was rudely urged to rise by some of the Chinese by-standers. It may be asked by some pseudo-philanthropist,—who is ignorant of the laws of China, and the involving system of responsibility which the government has so closely woven around both the heads and hearts of the people,—it may be asked, we say, "why did not you, who have been taught and know better, give your relief and protection to the friendless and wretched sufferer?" The question is easy; the reply, perhaps, is not equally so. But let it be remembered that the same laws which exclude us as barbarians, and all but deny protection both to the property and lives of Foreigners, though they may neither contract our hearts, nor palsy our wills, they most certainly limit—and that within the narrowest bounds—the effects of tenderness and compassion in the one, and of activity and energy in the other.

CHINESE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

For the information of distant readers we beg to state that the "Chinese monthly magazine" is a work written in

the Chinese language by a foreigner; printed withinside the city walls; supported by a public foreign subscription; delivered from the Chinese press to the agent of the editor; sent by him to the subscribers; and by them distributed gratuitously to those Chinese who are brought in the course business in immediate contact with them.

We are glad to know that this novel and interesting publication is making it's way among the native population of Canton. Number 5, which informed the Chinese public that the companys' charter was near its end, and would not be renewed; and number 6, published in the first month of this year, in which is a delineation of the European constellations round the North Pole, with the Chinese names of the stars, and an explanation, have been read with eagerness. These two numbers have attracted much notice; portions of their contents have been copied, and hawked about the streets for sale. Parties of Chinese have been observed clubbed together reading and explaining them; and studying the map of the northern constellations. If by means of this and other similar publications we once get a hold of the Chinese mind, we trust we may succeed eventually in the task of leading the Chinese government to endeavour to suit its practice more to its theory. The springs of celestial compassion may then overflow to, and fatten foreigners in reality; and we may all rejoice in their invigorating nourishment. We sincerely hope that the indefatigable author of this publication may succeed in his benevolent designs;—and that he may also shortly induce the Chinese to *buy* his works: that will be the surest test of his victory over the *aris focisque* of the Celestial Empire.

FRENCH ASIATIC SOCIETY. At the general meeting of this society on the 29th of April, 1833, Mr. Klaproth read a memoir on the religion of the Taou-sze sect—the ascetics and alchymists of China.

From the report read by the secretary we extract those paragraphs which refer to the publications, issued from the press of late years, on the Chinese language.

"The language of the best-governed nation of the East owes to the presses of Malacca and Macao two important acquisitions. Père Gonzalves published in 1829, in the last of these two cities, a Chinese grammar in the Portuguese language; if this work is less methodical than is desirable it must be acknowledged that it contains a crowd of precious materials from which one day a more explicit and philosophical grammar may be composed.

"The same author published in 1831 a Portuguese and Chinese dictionary in one quarto volume, containing 872 pages. It is a very useful work; it is only to be regretted that Portuguese words instead of being translated by Chinese terms are too often only explained and paraphrased in this last language. This is an inconvenience which is remarked in almost all the Chinese dictionaries where an European language serves as the basis of the vocabulary. It seems that the authors rather proposed to furnish the Chinese with helps to read European books, than to facilitate to Europeans the acquisition of the Chinese language. Père Gonzalves commenced at the same time the printing of his Chinese and Portuguese dictionary. This publication should terminate the series of works on this important language which that laborious ecclesiastic promised in the preface to his grammar.

"At Batavia, Mr. Medhurst has sent forth a dictionary of the dialect of Fuh-keen province, vulgarly known under the name of the *Chin-chew language*; but no copy of this work has yet reached Europe.

"The means of studying the provincial dialects have also been enriched by an equally useful publication, namely, the vocabulary of the Canton dialect, by the Reverend Doctor Morrison. No doubt, it is particularly at Canton where the peculiar utility of this work, composed with the intention of facilitating the commercial intercourse of Europeans with the Chinese, can be appreciated. Yet labors of this kind should also powerfully interest the grammarian, as they empower him to consider a language under all its changes, to study it in the very dialects, where sometimes facts so precious to philology and the compared analysis of different idioms are preserved. But of all the books relating to Chinese grammar to which the presses of Asia have given birth, the most important is, without contradiction, the *notitia linguæ sinicæ* of P. Prémare. This work, composed in China by a Frenchman, sent to France, where even its existence was forgotten, again found at the moment when its utility was just singularly lessened by the discovery and application of a more certain method,—and at length sent to Malacca to be printed there,—this work, I say, is one of the glories of French erudition:—glory which we ought in some sort to share with the English, to enjoy it more rapidly. P. Prémare's book has received from the generous patronage of Lord Kingsborough the aid which it might have long waited for, perhaps vainly, from another quarter. But that which we ought not be ignorant of is the share which M. Abel Rémusat has taken in this publication, who first distinguished Prémare's grammar as one of those books most profitable to the study of different Chinese literary styles. It is because the author of the work, in which the Chinese language has been for the first time considered under a philosophical point of view, had nothing to fear from the competition of a treatise, remarkable, it is true, for a great number of examples, but in which the method and logical forms which above all recommend a grammar to the eyes of enlightened judges, are sought for in vain.

The knowledge of the Chinese language and literature is daily spreading more and more in Europe, and the impulse which M. Abel Rémusat has given to this study is felt in Germany. At Batavia M. Schott has published a Latin and German translation of the second part of the third of the Chinese classics, known by the title of *Lun-yu*. The acquisition which the Bavarian government has just made of the Chinese library which M. Neumann brought from Canton, ought to give a centre and new evolutions to the study of the Chinese language. It is known that the fine collection of M. Neumann is particularly rich in Budhistical works; and as the knowledge of Sanscrit, which is now indispensable for the perfect interpretation of Budhism, is almost common in Germany, the moment, perhaps, is not far distant when some *savant*, joining a thorough knowledge of the Chinese language to that of the sacred idiom of the Brahmins, will make known to Europe the great works which the library of Munich has just acquired. *(Nouveau Journal Asiatique.)*

CONSTITUTION OF CHINA.

(Continued from N°. 14 Page 54.)

STATE OF THE FINANCES. The public expenditure of the state is regulated according to ancient custom. Civilians are paid well, whilst the military suffer want. There are items for the maintenance of public instruction and public institutions; charity is not forgotten by the government. The imperial domains are extensive, and the higher ranks of nobility have a portion of ground assigned to them in order to live upon, and to become less burdensome to the state; even the military possess fields, which they cultivate to maintain themselves and their families. Thus the state has fewer cares, and can appropriate a part of the surplus revenue to the construction of public works, dikes, temples, warjunks etc.—By some means or other, however, the expenditure generally exceeds the income; all works of utility and defence are neglected and in a state of ruin. How long this shall last we cannot say, but at the present moment the finances are in a very deranged state. His imperial majesty even does not disdain to state his complaints to the nation in the Peking newspapers, whilst he recommends economy as the best means to relieve the wants of the state, he has the mortification see that mere words avail nothing; things are going on in an awkward way, and some means must be finally devised to make up the deficiency.

RITES AND CEREMONIES. We pass over in silence the duties of the tribunal of rites; they are too numerous, complicated, too uninteresting to the European reader. We are all aware that every thing ought to be done with decorum, but man being a self willed animal, can never be turned into a machine.

Moreover, we should doubt that true cordial feelings can be expressed in the measured strain of rites, and be exhibited by bows and prostrations. In this we coincide with Confucius, the great founder of rites, that truth and simplicity is preferable to politeness. As, however, nothing can be done in the celestial empire without following the prescribed ceremonies, such an important point of etiquette surely requires a great deal of attention, and indeed the empire turns upon the due observance of a hundred-fold ceremonies. From the emperor down to the meanest peasant, every body is, according to the Chinese maxim, a slave to rites. Happily they are not executed with such minuteness as the law prescribes, yet they have had the baneful influence upon the nation, of introducing hypocrisy and lies, to make up for the cordial feelings, which ought to dictate our actions towards our fellow creatures. But we wish not to upbraid a people who seek their salvation in empty rites, but merely regret, that real good is withheld from them on that account. The religion of state, if such it can be called, is nothing but a tissue of empty rites; the emperor ploughing the ground, and repairing at certain festivals to the temple in order to prostrate himself before the idols, are mere ceremonials. There exists no pious feeling in the breast; the prayer is composed by the national college, the incense burat, the prostrations performed, and the sacrifices offered, but the heart does not participate in all these performances, which resemble the mimes and grimaces of an actor. Government supports temples for public worship; offerings to heaven, earth and their ancestors, are duties of the first importance; the Penates, and gods of the land, receive also a share of worship; but Budhism and Taoism are proscribed as heresies; nevertheless, the celestial dynasty not only suffers them, but likewise supports some of their institutions. Funeral rites are the most perplexing and tiresome; man is goaded to shed tears, and to go about in sackcloth. The ceremonials in vogue at marriages and festivities are less cumbersome, but numerous enough to require the study of years in order to be well versed in all branches. The tribunal of rites watches over the due performance of all ceremonials: a duty of greater importance than the maintenance of the laws, and the attention due to the finances. In the audiences with the emperor; at his coronation; marriage; and at other solemn occasions; there is such a profusion of ceremonies, that the actors are overwhelmed with the performance. How paltry, barrians, who know very little about this, must appear when they are in the presence of an accomplished Chinaman! As rites constitute an essential part of administration; and as the Chinese view rites as the fundamental principle upon which all good manners rest, the president of the tribunal of rites is one of the most powerful amongst his compeers. The emperor often refers to the members, in order to be guided by their advice; he puts a very high trust in their hands, and expects the greatest results from their decisions.

The Hing-poo, or board of punishments, though less respected, has a more complicated task to perform. The laws which have been collected for so many ages, are too numerous; upon some topics they expatiate too much; upon others they observe an entire silence, or are too laconic. We, nevertheless, believe that the Chinese code of law is the best ever collected in Asia. Where can we look for such a well digested code? If some of the laws cannot be executed, or others are too trivial to require the attention of the magistrate, the substance in general is excellent, and we have only to lament, that not the law, but the mandarins administer justice. The law permits the meanest subject to appeal to the highest authorities; the emperor himself gives an account of his decision in important cases; every thing appears fair, if the statement was only true. But we believe, that no-where in the world so much prevarication is to be found; bribery and injustice occur every day; and the law is used as a handle to carry on legal extortions, and to inplicate the innocent. Though there exists no Turkish cruelty, craftiness and misrepresentation supply the place; money, and money alone, can obtain justice, and the punishment of every crime may be bought off by an adequate sum. We think there is no country in the world where a person sentenced to death can buy another to die in his stead; but this is the case in China. Under such circumstances it is almost a matter of impossibility for the most upright man at the board of punishments to act with impartiality. Cases are often brought before this tribunal, when the sentence prononced by the provincial mandarins is considered unjust, but their favour is before hand secured, and the matter very soon arranged. The Chinese law is founded upon the patriarchical system; perhaps the most natural and proper: yet even the celestial nation has lost that filial feeling which alone can make such a code effectual. Therefore, the mandarins have often to deny their paternal love, and to punish most severely; for otherwise the people would not obey the law, and put government at defiance. I would here observe, that a government may adopt measures with which a stranger finds fault because he is not intimately acquainted with the spirit of the nation, which alone can serve as a basis for our estimation. This remark applies, perhaps, very strongly to China. The inhabitants are a nation in themselves, very original and ought to be treated in a peculiar way. There are general principles which, indeed, apply to all nations, like the rules of universal grammar to all languages; yet we are, perhaps, not aware of the great difficulties which oppose the application. Alterations in the Chinese law would be productive of very great evils; at the same time we know that the Chinese laws are not immutable; yea, that they exist only pro forma and are entirely under the control of the judge. Let us remember that government is above the law, and then think upon the formidable power invested in the mandarins, who may be considered as sovereigns, without any restraint upon their actions. It is a reign of terror, but disguised under fine names and appropriate mitigations, so as to dazzle the eye and captivate the understanding. Yet the autocrat himself has to fear the censors; whose office it is to investigate his actions, who enjoy the fullest liberty to remonstrate with the emperor, and travel through the provinces in order to scrutinize the behavior of the highest mandarin. This is, surely, a very wise regulation; and what nation, except the Romans, can boast of a similar institution? That it is often abused, and perverted is not the fault of the legislature, who intended it in order to secure the liberties of the nation; yet even in its present state it reflects great honor upon the empire. The feeble voice of the censor is often heard amongst the applauses of courtiers; the despot may frown, but he cannot freely punish the temerity of the talker. If the Chinese were as high spirited as the Romans, they might live free under a despotism; but though they have a censorate—Too-cha-yuen; they have no word for liberty in their language; and we doubt whether even a member of the national college can define this boon to mankind.

The last sale to be made by the East India Company under the provisions of the old charter, will be in March next.

The are some efforts making in the City to establish joint-stock companies, for the purpose of trading to China for teas as soon as the East India company's monopoly shall cease in the early part of next year, but those best acquainted with the China tea trade are taking no part in the attempt to form associations of the description alluded to. Two prospectuses have already been issued for the establishment of companies, to obtain supplies of genuine tea, but subscribers are not to be found at present in any numbers.

Morning Herald, October 10.

Sr. Redactor do "Canton Register."

Vi no seu No. 12 de 23 de Março ultimo a carta mandada inserir pelo Sr. X., e sentindo vêr, quam mal ali hé tratado o Illmo. Sr. Cabral, pessoa, aquem respeito por dever de amizade, convém-me declarar, que eu nao sou do numero dos apontados naquella carta, posto que tenha assignado huma peticao para a May Patria, na qual se pedia para Governador de Macáo o Illmo. D. Miguel de Lorena, quando fosse rendido o Sr. Cabral, que governava interinamente; por que hum amigo me capacitou, de que o Lorena era homem de talentos, e virtudes. O direito de peticao hé concedido em todos os sistemas de Governo, e por isso julgo nao ter offendido aninguem, nem faltado aos deveres de bom Cidadao. Eu lhe peco, Sr. Redactor, a inserçao desta minha carta na sua folha, nao em satisfaçao ao Sr. X, mas sim para conhecimento do Sr. Cabral, o qual na minha opinião governou com muita prudencia este Estabelleci.nento, ainda em crises mui deliceadas.

Eu Sou

Seu Venerador.

JOZE SEVERO da SILVA TELLES.

Macáo, 4 de Abril, de 1834.

Statement of the Consumption and Value of Indian Opium in China from the 1st April 1833, to the 31st March 1834

		PATNA.			BENARES.			MALWAH.			TOTAL.	
		Chts.	Price	Value	Chts.	Price	Value	Chts.	Price	Value	Chests	Value
April.	Old	142	765	108,630	35	720	25,200	375	650	243,750	1,099	730,000
	New	437	660	288,420	100	640	64,000					
May.	Old	56	755	42,280	19	700	13,300	442½	640	283,200	1,431½	947,165
	New	633	660	417,780	281	655	190,605					
June.	Old	55	740	40,700	15	690	10,350	1,211	585	708,435	1,824	1,109,525
	New	417	640	266,880	126	660	83,160					
July.	Old	43	735	31,605	14	690	9,660	1,659½	660	1,095,270	2,325½	1,532,780
	New	530	650	344,500	79	655	51,745					
August.	Old	44	730	32,120	16	690	11,040	954	780	744,120	1,790	1,318,840
	New	671	685	459,635	105	685	71,925					
September.	Old	30	730	21,900	5	690	3,450	1,109	760	842,840	1,703	1,243,255
	New	452	670	302,840	107	675	72,225					
October.	Old	28	730	20,440	3	690	2,070	1,145	730	835,850	1,713	1,202,880
	New	453	640	289,920	84	650	54,600					
November.	Old	20	710	14,200	2	690	1,380	913	700	639,100	1,378	931,555
	New	391	625	244,375	52	625	32,500					
December.	Old	14	700	9,800	1	700	,700	753	680	512,040	1,500	976,380
	New	612	620	379,440	120	620	74,400					
1834. January.	Old	28	700	19,600	2	700	1,400	541	670	362,470	967	628,990
	New	314	620	194,680	82	620	50,840					
February.	Old	445	650	289,250	44	650	28,600	617	660	407,220	1,733	1,069,920
	New	567	550	311,850	60	550	33,000					
March.	Old	65	680	44,200	3	680	2,040	1,394	600	836,400	2,332	1,365,250
	New	846	555	469,530	24	545	13,080					
At Macao and N. E. Coast during the Year.		600	631	378,600	263	653	171,738	601	676	406,276	1,464	956,615
		7,893		5,023,175	1,642		1,066,459	11715		7,916,971	21250	14,006,605
On hand 1st. April 1833.		1,859			331			973½			3,163½	
Imported.		6,924			1,587			11702½			20213½	
		8,783			1,918			12676			23377	
Deduct consumed as above.		7,893			1,642			11715			21250	
On hand 1st. April 1834.	New	685			192			961			2,127	
	Old	205			84							

"Methought—methinks, for poetry, there's nothing like '*methought!*'
I'm sure 'twas made on purpose—nor, I fancy, is there aught
So adorns one's composition
As an artful repetition;—
But, perhaps, you'd like to know the school in which I have been taught?

I studied under Bayly first—the famous Thomas Haynes—
And, under that consummate master, took such constant pains,
That I soon acquired the art of him,
And at last so got the start of him,
As to beat him altogether, both at '*honeymoons*' and '*swains.*'

Papa and 'ma, delighted at my getting on so well,
Were good enough to send me, for a year, to L. E. L.;
Where, a 'Keepsake' being bought me,
All the new effects were taught me,
Besides some useful secrets, which I promised not to tell.

One only that I feel myself at liberty to name,
Was 'always make the leading words of every verse the same;'
I got so good at this,
That I wrote a little piece
Of four-and-twenty stanzas, and they each began '*She came!*'

In this *conjugating* style I also proved a great adept,
The next piece published was '*She's gone!*' soon after which, '*He wept!*'
Till each number, tense, and person,
I'd a separate piece of verse on.
'*She sighed!*' produced '*We laughed!*'—'*He wrote*' was followed by '*They slept!*,

To the highest walk my friends then judged I might with safety pass;
My attempts had been as yet confined to the pathetic class:
But I learned to be *sublime*,
When I'd been a little time
With Lady Mary Sophy Emmelina Fitz-Parnas!

Another vast improvement, too, I owed to her exertion,—
I had only writ plain English yet, which is held in great aversion;
But in '*bulbuls*' now a dealer,
I began to write genteeler,
And scorned to say a thing in English when I knew the Persian.

My productions then so various grew, as scarce to be computable,
Nor could Mary Howitt's self write things for annuals so suitable;
No,—though I says it as shouldn't
I'm positive she couldn't,—
Neither in the affecting style, nor yet in the inscrutable.

And thus, sir, I was finished, and now I think it's time
I shou'd be deem'd the "grand Napoleon of all the realms of ryhme;"
For in simile or metaphor
You'll never meet a better, or
More prolific hand at epic, ode, or elegy, Sapphics, songs, or mime.

(*Fraser's Magazine.*)

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR MARCH.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.	WINDS.
♄	1 58	68	30:05	E. cloudy with drizz. rain at times, light br.
☉	2 62	74	29:95	SE. fine weather, most part a fresh breeze.
☽	3 66	70	29:85	SE. most part rain, sultry, mod. breeze.
♂	4 60	68	29:95	N a NNW. cloudy, rain in latter part-do.
☿	5 57	58	30:20	N a NNW. drizz. rain throughout, mod. br.
♃	6 57	60	30:20	N a NNW. rain throughout, light breeze.
♀	7 58	68	30:15	N a NNW. fine weather,——do.
♄	8 62	67	30:05	E a SE. 1st part fine, mid. & latter cloudy. do.
☉	9 62	72	30:10	E a SE. fine weather, light breeze.
☽	10 64	70	30:10	N a E. most part cloudy,—do.
♂	11 64	72	30:20	SE. fine weather.——do.
☿	12 60	74	30:10	SE. cloudy most part,——do.
♃	13 64	75	30:05	S a SE. fine weather,——do.
♀	14 68	76	30:10	SE.——do.——at times a mod. breeze.
♄	15 67	75	30:05	SE. most part cloudy, light breeze.
☉	16 66	76	30:10	SE. fine weather,——do.
☽	17 66	78	30:00	SE.——do——do.
♂	18 67	74	29:90	SE. most part cloudy, latter moderate breeze.
☿	19 68	75	29:95	SE a N.——do——first part light lat. mod. br.
♃	20 64	68	30:05	N a NE. cloudy with rain, light breeze.
♀	21 59	55	30:20	N a NNW.——do.——at times fresh br.
♄	22 50	65	30:25	N. fine weather, moderate breeze.
☉	23 56	68	30:20	N.——do——mostly light breeze.
☽	24 58	72	30:00	SE first part foggy, mid. & lat. fine, light br.
♂	25 60	76	30:05	SE. fine weather, mostly light breeze.
☿	26 66	76	30:00	E a SE —do.——do.
♃	27 68	78	30:00	SE.——do.——do.
♀	28 70	80	29:95	SE.——do.——latterly a fresh breeze.
♄	29 70	84	29:90	SE. do. 1st & mid. mod. br. lat. th. li. rain, fr. br. N.
☉	30 60	70	30:05	N. fine weather, moderate breeze.
☽	31 60	64	30:10	N. cloudy throughout, light breeze.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We publish the short letter of Senhor Telles; but two other communications on the same subject from Macao cannot be inserted on account of their great length.—Besides, we took our farewell of this matter in our last number. The originals will be returned, if sent for.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will "rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, APRIL, 22ND 1834. NO. 16. PRICE 25 CENTS.

FOR BORDEAUX.

THE French Ship PAULINE, Capt. Tanqueray, to sail with all despatch. For freight or passage Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, to the UNITED STATES, EUROPE, or elsewhere, the A. 1. American ship OLIVE & ELIZA, Captain J. D. PARSONS; about 350 tons. Immediate despatch can be given to this vessel. Apply to WETMORE & Co.

Canton, March 30th, 1834. *No. 1 Imperial Hong.*

FREIGHT TO MANILA.

THE SABINA, ESCOVAR, to sail with all despatch. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Canton.

or B. BARRETTO, Esq. Macao.

Canton, April 7, 1834.

FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.

THE British Bark STAKESBY, 437 Tons, Capt. CORNER, is daily expected; and on arrival will take in Freight Cargo, and sail with all despatch for Liverpool. For freight, apply to JA INNES

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at R. MARRWICK & Co's.

NOTICE.

TIMOTHY WIGGIN Esq. now acts as agent in London for the TENTH CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 30th January, 1834. General Agents

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between JABEZ JENKINS and J ARCHER, under the firm of NATHAN DUNN AND Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JABEZ JENKINS.
J. ARCHER.

THE business for the future will be conducted by WM. S. WETMORE and J. ARCHER, who have formed a new connexion as successors to the late house, under the firm of WETMORE & Co.

Canton, February 1st, 1834.

NOTICE.

The ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834.-Price 50 cents. Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

CANTON.

The MERMAID, Captain Stavers, arrived on the 19th instant; she has brought Calcutta papers to the 17th of February, which we have read hastily. The establishment of a chamber of commerce is talked of in Calcutta. The death of Rajah RAMMOHUN ROY has caused great and general sorrow in India; it is deeply lamented by the journals; and marks of commemoration of his virtues and talents are in contemplation. He died on the 27th of last September, after a short illness, while on a visit at Stapleton Grove, near Bristol.

The Prince Royal of Persia, ABBAS MEEZZA, died at Meshed, where his R. H. was engaged in carrying on the war against Herat.

A struggle is going on in the North West of India for the possession Caubul and Candahar; and some severe fighting has occurred lately.

Steam navigation is made a subject of great interest to the Indian public, and appears to be followed up with much zeal and intelligence.

We understand that in the course of the week there will be an opportunity for sending letters to England by the ships, FRANCES CHARLOTTE, CAMDEN, and GEORGIANA.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY. Last Thursday there was an unusual wedding in the neighbourhood of the west gate of the city; the lady being the *suitress*: she married the man, not the man her. On these occasions the expenses of the marriage festival are all defrayed by the lady. Such matches are not common in this province; but "beyond the river," that is, to the Northward of the Yang-tsze-keang, we are told they are of frequent occurrence. Our informer remarked that the lady must be rich: we hope the happy groom will not have reason to say with the satirist;

Intolerabilius nihil est, quàm femina dives.

CANTON POLICE.

On Wednesday evening last, about 12 o'clock, an European resident in this city shut up a writing case which he was using, and left it on his writing table. At 8 A. M. Thursday morning on coming down stairs the case was not to be found! it contained bills, letters and bags.

The owner, accompanied by a neighbour, went at 10 that morning to *Mow-qua* the security merchant, who, on hearing the story, was most zealous in his efforts to recover the lost property: He sent for the compradore of the house where the property was lost; and that day failing in recovery, Mow-qua recommended a petition to the Qwang-chow-foo, which he offered to present.

This petition was prepared accordingly.

On Friday morning at 8 o'clock Mow-qua's personal servant waited on the gentleman who had suffered the loss, carrying the stolen case in his hand, its lock picked, but *every article of its original contents safely lodged within it.*

So much for Canton police.

The petition in Chinese to the Qwang-chow-foo was not used, and returned by Mow-qua. *(From a correspondent.)*

NEW EAST INDIA AND CHINA COMPANY.

Our attention has been directed to a prospectus, entitled as above, headed by the very respectable house of Messrs. Smyth, Payne, and Smiths, as the bankers, and signed by John Nicholson & Co. Fenchurch Street London.

The projectors of this scheme for raising a capital of two millions, in order to secure a "*sufficient supply* of the article of Tea, that can be *warranted* of *such* quality as shall be calculated to meet the immense consumption of this kingdom," do not allow their plan to be obstructed by facts, nor assertions to fail them in their attempt to obtain the management of so large a capital, and the consequent extensive patronage.

We grant that the East India company did possess "*singular* as well as *exclusive advantages at Canton over all other nations* in their *selections* and *management* of the "*Tea Trade.*" The "*singular*" and eminent advantages, however, which they boast of, were simply the natural and necessary consequences of their exclusive privileges.

The prospectus is too long to be quoted wholly, but what follows is a specimen. "It is well known to all who

have been connected with the "Tea trade in China" that it is utterly impracticable for PRIVATE TRADERS to deal with the CHINA MERCHANTS upon EQUITABLE TERMS; and that if the *supply* of THIRTY TWO MILLIONS OF POUNDS OF TEA is to depend on "Private Traders," there can be no doubt but that this country will be INUNDATED WITH ALL SORTS OF STUFF, under the *name* of TEA, which will not only rapidly *reduce the consumption*, but be *deeply injurious* to the health of the people, and fatal to the revenue."

"This has been the *result in America*, where they have carried on a "FREE TRADE IN TEA" with CHINA; and in consequence of its *perniciousness*, has almost placed *the article of* TEA OUT OF USE."

We grant no part of these assertions; on the contrary, we know them to be altogether false—and if they are not made with the rash boldness of ignorance, they must be published with the most shameless dissimulation—with the most thorough abandonment to self-interest under a mockery of a show of care for the purses and health of the people, whilst they at the same time impertinently reflect on the common sense of the world, and convey a serious and meddling censure on the legislature of Great Britain for having passed the Bill to regulate the trade to *China and India*.

But we proceed to facts, premising that all kinds of teas are admitted into the United States free from duties.

The consumption of teas in the United States in the year 1831, was about Chests 100,000.

There were exported from Canton for home consumption

in the U. S. in the Season 1832-33, ending June 30 33-34, to 14. April	190283	Chests 170538
And will be shipped between the 14. of April and 30. of June, in 9 vessels now at Whampoa.	60000	250283
Encreased export for 1834.		79,745

Now as to the qualities of the teas shipped by the Americans, they suit the demands of the *Trade*. And has not the voice of the "Trade" in London ever been imperative on the East India company in the provision of their tea investment? and by what process of reasoning do we arrive at the conclusion that in this particular the private traders will be less attentive to their own interest than the East India company?

What manifest absurdities men commit when they allow their own views to be their sole guides of action; and how weak and foolish is the endeavour of this "company" to convince the country that their abnegation of self is complete; and that it is the public good alone which stimulates their zeal! The Americans, who certainly have never yet—and for obvious reasons—pursued an unprofitable trade—*buy* their teas to *sell*—and they will cease buying from the moment when a favorable result is not apparent; but the encrease in the importation for home consumption in the present year has been shown to be 79,000 chests in excess of last year; and that year 70588 chests in excess of the previous year: how, then, "is the acticle of Tea by its *perniciousness*, almost placed out of use?"

The taste of the public may be left to the public palate—and the public purse to the public economy—and of both of these there are doubtless grades more various and numerous in England than in America. The finest *aroma* will not be lost in the free trade, though it may possibly be more universally diffused. But if its concentration is required, doubtless it will be supplied in its very essence. In short, no argument, with reference to mercantile affairs, is equal to the well known words, *laissez nous faire*.

CANTON INSTITUTION FOR THE PROMOTION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE AMONG THE CHINESE.

(From a correspondent.)

Whatever may be our doubts about the future measures to be adopted by the British functionaries, we are sure that British enterprise will not be shackled by any anti-national regulations. The great wall of separation between China and Foreigners totters; its foundation is undermined; and though we only have seen it crumble down piecemeal, there will be a time when it falls in utter ruin with a loud crash. We are fully aware that so great an event will shake the whole fabric of the empire; but we should not wish to foretel the carnage and wars which generally accompany great revolutions like a shadow. Mankind becoming wearied with strife and wars, we expect that the wisdom of our enlightened times would do away with this scourge of the human race; that Europe would set an example to all the other parts of the world in maintaining and enforcing peace; our hopes may not be strong at the present time, yet we do not despair that all things will ultimately merge in a general pacification. One sincere wish we entertain,—that the celestial empire will be too wise to resist the efforts of foreign nations, superior to them in arts and sciences and in power, to bring on a friendly intercourse. To what disgrace it would expose the government which rules over the four seas, and keeps all nations in subjection! if, by mere dint of barbarian fierceness and craftiness, the old structure of national exclusion were to be over-thrown. Enlightened Chinese, who exercise a great deal of influence upon the government of their countrymen, are conscious of the dilemma in which the state would be placed, if barbarians became so obstinate as to dictate a commercial treaty, instead of prostrate craving an amicable arrangement. In the first instance, they would yield what they have no power to refuse; in the second, they would tell the barbarians to be content with the imperial compassion, which has been so abundantly showered down upon them, since times immemorial, and not to trouble government with whining petitions. We can assure the reader, that the present Chinese ministry is decidedly peaceful; they would make any sacrifice in order to prevent collision, which might have the most disastrous consequences. How great-soever their arrogance may be, they must be aware of their own weakness, and of the want of loyalty in the people; we might adduce facts in support of this assertion, if we were not afraid of unnecessary digressions. The fear, that war would immediately ensue, if the British government in a firm tone demanded the extension of privileges, is unfounded. It would really be, however, very premature to judge of measures, which have never been pursued with perseverance. But it is without reference to the opinions of others, when we state it as our conviction, that, without showing the son of heaven that the English are an independent nation and not vassals of the celestial empire, we can expect no favour on his part. An highminded, independent course of conduct inspires even a Chinese with respect, whilst a crouching behaviour meets with contempt.

There are other means which may be more powerful in opening the way to a free intercourse; we mean the communication of christianity, and of our arts and sciences. We are in possession of a religion which inculcates love towards all makind; and it is our duty, which the Lord of the universe has laid upon us, to communicate it to the whole world. Sciences will dispel the mist which envelope the mind, and renders it incapable to cherish more liberal feelings. It may be objected, that the Chinese are averse to improvement, especially when coming from the hands of foreigners; that they view with the utmost contempt their inventions, and are indifferent towards the attainment of every science, which does not put dollars into their pockets.—If this argument in any way influences us so as to cripple our efforts of communicating to the Chinese a part of the knowledge we possess in so great an abundance, we must be sorely more narrow-minded than they themselves: Were not our fore-fathers more averse to the introduction of arts than the Chinese? How obstinately did the Germanic tribes resist Roman civilisation, and defeat the well-meant though ill-directed and badly executed plans of Charlemagne! Nevertheless, civilisation prevailed, and what are we now when compared with our ancestors? Had the benefactors of mankind sat hopeless down, and acknowledged their utter incapacity to

doing any thing for these savages, we might now vie with the aborigines of New Zealand in ferocity. The Chinese are by no means such a forlorn race, so incapable of improvement. Great as the obstacles, and the apathy of the Chinese may be, they are by no means entirely unconquerable. It may be naturally said here, why have they then so little improved; and we answer, why have we done so very little for their improvement. We would pledge ourselves that a well-digested plan to dispel the mental darkness, which covers China, if carried on to its full extent, without shrinking from the performance of so enormous a task, would meet with very great success. Let us not consider Canton as the only sphere, but strive to encompass the empire. Knowledge is strength: if we can show our mental superiority, and excite congenial feelings in the breast of those to whom we communicate our sciences, we shall marshal the minds of the people, and have public opinion in our favour. We should expect very much from the prosecution of this plan; perhaps, the surest way of laying a foundation for a permanent friendly intercourse. Would the Canton public not imitate the institutions in Europe and America for the promotion of useful knowledge? surely the field before us is very extensive, and the advantages are mutual. Whilst submitting such a proposal to the foreign community in China, we hope it will not be neglected with disdain. It would be a new era in the history of this part of the world; and as our intercourse with the natives becomes more extensive, the opportunities of benefiting them and ourselves will be equally frequent.

Constitution of China.

(Continued from N°. 15 Page 59.)

Board of Works. We have little to say upon the Kung-poo, or *board* of *public works*, truly a high sounding name in Europe, which, however, conveys no great notions in China. The members of this body have the superintendence of all public buildings, fortresses, roads, bridges, canals etc. This would keep their vigorous minds continually in motion, and give full employment to their hands, if they had not rather chosen to free themselves from this heavy burden by letting the works go to ruin. This neglect does not speak very highly for the present generation, which might as well revert to antiquity, and remember the glorious times of Kang-he, when fortresses and embankments were raised as if by magic in all parts of the empire. Good roads are a great rarity; there are bridges, but we have see none which can vie with any over the Thames. Upon the architecture we have only to make the common remark, that it is peculiar to the nation, and as such is not devoid of taste; we have to add, upon the authority of well instructed natives, that in the whole empire there are no buildings equal to the factories at Canton. Government keeps even an eye upon the height and structure of the buildings raised by the people; every thing ought to be done according to established rule. In some provinces the people are even forbidden to build brick houses, or to improve localities; we still remember the edict which pronounced the doom upon the tasteful church built by the Jesuits at Peking, because it vied in height with the palace, and surpassed it in elegance. In many temples great Chinese taste is displayed, and we really wonder that so rational a people should adorn the haunts of idols, which offer to their self interested minds no profit. None of the strong-holds could stand a regular siege by an European army; though every city of importance has a wall; and that monument of Chinese perseverance—the great wall—raises proudly his head amongst the thousands of his brethen; the country is, nevertheless, in a most defenceless state. The Tartars over-run the empire, took one fortress after another without much difficulty. When they were masters of the country, they began to rebuild the neglected fortifications, but at the present moment their sentiments seem to coincide with those of the old Spartans, who placed their salvation not in strongholds but in their own valour.

Military board. The Chinese are too wise a people to view war as necessary to their existence. Agriculture has been and is still the grand object which engrosses their minds; they have been always a peaceful and industrious race. Those repeated intestine commotions of the empire, which gnawed into the very bowels of the state, prove nothing to the contrary. The reigning dynasty is descended from a warlike tribe, who won by dint of their own valour the throne of China, and therefore established a military government. The Ping-poo—or military board—which is intended to be an object of terror to the world, watches over a standing army of more than one million: such a formidable force, which might even threaten Russia with destruction, and re-introduce into Europe the barbarous ages of the Huns, Turks and Mongols, is the most peaceful and submissive host in the world. If we take into consideration the eight standards, which constitute the flower of the Chinese army, the Mongol and Turkestan auxiliaries, and a very numerous militia, China appears to be destined to atchieve the conquest of the world. But heaven's son cherishes compassion towards distant foreigners: if he chose he might subject the whole world to his sway, and thereby promote general civilisation, and show benevolence to all the inhabitants under heaven; but for various reasons he does not choose to accomplish this very desirable end. Those petty and barbarian chiefs in the western world may therefore quarrel and fight with each other, he keeps them theoretically in subjection, and views their continual feuds like childish wrangling. He might crush them in their perverseness, yet this would militate against his professed magnanimity, his leading characteristic.

We ought to view the celestial army which is sent to execute heavens decrees with awe, but our barbarian stupidity prompts to other feelings. This naturally arises from not believing implicitly the records which describe this invincible host, and trusting too much to matters of fact. There are many renowned generals and field marshals, who have never fought a battle, or seen a foe; many a victorious army which turned the back upon the enemy. Barbarians might even find the inscription Yung—or bravery, upon the backs of the soldiers, very emblematical of their valour, if they ought not to mistrust their own judgment. In comparing the muster-rolls with the actual number of soldiers, there is found a great discrepancy, and many thousands of warriors only exist on paper; yet, as it is upon record that so many thousands constitute the imperial army, it is vain to entertain any doubts on account of the numbers.

We have already remarked, that the Chinese military mandarins rank in the same order as the civilians; to obtain rank they ought to go through a number of examinations in bow-shooting and other military excercises. They stand under the entire control of the civil mandarins, and are viewed with very great contempt. Their pay is small, the soldiers are after half starving, or engaged in agriculture; and the whole has such an immartial appearance that a foreigner might doubt whether he was in the presence of fighting men, when he views their ranks for the first time. We believe, however, that there are many exceptions to this, though they have not come under our notice. The armies stationed on the western frontiers, and the Mongol cavalry, are probably a very brave host. It is no wonder that, after so long a peace, which was only occasionally disturbed by petty rebellions, the army should not have maintained its martial vigour. When the Tartars first invaded China, their squadrons were under excellent discipline; and they fought well on several occasions; but they also have degenerated, and his imperial majesty scruples not to tell them that they are greater cowards than the Chinese. The military laws are very strict, we may almost say, written with blood. Death is the common punishment for every offence. But their being too severe, prevents them from being executed at all, therefore they have fallen into disuse. When we read about soldiers deserving capital punishment for not having marched in this rank, or for flying before the enemy; we begin to fear, if these regulations should be acted upon according to the letter, that the whole army would be forced either into mutiny, or to suffer death at once, ere they had fought a battle. The Chinese pride themselves upon their

knowledge of tactics, which are according to ancient custom. Their strength is in the bow; the artillery and small fire-arms are of inferior quality, and are very clumsily handled by the soldiers. It is remarkable that the soldiery are likewise charged with the duties of police runners. If there is no fighting they may as well maintain the peace of the country, and prevent war.

HOUSE AND WINDOW TAX.

[*From a correspondent.*]

Scene, the Reformed House of Commons, 1834.

Mr. Sutton, Speaker.

Sir Robert Peel, and a Member, whose name we are not acquainted with, rose at the same moment. Speaker "The right honorable baronet and the "Member for Manchester caught my eye at the same moment: yet I would "submit to the honble baronet the courtesy of giving the call to one who never "has spoken here before (hear hear!) Sir R. Peel. "Sir, I entirely acquiesce "in your good taste and judgment, and yield any right I might have had."

The member for Manchester.

Sir,

Under any conformation of this house I should have felt myself obliged to adhere to your dictates as our speaker; and had I addressed this house two years since I would have held it presumption to interfere with the honorable baronet; but as we are now constituted I hold it a duty as early as possible to impress the sentiments of those I represent on your ear; so it is not whether an individual hardly known is to be listened to previous to the Right. Honble Bart. but whether Manchester shall in all due order express its opinion in advance of Tamworth. (hear hear.)

Sir—In my time within these walls we had two sets of speakers, one who addressed us within; another, who, hopeless of convincing us *within*, spoke *at us*, and to those without.

Of the mighty dead once seated under this roof, the eloquent Pitt, the sound-reasoning Dundas, and the pompous vacillating Burke, tried those within the walls; the argumentative Fox, the witty Tierney, and the brilliant Sheridan, spoke through the press to those without. Neither party spoke unheard, though most of the actors did not live to see the curtain drop Pitt, with the help of this house, ruled England, and loaded her with debt. Fox, Grey, and Sheridan, produced that reform which has come to us as was prophecied "with a vengeance from without"!!

Sir—I am so wide of any land-marks that I am uncertain which of these great classes I should follow on the present occasion; that is, whether I should address myself to your good sense and prejudices within, or whether I should at once drop the chance of your suffrages and try those without. Could I foresee the result of this night's division, I could then without a doubt quickly form my determination; for sure as that inspiration which foretold your reform from without as certain would the seer be who said "Let the house of commons "to night pass this odious and unjust tax, and tomorrow will see every indep- "endant man in England clinging to other Laws and Law-givers than these "offered by your house"! I for one should be sorry to see this result, because from early education and prejudice I advocate a strictly constitutional monarchy in preference to a republic; and no one can deny that the days of an aristocracy, an odious and hateful aristocracy are over; indeed, as I have passed the best part of my life under their influence, did I concieve aristocracy to exist here, you, Sir, would be saved the additional labour of listening to this tirade on the principle given out at Pitts hospitable board by the clever member for Aberdeen, that he had heard many a speech which altered his opinion, but he never heard that speech in this house *which altered his vote*; so I do not think I speak to aristocrats, or I would save them the trouble of listening and myself of speaking; the question is, do I speak to the true representatives of the British nation? my only reason for doubting that, is, because the question which we are now discussing has been fully settled outside by public opinion; and that opinion I hope your vote to night will clench, and by so doing strengthen yourselves, that the working and industrious orders "shall not be un-equally taxed to allow the higher orders to escape, which "would certainly happen if the house and window tax remains as the minister "of the crown proposes."

I therefore vote against the motion of the chancellor of the exchequer.

DOM PEDRO'S EXPEDITION TO PORTUGAL.

No person could be enabled by disposition and circumstances to afford a clearer view of the contest in Portugal than the author of these volumes.

Saldanha, who we see by the newpapers this very week has succeeded to the chief command, in consequence of the resignation of the French General, Solignac, which by the bye, throws a doubtful light on the conclusion come to in the volumes before us—is thus sketched:—

"I cannot, however, conclude (says our author) without a few words, which I am prompted by a sense of justice to offer, in behalf of an individual whose name has been most unwarrantably used in connexion with the scheme to supersede Solignac, which was set at work about three weeks after his arrival at Oporto. The officer to whom I allude is General Saldanha. His known good-nature rendered him on that occasion the unwilling instrument of the artifices projected by others: and he was brought into mention as the proper person to take the direction of the army, without being himself in any way a party, as to intention, in the affair. Indeed, he personally withdrew to that part of the line of fortifications which he had been appointed to the charge of, and afterwards rarely entered the town of Oporto. In that situation he was most active, and continued to evince his usual sagacity and courage. It is only to be regretted that he did not, in the outset of the intrigue, denounce its author, and mark emphatically a determination on his own part to support the newly received commander. No candid person, however, would go so far as to censure Saldanha for his omission, if he were made duly sensible of the embarrassments thrown in the way of the most honorable men by that odious net of intrigue which has environed every thing at Oporto from the first entry of the Constitutionalists to the present hour."

We now, however, see him in this very station—a proof how difficult it is to unravel all the workings of the factions and the ambitious intrigues which surround this eventful enterprise.

An admission of the author towards the close of his career at Oporto, will exhibit the obvious state of the question as a civil war.

"Donna Maria held one solitary city in the kingdom, without a known friend beyond its walls; and held that city, too, by the valor principally of foreigners, who were treated constantly with insult and disdain; and further, received the funds necessary for retaining her precarious possession from the French and English nations, which her advisers depised and hated."

This is a strong case; and we add a further illustration, at once humorous and striking:—

"Meeting a party of the French, half drunk, one Sunday afternoon (says the colonel) in the public streets, I stopped them, and desired they would return immediately to their quarters. They all forthwith obeyed the injunction, with the exception of one defaulter, an old grey-moustachioed drummer, who was decorated with the order of the Legion of Honour. He told me that he had received the cross from the Emperor Napoleon himself, and thus supported in his appeal, begged, with a sort of modest assurance, that I would allow him to have another drop. To get rid of his importunity, I told him he was an old fool; to which he replied, 'True, Colonel! If I were not an old fool, I should not have been here.' The sly point conveyed in this admission too much diverted me to admit of my continuing the reprimand—so I even left the old drummer to take his *petite goutte* without further interruption."

We cannot be surprised that Dom Pedro, from the very first of their acquaintance, evinced a dislike to his allies: and a suspicion of their aid, even though he could not do without them:

"He made (says Col. H.) disparaging remarks on the appearance and movements of the untrained soldiers to such a degree as obliged me to remonstrate with him respectfully on the perniciois tendency such manifestation might have on the minds and conduct of the men. He did not reject these representations; but his reception of them, I am compelled to say, was sullen and dissatisfied. After one of these instances, I was amused by a circumstance which illustrated the versatile disposition of his mind. On the marines being dismissed from drill, he formed a *squad* out of his own suite, placing on the right of them his holy adviser, Padre Marcos, and on the left Doctor Tavares, the poet laureate,— with Senhor Freire, &c. To this band of neophytes—for I suppose I must call them by a finer name than 'awkward squad'—he distributed muskets, (to each one, and to all fifteen,) and, proceeding himself to act as fugleman, put them through the manual and platoon exercise. At the termination of his display, he appealed to me for my approval. I could not but perceive the intended derision of the parallel thus implied—the practical satire on the discipline of the men I had brought out to make soldiers of; but I suffered the ludicrous part of the impression to efface the serious."

The Emperor had as much reason to love and trust his French allies:—

"At this time, too, 500 Frenchmen arrived at Angra; but the original intention of landing them at Terceira was altered, and they were ordered to St. Michael's to be disciplined. Among them were many old soldiers decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor, and a still greater number with that of the 'Revolution des trois jours.' The Emperor proceeded on board the transport to inspect them. They received him with shouts of *Vive Dom Pedro! Vive Donna Maria Segunda!* but their cries of *Vive la liberte; Vive la belle France!* were deafening. They then sang in chorus the Marseillaise and the Parisienne. But all this good humour suddenly, changed, when they were informed they were not to disembark. They grew outrageous and mutinous: and the Emperor was glad to get on shore as quickly as possible. He declared, that bad as were the English, he preferred them to those unruly Frenchmen; and that he much feared they would be of little use as soldiers."

And what sort of people were they to defend, or rather to conquer whose liberties these adventurers embarked?—

"It cannot (the Colonel assures us) be too clearly insisted on, that in Portugal, with few exceptions, faction of the worst description, tyranny of the deepest dye, selfish ambition, and mean intrigue, are mingled, as it were, in the very blood of the inhabitants, from the palace to the convent, and are yet further traceable down to the cottage of the meanest peasant. These are the besetting sins of the Portuguese; these have been the fatal causes of their enfeebled condition for ages past; and these will go on to perpetuate their loss of national independence, unless the course of events should be so ordered by Providence as to open their eyes, through a severe and wholesome discipline, to the mischiefs which narrow principles of individual conduct cannot fail to entail upon them as a community."

On occupying Oporto, the author adds, "the tone of feeling was any thing but enthusiastic on the part of the inhabitants generally. Few of the Absolutists (or *Corcundas*, at they are called) had at this time left the town; and their presence and influence must have had at least some share in producing the absence of those exultations which had been looked forward to so sanguinely. * * * *

"From the lower orders, both men and women, some vociferous, but at the same time more questionable, demonstrations of welcome were extended to us. The jail which contained the prisoners charged with political offences was immediately forced open, and its inmates were set at liberty. The common hangman, who resided for safety within its precincts, encountered his fate through that very circumstance, for he was assassinated at the door while attempting to make his escape, and his body remained on the spot until late that night. Nor did the popular impulse rest here, an attempt being made to force in like manner the prison where common felons were confined. This was fortunately prevented by the timely arrival of Lieutenant Colonel Swalbach and his brigade, who speedily restored order in the town."

Colonel Hodges finally resigned, and returned to England; having equally distinguished himself by his efforts in the cause he espoused, by his spirit in action, and by his reputable conduct in the difficult positions in which he was placed. [*Colonel L. Hodges' Narrative. Calcutta Courier February 15.*]

Importations of India Opium. | Stock on hand at the expiration of each Season.

	PAT.&BEN.	MALWA.	TOTAL.		PAT.&BEN.	MALWA.	TOTAL.
1827-28	6,359	4,752	11,111	April 1828.	2,242	783	3,025
1828-29	4,817	7,092	11,409	29.	595	704	1,299
1829-30	7,671	7,972	15,643	30.	1,126	1,586	2,712
1830-31	7,477	12,631	20,108	31.	1,943	2,117	4,060
1831-32	6,612	9,211	15,823	32.	2,595	2,983	5,578
1832-33	7,883	13,394	21,279	33.	3,190	973½	5,163½
1833-34	8,511	11,702½	20,213½	34.	1,106	991	2,127

Estimate of quantity, average price, and total value of INDIAN OPIUM *consumed in China, during the last seven years.*

		PATNA.			BENARES.			MALWA.			TOTAL.	
		Chests.	Average.	Amount.	Chests.	Average.	Amount.	Chests.	Average.	Amount.	Chests.	Amount.
Season	1827-28	4006	1003	4,019,350	1128	980	1,105,805	4401	1204	5,299,920	9535	10,425,076
"	1828-29	4831	947	4,574,650	1130	911	1,029,383	7171	966	6,928,880	13,132	12,533,105
"	1829-30	5564	867	4,820,448	1570	843	1,322,129	6857	863	5,907,580	14,000	12,067,157
"	1830-31	5085	876	4,454,809	1575	848	1,335,395	12100	588	7,114,059	18,760	12,904,263
"	1831-32	4442	974	4,324,815	1518	954	1,448,195	8365	704	5,818,574	14,325	11,591,584
"	1832-33	6410	798	5,115,120	1880	774	1,455,603	15498½	570	8,781,700	23,808½	13,352,423
"	1833-34	7693	631	5,028,175	134	653	1,006,459	11715	676	7,916 971	21,250	11,006,605

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will "rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, APRIL, 29TH 1834. NO. 17. PRICE 25 CENTS.

FOR BORDEAUX.

THE French Ship PAULINE, Capt. Tanqueray, to sail with all despatch. For freight or passage Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FREIGHT TO MANILA.

THE SABINA, ESCOVAR, to sail with all despatch. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Canton.
or B. BARRETTO, Esq. Macao.

Canton, April 7, 1834.

FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.

THE British Bark STAKESBY, 437 Tons, Capt. CORNER, is daily expected; and on arrival will take in Freight Cargo, and sail with all despatch for Liverpool. For freight, apply to JA INNES

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at R. MARKWICK & Co's.

NOTICE.

TIMOTHY WIGGIN Esq. now acts as agent in London for the TENTH CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 30th January, 1834. General Agents

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between JABEZ JENKINS and J ARCHER, under the firm of NATHAN DUNN AND CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JABEZ JENKINS.
J. ARCHER.

THE business for the future will be conducted by WM. S. WETMORE and J. ARCHER, who have formed a new connexion as successors to the late house, under the firm of WETMORE & Co.

Canton, February 1st, 1834.

NOTICE.

The ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834. Price 50 cents. Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

CANTON.

The departures for England in the last week have been many; and the Free trade has commenced with much spirit, unsupported by any other aid than the skill and capital embarked in it, and unprotected by any resident British authority; but although we have every confidence in the final result of the new system, we would much rather have seen the British flag flying in Canton, and the free trade commenced under its shadow.

Yesterday, Bengal papers, to the 28th of February, reached Canton from the FALCON, Captain Ovenstone From the late period of their arrival, and also as our type was nearly all composed, we cannot give any extracts, which we trust will be no inconvenience to our Canton readers, as they have, of course, received their own files by the same opportunity.

At the London indigo sale, that terminated on the 17th of October last, there was a slight decline in price; but a private letter states, "that if only 90,000 mds are produced in 1833, improvement will immediately take place."

SPAIN. The reports from Spain—for there is no authentic information—are unfavorable to the hopes that peace will be long preserved in that country; it is said that Don Carlos has issued a proclamation declaring his right to the throne, and his determined resolution to pursue it; the proclamation was dated at Alcantara.

We regret much to read in a Singapore chronicle of the 27th ultimo, an account of the loss of the schooner RELIANCE; we have before noticed the first successful effort of her commander to recover some part of the valuable cargo of the American vessel, NEW JERSEY, which had been wrecked on the Louisa shoal; and that he had again sailed in company with the MADELINE, Captain Hamilton, in prosecution of his adventurous task. The Reliance grounded in the night; and her captain and crew were rescued from a perilous situation on the following morning by Captain Hamilton, who was also obliged to return to Singapore from a want of water and provisions.

It is yet thought that more of the cargo can be saved, although the bottles containing quicksilver are being corroded fast, and their contents escaping. It is said the lead will probably remain on the accessible part of the shoal; and if the decks of the vessel were blown up a part of the cargo could be recovered more easily.

CANTON INSTITUTION FOR THE PROMOTION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE AMONG THE CHINESE.

We beg to recall the attention of our Canton Readers to the article in our last number in which the establishment of the above society is proposed. And we cannot help remarking that the effort to extend to China the benefits of a system which is only new-born amongst ourselves, shows a celerity to communicate good which contrasts favorably with the Chinese national vis inertiæ. We are of opinion that the well-known and wide-spread liberality of the Foreign residents in Canton can need but little persuasion or argument to its exertion in this new field of active benevolence. It is no more than our duty to endeavour to extend to China a knowledge of ourselves our laws, and institutions; but it is much more our interest to strive to awaken that country from its present torpid content, and soul-less indifference, now we are upon the point of changing *our system* of communication *with them*, which will necessarily involve a change in *their system* of communication *with us* Our best interests and our strictest duties are in this matter closely united; and to accomplish, or rather to wait upon and watch the approaching inevitable changes with attention, being at the same time prepared and determined to take advantage of all contingencies that may render those changes reciprocally pleasing in manner and beneficial in results—to try to remove all obstacles, real or ideal, to a familiar and social intercourse with the Chinese, will, we trust, be the endeavour of every Foreign resident. To direct a combination of industry, talent, and means, to this most desirable and interesting end, we respectfully invite communications from our local readers; which, when published in the Register, will, we think, be the best means to awaken a feeling on the subject and to promote discussion; after which we may look for a rapid attainment of the proposed measure.

CONSTITUTION OF CHINA.

(Concluded from N. 16 Page 64.)

THE NAVY. The Chinese navy next claims our attention. As the celestial empire rules over the four seas, great credit is due to their formidable armada, which has so undisturbedly kept the possession of the

ocean. To other countries this has cost immense sums, but China has only to command, and the nations bow. It is a great favour, that barbarians are allowed to navigate the seas; the celestial empire might prohibit this, and there would be all at once a stop to trade, and we should have no more need of our fleets. This terrific doom has never been pronounced; if the feelings of government were to be consulted upon this point, we doubt not but it would cut off all national intercourse; yet the pretended power of doing such great things only exists upon paper; it is upon record since many ages, but has never been put to the test. The Chinese navy, including small and large, numbers at least 1000 vessels, perhaps the largest navy in existence, as far as numbers go. How far, however, its services would be effective in repelling an invasion, we will not determine. The voyages on the North East coast will serve as the best comment. Of one thing we can assure the reader, that the emperor considers his navy as invincible.—It is generally known that all Chinese men of war differ very little from trading junks. Some of them carry a great many guns, but the tonnage of the largest, does not exceed that of a sloop of war. The naval officers are not exclusively trained for the sea service, but may also serve in the army; they understand tactics so well, as to fight with ease a battle at sea and on the land. Generals may, therefore, become admirals, and vicè versâ, without injuring their profession. The various squadrons stationed along the coast, seldom cruise beyond their sphere, and it would really puzzle the naval officers to find their way to another province, without the aid of a pilot. When they have seen the barbarian ships cruising in the inner-seas, their great wonderment has always been, how they found their way to those remote regions; this, however, has lately been explained by a Chinese chart in the possession of a barbarian captain, in which the road from Cochinchina to all the maritime provinces of the empire was drawn in wide lines. We look forward to more enlightened times, when the Chinese will task their ingenuity in creating a navy worthy to be the bulwark of the celestial empire.

EDUCATION. We believe that the ancient Chinese were in a fair way of improvement by promoting education. If they had not prescribed bounds to the flight of human genius, the nation would be at the present moment in a state of the highest civilisation. Their literary institutions deserve the highest praise. The Han lin-yuen, a national college, reflects the greatest honor upon the country. We should only wish, that the members studied something beyond their ancient literature; we might even venture to propose to them the more valuable sciences, rather than the mere knowledge of a great number of characters. With all their learning, however, they are rather backward in furnishing the world with their lucubrations; authorship is out of fashion; a Han-lin repeats what others have said long before him. Yet Chinese literature is very rich, though not varied; it is the treasure bequeathed by the ages of yore, which were accustomed to thinking. We cannot better compare the present generation of literati, than with our own scholars in the middle ages, who had their Aristotle and Thomas Aquinas, with several other worthies, and knew nothing besides. Even to this day many professors in Europe resemble the Han-lin, by confining their whole attention to the ancients.

This system of education pervades all the empire. The Chinese characters are a great drawback upon the acquirement of extensive knowledge, for it requires a considerable time, before a person can read fluently. The Chinese board of astronomy has been greatly improved by Europeans; it is a fact worthy of remark, that the Chinese cultivated this science as early as the Chaldeans; they might now be giants in this branch, but they are still children, and have much to learn before they arrive at maturity. All other sciences are at a stand; the Chinese even surpass the ancient Egyptians in cleaving to their prejudices; it is, however, the government, not the nation, which shackles the faculties of men. Were the least innovation permitted, the whole machinery which moves this huge mass would go to ruins, and become useless. During the progressive period of the empire, which unhappily only lasted a few centuries, China bade fair to become the mistress of the whole of eastern Asia; but now old custom has fastened its influence so effectually upon the minds of the people, as nearly to neutralize every wholesome energy.

Such is the condition of a country, which Europe has hitherto viewed as a model of wisdom. But we formed our opinions from Chinese writings, and admired a theory which never has been, nor ever will be reduced into practice. As the spirit of improvement is however advancing rapidly, we hope, that it may also take China in its way. When this large country is once freed from the degrading influence of idolatry; when the nation is free to expand its innate genius, we shall wonder at the great changes which successively will take place, and exalt China to the rank of the first empires in the world. This is no visionary hope; there is abundant material in the people to mould them into any shape, they only require the plastic hand of a master in this art. Of such a description was Kublai and Kang-he, but their successors, being weak, considered it far more easy to follow the beaten track, than to ransack their ingenuity for inventing new measures. With silent awe have philanthropists viewed this unalterable people, horror-struck with their repulsive system of not permitting free access to their country. Statesmen, who surveyed China with a philosophical eye, have considered her as a strange anomaly, where good and bad is so blended as to confound the keenest reasoner. Such she really is: a vacuum in the history of mankind, a nation in itself determined to remain insulated. Yet this is not the destiny of China; a higher hand than mere human policy controls the world; for China, also, a different course is assigned, which she has to run, though at a late epoch. Let the energies of the nation ever be roused, its progress will be as rapid as the old, characteristic, snail's pace was tardy or retrogressive. Civilisation will spread from the West to the East; no despot will be able to check its progress; and christianity, the gift of God for consolidating the temporal as well as spiritual happiness of the world at large, will shed its healing influence over this dark empire.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

Adventures of the Duchess of Berri in La Vendee. By General Dermoncourt, who arrested her Royal Highness at Nantes.

[*From the Atlas.*]

A new plan was now adopted. It was suggested by the Vendean chiefs that she should proceed to Nantes; and the duchess, unsusceptible of fear, prepared at once to penetrate the head-quarters of the enemy. She decided upon adopting the disguise of a peasant girl, and, accompanied by EULALIE DE KERSABIEC and M. DE MENARS, in a similar costume, she set out on foot.

"After travelling half an hour in this trim, the thick, nailed shoes and worsted stockings, to which the duchess was not accustomed, hurt her feet. Still she attempted to walk; but, judging that if she continued to wear these shoes and stockings, she should soon be unable to proceed, she seated herself upon the bank of a ditch, and took them off, thrust them into her large pockets, and continued her journey barefoot.

"A moment after, having remarked the peasant-girls who passed her on the road, she perceived that the fineness of her skin, and the aristocratic whiteness of her legs, were likely to betray her; she, therefore, went to the road-side, took some dark-coloured earth, and after rubbing her legs with it, resumed her walk. She had still four leagues to travel before she reached the place of her destination.

"At length, Nantes appeared in sight, and the duchess put on her shoes and stockings to enter the town. On reaching the Pont Pyrmile, she found herself in the midst of a detachment commanded by an officer formerly in the royal guard, and whom she recognised as having often seen him on duty at her palace.

"Opposite to the Rouffai, somebody tapped the duchess on the shoulder; she started and turned round. The person guilty of this familiarity was an old applewoman, who had placed her basket of fruit on the ground, and was unable by herself to replace it upon her head.

"My good girls," she said, addressing the duchess and Mademoiselle de Kersabiec, "help me, pray, to take up my basket, and I will give each of you an apple."

"The duchess of Berri immediately seized a handle of the basket, made a sign to her companion to take the other, and the load was quickly placed in equilibrium upon the head of the old woman, who was going away without giving the promised reward, when the duchess seized her by the arm, and said: "Stop, mother, where's my apple?"

"The old woman having given it to her, she was eating it with an appetite sharpened by a walk of five leagues, when, raising her eyes, they fell upon a placard headed by these three words in very large letters:

STATE OF SIEGE.

This was the ministerial decree which outlawed four departments of La Vendée, and set a price upon the duchess's head. She approached the placard and calmly read it through, notwithstanding the remonstrances of Mademoiselle de Kersabiec, who pressed her to hasten to the house where she was expected.

But the duchess replied that the pleasant concerned herself too nearly for her not to make herself acquainted with its contents. The alarm of her two companions, whilst she was reading it, may easily be imagined.

At length she reached her place of concealment in safety: but she was destined to be betrayed. Deutz, a wretch to whom she had confided some important missions, and who had been introduced to her for the purpose by the Pope, had now sold himself to the government. In the confidence to which he had been hitherto admitted, he succeeded in tracing her to Nantes, and, after repeated applications, at last obtained an interview. The caution with which every thing was managed was calculated to impress Deutz with an idea that the house in which the meeting was given was not that in which she resided; but his sagacity penetrated the veil.

On reaching her apartment, he found her pale and agitated. She rose, walked straight to him, crumpling a letter in her hand, and fixing her eyes upon him as if she would scrutinize his innermost thoughts.

"Sir," she said, "do you know what they write to me from Paris? They inform me that I am betrayed—is it by you"

Deutz remained silent at this unexpected appeal; he had not a word at command wherewith to defend himself.

"You see, Sir," continued the duchess, showing him the dispatch, "that I am to be arrested to-morrow. Do you know any thing about it?"

"Deutz, having recovered himself, assumed a certain degree of assurance. He attributed to wounded feelings the confusion he had betrayed on her accusing him, protested that he was innocent and faithful, and appealed, for a proof of his incorruptibility, to the economy with which he had executed every mission she had intrusted him with. The duchess acknowledged the truth of his appeal, and immediately said that she believed him incapable of such baseness. This audience lasted about an hour.

"As Deutz withdrew, he passed near the door of the dining-room, which was ajar. Casting a rapid glance into the room, he perceived a table set out for seven persons; and as he knew that the Demoiselles Deguigny lived alone, he had no doubt that the duchess was about to sit down to dinner. On that day she had invited Madame de Charrette and Mademoiselle Kersabiec to dine with her.

Deutz immediately gave information to the authorities, and the house was invested. In the room particularly assigned to the duchess, was a recess close to the chimney, into which she could retreat whenever an alarm was given. It now became necessary to turn it to use.

"Darkness had now begun to spread her mantle over the city, and the night was beautiful. The Duchess of Berri, from the windows of her apartment, saw the moon rise above the horizon upon a calm, dark sky. The massive towers of the old castle, silent and motionless, displayed their forms like a brown shadow upon the heavens. There are moments when nature seems to us so mild, and so friendly, that, amid the calmness she displays, we cannot suspect that danger is lurking nigh. The fears excited in the Duchess of Berri by the letter she had received from Paris were wholly dissipated at this beautiful sight, when, on a sudden, M. Guibourt, who had approached the window, saw the glitter of bayonets, and a column of troops in full march towards the house. It was the one commanded by Colonel Simon Lorriere. He immediately started back, and exclaimed,

"Hide yourself, madam! for God's sake, hide yourself!"

On reaching the mansarde, the recess was immediately opened, and a dispute arose as to who should enter it first. This was really not a vain quarrel of etiquette and precedence: the passage into the place of concealment was by no means easy, and the soldiers might reach the mansarde before the last of the party could have time to enter it. The opening would then be closed, and this person, whoever it might be, taken prisoner. Moreover, the recess was so small, that two men would have found great difficulty in entering it after the females of the party had preceded them. The Duchess of Berri, however, put an end to the discussion by commanding that all should enter according to their stature, the tallest first. Thus M. de Menars was to take the lead, and M. Guibourt follow. But the latter gentleman reversed the order by entering first. The Duchess and Mademoiselle Stylite Kersabiec still remained, and the latter at first refused to pass in before the royal fugitive. But the duchess, with a smile, said to her,

"In good strategy, Stylite, when a general effects a retreat, he always goes last.

Mademoiselle Stylite, therefore, went into the recess, the duchess followed her, and was in the act of closing the aperture when the soldiers opened the door of the room.

While this scene was going forward above stairs, the ladies in the dining-room, who had been placed under arrest, enacted their parts with great coolness, sitting down to dinner as if they were unconscious of the great secret. Large bribes were offered to the duchess's cook to betray her mistress; but the faithful servant persisted in declaring that she did not know where her royal highness was. Throughout the night the police-officers continued their search in vain, and at last began to despair of success. Two gendarmes were stationed in the room containing the recess. Every word that follows is full of a most exciting interest.

The poor prisoners were therefore obliged to remain very still; though their situation must have been dreadfully painful, in a small closet, only three feet and a half long, and eighteen inches wide at one extremity, but diminishing gradually to eight or ten inches at the other. The men, in particular, must have suffered great inconvenience, because in the recess, which became narrower as it increased in height, they had scarcely room to stand upright, even by placing their heads between the rafters. Moreover, the night was damp, and the cold humid air, penetrating though the slates of the roof, fell upon the party, and chilled them almost to death. But no one ventured to complain, as the duchess did not.

The cold was so piercing, that the gendarmes stationed in the room could bear it no longer. One of them, therefore, went down stairs, returned with some dried turf, and in ten minutes a beautiful fire was burning in the chimney, behind which the duchess and her friends were concealed.

This fire, which was lighted for the benefit of only two individuals, gave out its warmth to six; and frozen as the prisoners then were, they considered this change of temperature a great blessing. But the good that this fire did them at first was soon converted into a most painful sensation. The chimney-plate and the wall being acted upon by the fire, threw out in a short time a frightful degree of heat which continued gradually to increase. The wall at length became so hot, that neither of them could bear to touch it, and the cast iron plate was nearly red-hot. Almost at the same time, and although the dawn had not yet appeared, the labours of the persons in search of the duchess, recommenced. Iron bars and beams were struck with redoubled force against the wall of the recess, and shook it fearfully. It seemed to the prisoners as if the workmen were pulling down the house and those adjoining. The duchess therefore expected, even if she escaped from the flames, to be crushed to death by the falling ruins. Nevertheless, during these trying moments, neither her courage nor her gaiety forsook her; and several times, as she afterwards informed me, she could not help laughing at the conversation and guardhouse wit of the two gendarmes on duty in the room. But their talk being at length all spent, one of them went to sleep, and slept soundly too, notwithstanding the horrible din close to his ears, proceeding from the neighbouring houses; for all the efforts of the searchers were now for the twentieth time concentrated round the recess. His companion, being sufficiently warm, had ceased to keep up the fire; the plate and the wall therefore gradually cooled. Meantime, M. de Ménars had succeeded in pushing aside some of the slates, so as to make two or three little openings, through which the fresh air from without renewed that in the recess. Now, all the fears of the little party turned towards the workmen, who were sounding with heavy blows the very wall that protected them, and the plate of a chimney close to them, but belonging to another house. Each blow detached the plaster, which fell upon them in powder. The prisoners could perceive, though the cracks which this violence was every moment making in the wall; almost all the persons in search of them. They at length gave themselves up for lost, when, to their great relief, the workmen suddenly abandoned that part of the house which, from an instinct I cannot explain, they had so minutely explored. The poor fugitives now drew their breath freely, and the duchess thought herself safe; but this hope did not last long.

The gendarme who had kept watch, anxious to take advantage of the silence which had succeeded the noise made by the workmen, under whose efforts the whole house had tottered, now awoke his companion in order to have a nap in his turn. The other had become chilled during his sleep, and felt almost frozen when he awoke. No sooner were his eyes open than he thought of warming himself. He therefore relit the fire, and as the turf did not burn fast enough, he threw into it a great number of bundles of the *Quotidienne*, which happened to be in the room. They soon caught, and the fire again blazed up in the chimney.

The paper produced a denser smoke, and a greater heat, than the fuel which had been used the first time. The prisoners were now in imminent danger of suffocation. The smoke passed through the cracks made by the hammering of the workmen against the wall, and the plate, which was not yet cold, soon became heated to a terrific degree. The air of the recess became every instant less fit for respiration: the persons it contained were obliged to place their mouths against the slates in order to exchange their burning breath for fresh air. The duchess was the greatest sufferer, for, having entered the last, she was close to the plate. Each of her companions offered several times to change places with her, but she always refused.

At length, to the danger of being suffocated was soon added another—that of being burned alive. The plate had become redhot, and the lower part of the clothes of the four prisoners seemed likely to catch fire. The dress of the duchess had already caught twice, and she had extinguished it with her naked hands, at the expense of two burns, of which she long after bore the marks. Each moment rarefied the air in the recess still more, whilst the external air did not enter in sufficient quantity to enable the poor sufferers to breathe freely. Their lungs became dreadfully oppressed; and to remain ten minutes longer in such a furnace would be to endanger the life of her royal highness. Each of her companions entreated her to go out; but she positively refused. Big tears of rage rolled from her eyes, and the burning air immediately dried them upon her cheeks. Her dress again caught fire, and again she extinguished it; but the movement she made in doing so pushed back the spring which closed the door of the recess; and the plate of the chimney opened a little. Mademoiselle de Kersabiec immediately put forward her head to close it, and burned herself dreadfully.

The motion of the plate having made the turf placed against it roll back, this excited the attention of the gendarme, who was trying to kill the time by reading some numbers of the *Quotidienne*, and who thought he had built his pyrotechnic edifice with greater solidity than it seemed to possess. The noise made by Mademoiselle de Kersabiec inspired him with a curious idea: fancying that there were rats in the wall of the chimney, and that the heat would force them to come out, he awoke his companion, and they placed themselves, sword in hand, one on each side of the chimney, ready to cut in twain the first rat that should appear.

They were in this ridiculous attitude, when the duchess, who must have possessed an extraordinary degree of courage to have supported so long as she had done the agony she endured, declared she could hold out no longer. At the same instant M. de Ménars, who had long before pressed her to give herself up, kicked open the plate. The gendarmes started back in astonishment, calling out,

"Who's there?"

"I," replied the duchess. "I am the Duchess of Berri; do not hurt me."

The gendarmes immediately rushed to the fire-place, and kicked the blazing fuel out of the chimney. The duchess came forth the first, and as she passed was obliged to place her hands and feet upon the burning hearth; her companions followed. It was now half-past nine o'clock in the morning, and the party had been shut up in this recess for sixteen hours, without food.

Snr. Redactor do Canton Register.

Macáo 5 d' Abril de 1834.

Sendo a publicação da seguinte resposta o unico meio de se justificar em toda a parte a Corporação do Illmo. Cabido, do que falsamente se lhe imputa na Carta inserida no seo Register de 25 de Março do corrente anno, por isso espero merecer-lhe a especial graça de a inserir no dito seo Register, obsequio, que muito lhe agradecerá o seu Obrigado Servidor

DR. FAUSTINO CORLHO DOS SANTOS.
CHANTRE.

§ 1. Vendo eu no supra referido Register inserida uma Carta em resposta á do falecido Governador de Timor, Lorena, assás recheada de viz adulaçoens, e d' uma mui picante distribe; e sendo ella em parte respectiva á Corporação

do Illmo. Cabido, porem com falsidade, e mentira; e podendo muito bem acontecer, que desapercebidamente fossem allisiados para a subscreverem alguns ecclesiasticos; não digo dos da referida Corporação, pois não os concidero, pelo conhecimento, que delles tenho, desassisados, como o author da Carta os julga, o que mui injurioso lhes seria; como Membro, e actual Prezidente della, determinei-me po-la a salvo da Calumnia, e mordacidade, e das funestissimas, e talvez, que irremediaveis consequencias, que em crize tão melindroza lhe possão sobrevir, respondendo á citada parte da Carta, a fim de que em tempo algum possão dizer " Qui tacet consentire videtur. "

§ 2. Ainda que a Corporação do Illmo. Cabido mereça hoje todo o conceito de Sua Magestade, pelos motivos na Carta apontados, seria com tudo absolutamente esquecer-se ella de seus deveres, e proceder o mais desassisadamente, ingerindo-se em negocios totalmente alheios da sua instituicao, intrometendo-se como falsa, e mentirosamente se lhe attribue, em pedir pela primeira vez, e em Sede Vacante, Governador para Macao, a Lorena, homem absolutamente desconhecido de quazi todos os seus Membros.

§ 3. Disse bem, de quazi todos, pois mui bem o conheci na Universidade de Coimbra, Collegial de S. Paulo, a onde foi meu Contemporaneo desde 1817 até as ferias do Natal de 1820, em que quebrando a argola desapareceo, *semacto* * do quarto anno de Leis, em que estava matriculado, e por consequencia sem o Grao de Bacharel. Eis o preludio das suas esclarecidas virtudes, talentos, e mais qualidades, dignas todas de veneração, e respeito, e reconhecidas em Macao, com que tão vilmente o adúla o author da Carta, que só aqui o conheceo, por breve tempo, e não de perto. Bem reconhecidos forão os motivos por que Sua Magestade houve por bem despacha-lo de Governador para Timor. Porem " Parce Sepultis ".

§ 4. E' falsa a insinuação, de que o Illmo. Cabido enviaria separadamente a sua Representação para o mesmo effeito, pois se assim lho requeressem, por que d' outra forma não era cabente, pelo contheudo do citado era perder tempo, por que immediatamente seria regeitada Semelhante proposta, o que com toda a certeza posso asseverar. Como podia, pois esse panegerista Lorenal com toda infallibelidade assegurar, que assim se verificaria? " Stultorum infinitus est numerus " Se algum club houve, e mais que club, segundo da a entender. A resolução está tomada, e apoyada; respondão os membros da insurreição, que nella figurarão, e não a Corporação do Illmo. Cabido.

§ 5. Sendo certo, como é verdade, que nada ha occulto, que se não venha a descobrir, nem encoberto, que se não venha a saber, como diz a Sabedoria Divina, pelo Evangelista S. Mattheos, com certeza se saberá o author collaborador da mais aduladora Carta. Para então é, que reserva o Illmo. Cabido pedir a quem mande dar-lhe a competente satisfação ainda que tarde, da calumnia, injuria, e insulto, que se lhe fez.

§ 6. Parece-me porem, que o estou conhecendo pelo bello contexto, elegante, e castica frasiologia da Carta, semelhante a outros originaes partos de tal author. Com effeito, é até onde pode chegar o seu arrojo, e estulticia: infatuado em fidalguia, e nobreza; presunçozo em traçar planos, que nenhum effeito feliz ainda tiverão, querendo angariar socios para o desempenho do seu desorientadissimo plano, com o maior despejo, e atrevimento, conta como ja seus, os Membros da mais Illustre Corporação, julgando-os tão insensatos, como elle author. Porem o insensato diz Salomão nos seus Proverbios, será ferido, e estimulado pelos seus labios.

§ 7. Nunca elle se lembrou, que a dura parca cortando os dias de Lorena, sem querer, descobriria a mentira, e faria a parecer a verdade. Tenha paciencia; as verdades amargão, e o amargo, dizem os medicos, é estomacal. Sao revezes da inconstante fortuna; precalsos do officio, e em fim quem não quer ser lobo não lhe vista a pele.

§ 8. A' vista pois do exposto responda esse infatuado nobre, author da Carta com todos aquelles, que se interessão como elle, posto que em piqueno numero (em ordem aguardar o segredo revelado), e formão o CORPO DA NOBREZA DO PAIZ, assignando seus Nobres Titulos, e Nomes por extenso, como eu faço (ainda que não mereço ser contemplado nesse numero) SE HE OU NAO VERDADE tudo o que levo dito: mostrem, eu os desafio o documento authentico, que clara, e manifestamente comprove a sua asserção, para se justificarem; e finalmente desmintão-me, como eu os desminto, que prompto estou a novamente faze-lo logo que se offereça occaziao, e objecto para isso, para o que me assigno.

DR. FAUSTINO COELHO DOS SANTOS.
CHANTRE.

* M. S. illegivel.

Sr. Redactor do Registro.

Eu já estou prevendo, qual será a sua admiração ao ler estas regras, quando conhecer que o *Sujeito* que lhe escreve he o *Sino da Fortaleza da Guia*, em Macao: Tenha paciencia, não dê credito a theorias modernas, e saiba que todos os corpos sonoros raciocinão; que os animaes tem a mesma fortuna, ainda o imbecil *Burro*; e que entre os homens, só os *Tolos* he que sao destituidos de semelhante faculdade; Basta, e vamos ao que serve: No seu Periodico Nº. 12, li duas Cartas de que não desgostei; a primeira datada em Timor em 25 de Outubro do anno proximo passado e assignada por huma *incognita X* que lhe rogava que transcrevesse (como transcreveo) na sua Folha, huma das *pegas mais originaes* que tenho visto: esta he a segunda Carta de que falo; a qual longe de ser assignada por outra incognita, he firmada pelo *celebre Author* F..., e foi datada (salvo o erro) aos 20 de Dezembro de 1830; *Obra* certamente, que pela *elocução* e *philosophia* que desenvolve, não só me parece trabalho de mais de *hum Sabio* mas forma a *Baze Fundamental* da minha Curiosidade! Vamos a dar a razao do meu ditto; por que eu, Senhor Redactor, não sou nenhum Chocalho, Sineta, ou Campainha, sou *hum nobre*, e basta o meu *nome*: Aquelles *elogios* feitos ao benemerito Dn. Miguel da Silveira e Lorena, onde não brilhão se não a *philanthropia* e lealdade, confesso-lhe sinceramente, que eu mesmo que sou o *Sino da Guia* senti encher-se esta *alma de bronze* da mais affectuosa ternura, e por hum triz não dei as minhas duas badaladas: Porém sobretudo a commoção que produzirão tão vastos conhecimentos, e relevantes virtudes e serviços em toda a *Alta Nobreza* de Macao (tudo parentes do Orador) por as vivas côres e patheticas *lembranças* com que forão revestidas, faz até meditar a *ponta* mais dura de hum unicornio sobre a incontestavel certeza do facto! Exaqui hum misterio, eis a minha confuzão; estou persuadido que a unanimidade de semelhantes sentimentos, considerando-se o *auge* extraordinario a que chegarão, não são talvez, senão hum phenomeno do *magnetismo animal*! Deixe me pensar . . . deixe-me descançar hum pouco . . . Rogo-lhe, Senhor Redactor, pel'a alma daquel a Illustre Personagem, que interceda por mim para com o seu correspondente, afim de me tirar de huma incerteza: pergunte-lhe se a cazo lhe veio tambem de Timor alguma cousa sobre a biographia d' aquelle Fidalgo; bem entendido só relativamente ao assumpto! Com isto eu lhe ficarei summamente agradecido, aquella Santa Alma o recommendará a Deos; e os *collaboradores* da *grande peça* exultarão de gloria; justificando em publico a *pureza* dos seus bons dezejos.

Mas se a dureza, Senhor Redactor, do seu Correspondente não permittir que me seja feito hum tão grande obzequio, rogo-lhe ao menos que lhe offereça da minha parte o seguinte *fragmento* de huma grande Obra, que pel'a assignatura e *sublimidade* julgo ser do mesmo Demosthenes.

" Aqui vai Copia."

" Exahi a nossa felecidade, e a minha decantada glória!!! Não ha mais, que promover os Reaes Direitos, a bem da utilidade. Será crivel que hum homem só possa soportar hum *pezo* tão enorme! Ninguem acredita que sou eu; por que o sigillo está guardado, visto que o segredo he a Alma do negocio; faça-se o milagre, seja que Santo for, que a seu tempo será revelado! A Providencia Divina serve-se muitas vezes de instrumento mui fracos para obras tão grandes; e muitos se servirão de mim para a grande obra projectada. Os seus alicerces estão já formados, o edificio se vai augmentando á proporção dos obreiros que nelle trabalhão; e já todos vêm o que antes não acreditavão .... Erão tão estupidos, que nem procuravão saber quem he o Architecto e Deliniador do plano; todos atribuem ao accazo, melhor para meu cazo, por que em quanto elles assim discorrem, vou eu muito bem!"

Esta conforme,

" O SINO DA GUIA. "

Exaqui a *Baze Fundamental* da Eloquencia! Ah quem podera, neste momento, estar sobejamente instruido nas doutrinas de huma Obra que li, intitulada " L' Art de Peter " para festejar o novo Cicero, com duas duzias de bemoes e quatro de sustenidos.

Parece-me, Senhor Redactor, que excetuando a muzica, esta peça he digna de se offerecer ao seu correspondente, o qual estou persuadido que aceitará de bom grado, o seu reconhecimento, satisfaça completamente o meu petitorio. No entanto aceite Vm. os comprimentos deste sobre diabo.

" O SINO DA GUIA. "

SAVAGE AND CIVILIZED LIFE.—On the 5th of July, Fernando Benancio, an Indian cacique, labouring under a powerful access of fever, was admitted as a patient into the hospital of Buenos Ayres. In his train was a younger Indian, named Francisco Yunquel, who, being attached to the chief, was allowed to wait upon and reside with him during the progress of his cure. Yunquel was an unadulterated son of the Andes, and in the indulgence of a natural curiosity strolled without restraint through every part of the establishment. In a fatal hour he reached the door of the dissecting-room, and when a lecturer was illustrating by the knife upon the subject the lesson which he was giving to his class. Human dissection is a sight appalling to nature, and upon the unsophisticated savage of the wilds it produced the most disastrous effects. He thought that the operator and his assistants were engaged in a deed of murder; he immediately raised the war-whoop of his tribe—called out the *qualichu* with a maniacal voice, and drawing his knife, rushed upon all who were engaged in the dissection. The first victim was a graduate of some distinction in the profession, whom he despatched at once; the next was an unfortunate patient who happened to be present; and the third was a soldier, who stood sentinel at the door of the devoted chamber. The *frenetico* then rushed into the wards of the hospital, and would have dealt death more extensively, if his master, apprised of the tragical events, had not thrown himself in his way, and by the threat, conveyed in their own language, of instantly shooting him dead, brought him to a sense of his situation.—*Buenos Ayres paper*, July 7.

THE WAR-SONG OF THE KIPCHAK.

[The Kipchak, the great table-land of Tartary is the native soil of those multitudes which overran the Roman empire, and which have successively conquered every nation of Asia. The Golden Horde (or Hordes), are the most powerful.]

Shout for the charge of the Golden Hordes!
The winds are their horses, the lightnings their swords;
Their trumpets are thunder; the nations look wan;
There is woe on the mountains of haughty Japan;
From the hand of the Indian fall banner and drum,
When they cry from their turrets 'The Tartar is come!'

Shout for the charge of the Golden Hordes!
There is death on the cheek of the Manchu lords,
There is dust on the swords of the yellow Chinese,
The red-turbaned Rajah is short by the knees,
The Carnatic is deaf, the Deccani is dumb,
When the winds of the Steppe roar 'The Tartar is come!'

Shout for the charge of the Golden Hordes!
The hands of the Georgian are stiff with their cords;
The snow-bearded Muscovites, cradled in steel,
Are straw to our lances, are dust to our heel:
Where Solomon sits in his diamond-built dome,
He shrinks at the echo, 'The Tartar is come!'

[*Friendship's offering* 1834.]

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will "rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, MAY, 6TH 1834. NO. 18. PRICE 25 CENTS.

FOR BORDEAUX.

THE French Ship PAULINE, Capt. Tanqueray, to sail with all despatch. For freight or passage Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FREIGHT TO MANILA.

THE SABINA, ESCOVAR, to sail with all despatch. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Canton.

or B. BARRETTO, Esq. Macao.

Canton, April 7, 1834.

FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.

THE British Bark STAKESBY, 437 Tons. Capt. CORNER, is daily expected; and on arrival will take in Freight Cargo, and sail with all despatch for Liverpool. For freight, apply to JA INNES

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at R. MARKWICK & Co's.

NOTICE.

TIMOTHY WIGGIN Esq. now acts as agent in London for the TENTH CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents

Canton, 30th January, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between JABEZ JENKINS and J ARCHER, under the firm of NATHAN DUNN AND CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JABEZ JENKINS.
J. ARCHER.

THE business for the future will be conducted by WM. S. WETMORE and J. ARCHER, who have formed a new connexion as successors to the late house, under the firm of WETMORE & Co.

Canton, February 1st, 1834.

NOTICE.

The ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834. Price 50 cents Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have formed a copartnership at this place for the transaction of Commission Business, under the firm of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co. in connexion with the House of Russell & Sturgis of Manila.

JOHN W. PERIT,
GEO. R. RUSSELL,
RUSSELL STURGIS,
HENRY P. STURGIS.

Canton, May 1st, 1834.

CANTON.

The only arrivals since our last are the American Brig AMANDA, Durant, from Manila; and British ship MADELINE, Hamilton, from Singapore.

By the Madeline we have received the Singapore Chronicle for March, and for the 5th and the 27th of February. In an account of the expedition of the Madeline and Reliance to the Louisa shoal, it is stated that those two vessels, previous to the loss of the Reliance, succeeded in recovering from the wreck of the New Jersey, 1450 bottles of quicksilver, 2 boxes of treasure, and about 350 peculs of lead.

The Chronicle contains no fresh intelligence from Europe.

We publish in another column the proclamation of the Viceroy of Goa, recognising the queen Donna Maria the second as sovereign of Portugal and its dominions; and we have been informed Her Majesty was proclaimed at Macao on the 2nd instant; in the evening the city was illuminated.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

(From a correspondent.)

The governor and other principal officers having notified to the hong merchants their intention of paying a visit to the foreign factories, preparations were made for their reception in the British factory, on the morning of the 2d, inst. The arrangements were made by the hong merchants, and were of the most trivial nature. Over the outer gate was hung a piece of scarlet long ell, extremely old and shabby; in the dining hall upstairs, a semicircular row, of not less ancient Chinese chairs and teapoys was placed; and in a neighboring apartment the table was overloaded with a heap of confectionary in the European style. It was particularly requested that the foreigners would not show themselves. The reason for this, it afterwards appeared, was the desire of the hong merchants, to prevent foreigners from seeing their humiliating situation in the servants' apartment below. Several foreigners were, however, present.

About one P.M. the first of the party arrived; this was the Tseang-keun, or General commandant of the City, Ha fung ah. Being intimate with one of the Hong merchants, he called him upstairs, and remained in confabulation with him until the hoppo appeared. Afterwards the two Tootungs, or Lt.-generals, under the Tseang keun, arrived in succession. These officers, all of whom are Mantchoos, remained sitting on the verandah, in idle conversation, until about three o clock, when the governor arrived. They evinced no curiosity to see any thing, although to look at the factories was the avowed object of their visit.

The governor, has a disease in his feet, which required that he should be carried upstairs in an open chair. Etiquette obliged the hoppo, who is several grades lower in rank, to advance and meet him at the door. It was not a little amusing to see that worthy officer (who, by the way, appears to feed well on foreign trade), impatiently standing in the door way, stroking his ample beard, while the governor was slowly carried up. The governor is a Chinese, but he met his fellow officers in the Mantchou style; the salutation consisted in making a very low courtesy, the parties at the same time taking hold of one another by both hands. Considering the other officers as his guests the governor professed a wish to take the lowest place; but the Tseang keun only would yield to his intreaties, and the governor seated himself in the second place.

Being seated, the senior merchant present walked up, and presented to each of the *ta-jins* a cup-full of bird's nest soup. We will not enter into particulars of the undignified washing of faces which followed this slight refreshment. Shortly after, the whole party proceeded to regale on the confectionary laid out in the adjoining room. Then came a general rush of the coolie tribe, as they ran down stairs to make way for their masters, who having tiffed were now ready to depart. Before leaving, they condescended to give two minutes notice to the portraits of the late King and

of Lord Amherst. The one they were told was the Emperor of Great Britain, and the other his embassador to the emperor Keä-king. Some affected to smile, and muttered—tributary king,—tribute bearer! They were not, however, disposed to offer any insult, and did not utter these words aloud.

This undignified visit of officers placed at the head of 20 millions of their fellow creatures has not a little lessened them in our opinion. Even kings are indeed but men; but they are not common men, either in dignity or in the important trust confided to them; and surely their conduct should not be that of the common *idler*. Several foreigners were present. It might have been supposed that men in the situation of governors would have embraced the opportunity to gain information in a more direct way than through the medium of insolent and lying linguists or interested and often not less falsifying hong merchants. The only notice, however, which they condescended to give the barbarous foreign devils was a somewhat contemptuous smile in reply to the doubting and half-repressed bowing of one or two of the party.

The officers however, and their attendants were rather contemptuous (and contemptible) than insolent. But the linguists who accompanied them did not fail to show themselves the mean and despicable yet arrogant creatures that they always are. But we must not indulge the hard words which alone can sufficiently characterize them. Whilst such as they continue the only medium of intercourse with the Chinese government, neither Foreigners nor Chinese can view each other politically in a correct light. Let foreign merchants learn the language (as they do in all other countries,) and the trade will no longer be hampered by such individuals.--The extortionate monopoly of the hong merchants can hardly be got rid of with equal facility; but let the linguists once be removed, and this monopoly will lose a principal support, together with the veil under which many of its extortions are now concealed.

LAST LETTER FROM THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S CHIEF AT MACAO, TO THE VICEROY.

(From a correspondent.)

I had the honor to receive your excellency's letter of date the 27th of April last, "requesting to know the reasons which induced the Honorable Company to close their trade at Canton."

The direct reason of the servants of the company ceasing to trade in China is a communication from the Court of Directors that it is, "the will of the king and Parliament of "Great Britain that on the 22nd of April the Company's trade "should cease." But as this public act must be a matter known to the intelligence of your excellency, I presume your question must allude as to the reasons which moved the king and parliament of Great Britain to this course. Of these reasons I can only form a conjecture; but I feel it my duty fairly to place the suggestions of my thoughts before your excellency.

The Honorable Company, whose servant I am, have traded peaceably with your empire for more than a century; and have made it their study in commercial matters never to do *one deed contrary to the laws of this empire*, as they were explained to them.

Notwithstanding those acts, and a most friendly desire on our parts, we, the company's servants, have not only found it impossible to get redress for commercial grievances to merchants of our country, but have ourselves suffered both in money and feeling from the rapacity and injustice of the Hoppo and his deputies. One feature of whose conduct is of itself sufficient to condemn the system, namely, "that all redress against Fiscal wrong is only to be got by "an appeal to those who benefit by the wrong."

The subjects of hardship and injustice to Foreigners in China are too long for the contents of a letter, but I humbly point out the following to your excellency, which may be the more naturally listened to from me now, since on the 22nd ultimo I ceased to have any personal interest in their reformation, and I beg to draw them shortly to your excellency's view.

I would call the first great wrong the want of easy access to your excellency's ear by an authorised person; as when we have succeeded in getting the truth conveyed to you, or your Honorable predecessor, we have generally got either modification of the evil, or redress of the wrong.

2ndly Whenever old custom can be compelled into argument *though against justice*, as adverse to Foreigners it is imperative as an enemy!—it never has availed us as a friend!

3rdly All benefit of the laws of China (mild and beneficent) are refused to Foreigners, and yet your excellency's supreme government will not allow those denied the good of your law to benefit by their own.

These are the heads of grievances which we have not been as a body powerful enough, or honored enough by you to be able to obtain redress for! and out of these in private life arise the following atrocious wrongs.

Murder!:—for life accidentally taken, under the form of Chinese law.

Taxes from your venal low servants to any extent, *not* reaching the Imperial revenue, or sanctioned by it.

Separation of husband and wife, parent and child.

Denial of open air and healthful exercise.

Exclusion (for purposes of squeese) from the public bazaar for provisions, and many smaller grievances.

Your excellency may naturally ask how under such oppression we have remained so long, and my answer is direct, *because though we suffered, our masters the Honorable Company gained in pocket by the exclusive trade*; but things now assume another aspect; the nation I belong to, perceiving the Companys servants powerless to protect the merchants of England from injustice in China, has taken the matter into its own immediate control, and has ordered *Gentlemen* not *traders* to come to your shores; and I sincerely hope your excellency's nation and they, may meet and transact busines on terms suitable to two great countries; and if such is the result, I shall be repaid for any personal feelings of regret that an earlier attention to the ends of justice did not longer continue me resident in the celestial empire.

The last Chief of the British Factory.

SANDWICH ISLAND.

We have seen an account of the shipping which arrived at the Island of Woahoo, in the half year ending 1833; and as every opportunity of bringing before the British public the fast improving condition, of these luxuriant Islands,—the most interesting of all Cooke's discoveries—is our duty, we make no apology for giving a slight detail of the latest information we have received concerning them.

Of American merchant vessels there arrived, during the time above stated, 8; British, one; Sandwich Island, one; Prussian, one; Spanish, one; Otaheitian, one; in the whole, thirteen vessels, aggregate tonnage, 2473, navigated by 235 men.

Of American whaling vessels the number was 53, tonnage, 18930, men 1411; British whaling vessels, 13, Tonge, 4890, men 391; barrels of oil on board the American vessels, 78560; barrels of oil on board the British vessels 13,720.

The activity of the American whaling trade is fully apparent from these returns, and reflects the greatest credit on those enterprising merchants of the United States who are engaged in that branch of commerce. Private letters from Woahoo state a few circumstances which we hope are not true; and which we certainly do not feel inclined to believe. We know not correctly what are the resources of the Islands which attract so large a concourse of shipping; but as tobacco is to be procured there, we think it probable that that placid delight of the wearied sailer may be one of them; and if so, the industry of the natives in rearing the plant can never have been checked by any of their real friends; these letters, however, give cover to a document, said to have been published by the missionaries against the use of tobacco, and the cultivation of the plant, which co-

casioned the destruction of the whole of the plantations at the Island of Mowee; and that the attempt to destroy those at Woahoo was also made but frustrated.

We have read the translation of this document; It is in the form of exhortation and answer; the missionaries call upon the natives to throw away their pipe, for they think it a bad thing—and to cast out the plant for it is an evil weed; the natives reply, that they will carry all their pipes to the missionaries, and destroy all the plants; if they discover any tobacco growing they will pull it up directly; and they pledge themselves not to smoke privately nor with their friends and acquaintance—we repeat that we put little faith in this document; that the industry of a people just emerging from the indolence of savage life, should be thus checked by their only spiritual rulers—for so we believe the missionaries are, and in a great degree of power;—and that the culture of the soil should be impeded, and the rights of real property invaded, by those who ought to be the first to encourage the one and to protect the other—is too monstrous to be credited. It is true, the use of tobacco is in Europe a luxury; and the world is full of luxuries to those who will pay thir price—which is labor.

Dii laborantibus sua munera vendunt.

"The heavens," says David, "even the heaven of heavens "are the Lords, but the earth hath he given to the children "of men." We doubt the doctrine that would interdict by human laws the use of any of the productions of this globe. In the translation of the document, a verse of the New Testament is quoted; but it is put in the mouths of the responsors. Had the Missionaries themselves used it, we should recall to their recollection the acts of our Saviour at the marriage feast at Cana in Galilee, as a comment. As it is, on what revealed authority, Jewish or Christian, do they ground their regulations? Tobacco is a necessary of life to the Asiatic; and even in Europe, it has been the solace of the profoundest thinkers,—philosophers—men of learning, and christian Doctors—and is now often the last resource of the poor and dinnerless man. Our doubts, however, as to the whole and sole truth of this document are strengthened still more by the writer of these letters affirming that many of the missionaries consider the use of tea and coffee as sinful, and never use them in their house, except to give to strangers visiting them. Here is a contradiction: a missionary will not commit what he thinks a sin; to be consistent, he surely should not aid another to be guilty of it; but if these things be true; we can only rank them with the,

"Fears of the brave, and follies of the wise."

We know it is told of Samuel Johnson that he scrupled to drink milk in his tea on good-friday.

PROCLAMATION BY THE VICEROY OF GOA.

(Translated from the Original Portuguese for the Bombay Gazette.)

Dom Manoel de Portugal e Castro, Member of the Council of State of Her Most Faithful Majesty, Knight of the Orders of Christ and the Conception, Viceroy and Captain General by land and sea of the Portuguese Dominions in India, &c. &c.

Having sought at all times to promote and aid, as far as was possible, the well being and happiness of the different people, who have at various periods and under various circumstances been confided to my conscientious government, and being firmly persuaded, that this happiness could not exist independently of public tranquillity, founded on the faithful execution of the laws, the equal and prompt distribution of justice, the exact observance of military discipline, and finally, respect and deference to the constituted authorities——I always laboured for the fulfilment of these solid principles, and I have happily succeeded, through the docility, moderation and obedience of the good Portuguese subject to my lawful and regulated authority.

I came in 1827. to assume the reins of government in this settlement, where many of my Predecessors and other estimable Portuguese immortalized their names, and won illustrious titles for their descendants; ennobling, in the memory of their deeds, the same glorious nation which had given them birth—[alas! how painful is not the idea of its present narrowed circumstances and fallen state, in comparison with the immeasured grandeur, the irresistible power, and the invincible forces which in those memorable times it possessed!]—I entered then this country, or to speak more properly, entered upon this theatre of ancient Portuguese heroism, on the 9th of October of the same year, under the happiest and most flattering auspices: it fell then to my happy lot to present it, amidst the delights of a solid peace, with the Constitutional Charter, attached to the Portuguese Monarchy, on the 26 of April 1826, by His Imperial Majesty the Duke of Braganza, Dom Pedro d' Alcantra, at that time our legitimate sovereign.

I had the good fortune to see on the 18th of the same October, that precious code and provident support of Lusitanian happiness, sworn to, obeyed and acted up to in this settlement; all parties recognising, after the example of the mother country, and under the same sacred oath, the indisputable right of Her Majesty the most Faithful Queen Donna Maria the Second, to the exalted Throne of the Great Alfonso the First and of other Most August Kings, our ancient and legitimate sovereigns.

Here, will not the happiness of the Portuguese people at that glorious epoch appear as complete as secure! Yet, in the beginning of that same year, an indiscreet and subversive party, forgetting the sanctity of their oaths, proclaimed in the kingdom and substituted therein an Absolute Government, for the Representative Monarchy and Constitutional Regime, which the nation had joyfully embraced. This Regime, as proper to maintain the public tranquillity, and framed so as to guarantee to each citizen, together with the security of his person and property, the greatest degree and sum of liberty, which in the eye of the law is compatible with human societies—could not serve their disorderly and ambitious views: moved therefore by these, and altogether violating the laws and the social compact of the monarchy, they succeeded in changing the sovereign, perverting order, spreading the venom of discord, embroiling families amongst themselves, and citizens of all classes—and finally hurrying the nation to the brink of a precipice, plunging it in a chaos of confusion and disorder, capable of producing its total extinction from the Map of Nations. No honorable Portuguese could help being afflicted with horror at the consideration of so great a calamity! What then must have been my melancholy situation! I saw myself constrained to submit the peaceful people whom I had and whom I still have the hodor to govern, to that heavy and arbitrary yoke from which they had been liberated at the commencement of my government. I temporised as far as was possible, looking forward to some favorable interposition of Providence, till in the end of 1829, after fourteen months of hopes as flattering as delusive there arrived in this Port on the 28th September, the *Princess Real* Sloop, bringing positive orders, and, among others, a notification from the Minister for Marine and the Colonies, dated the 4th of May of the same year, announcing that the whole Kingdom and the Colonies, with the exception of the Castle of St. Joao Baptista in the Island of Terceira, were subject to the new government, which was justly dreaded.

In these difficult and lamentable circumstances what path ought to be followed?—I consulted my oppressed heart—I considered the settlement, its geographical position, the silent indifference of the European Nation, which lords it over the country, and hedges us round with its neighbourhood,*—the spirit of intrigue and disorder which, from November in the foregoing year, was observed in some subaltern point † of the same settlement; and finally I took the forced resolution to show myself obedient, in order to avoid the evils which in a contrary case must necessarily have been feared. I in consequence changed the formula of Diplomas, and official documents, I ordered the outward demonstrations which were inevitable, and the march of public affairs continued as before with the simple change of some few words. Order and public tranquility were preserved, and the citizens continued to live secure and undisturbed, as must be manifested to all from their own experience.

More than four years of suspense have been passed in deploring such bitter evils: mean time a few Portuguese Officers, animated with the love of their country, and with the high and daring valor, fidelity and honor, which will ever distinguish them, meeting together in the aforenamed Castle in the Heroic Island of Terceira, resisted the perturbating faction, which had already begun to make its pernicious effects felt in that the country. There other military men, and persons of all classes, faithful to their oaths, successively joined them; and at the price of immense sufferings and by the most gallant deeds of arms animated by the August and Imperial presence of the unconquered Duke of Braganza, they passed over into the kingdom, where they took possession of and bravely defended as a place of arms the celebrated City of Oporto. Benevolent Providence crowned their toils with as many triumphs and victories as there were occasions to combat. The voice of justice, and the cause of Portuguese liberty accompanied their victorious arms, and these reduced under the authority of the Legimitate and August Queen Donna Maria the Second, the whole Kingdom of Algarves, the Province of Alemtejo, with many other towns and districts of the kingdom.

On the 24th day of July of the past year, a day which will be recorded with undying glory in the Portuguese annals, the most noble and ever loyal City of Lisbon, the illustrious Capital of the Lusitanian Monarchy, followed that heroic example. Having within view a gallant detachment of the Liberating Army, and being free from its inveterate oppressors, who adopted the course of abandoning it, it adopted the heroic and spontaneous resolution of declaring itself faithful to its oaths and obedient to the Most August Queen and to the Constitutional Charter, solemnly recognized and sworn to. On the 28th of the same month of July His Imperial Majesty the Duke of Braganza, arrived at the above named City of Lisbon as Regent of the Kingdom, and immediately convoked the National Cortez: France recognized on the 15th of August last, the legitimate and sovereign authority of Her Majesty Donna Maria the Second as Queen of Portugal: and the King of England, declared in Parliament on the 29th of the same August, that he had renewed his diplomatic relations with Portugal, and accredited a Minister to the Court of the same August Queen.

These are the public and well-founded notices which up to yesterday have been joyfully received: at the sight of these, what doubt can any good Portuguese have in declaring himself? I, at all events, in the certainty that I direct the destinies of a well intentioned and faithful people, of an honorable and noble portion of the Portuguese People, cannot refrain from conducting it along with me in the path which gives glory and triumph to our country's cause.

I do therefore declare, in fulfilment of my purest and most sacred oaths, that I recognise, and hereby constitute myself obedient and faithful to the legitimate Queen Donna Maria the second, as the August Sovereign of Portugal and its Dominions; and to the constitutional charter of the monarchy. All classes of the inhabitants of this settlement should do the same. I command them to do so, as their Chief, and a Portuguese truly devoted to the interests of the said settlement. This is to be made public by all possible means.

D. Manoel de Portugal e Castro.

Palace of Government at Pangim, 10th January, 1834.

Calcutta Courier, February 22.

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* *Circumstances* in the phrase in the original—alluding to the position of the British in India.

† The intrigue in the *subaltern point*, evidently refers to Julian.—Ed. Gaz.

POPULAR INDIFFERENCE AND POPULAR FRENZY.

Tait's Edinburgh Magazine.—If ever the people of England revolt, it will be for twopence-halfpenny. With what criminal apathy they saw the passing of the Irish Coercion Bill, as if they are almost in rebellion against the assessed taxes! It is lamentable to observe the popular indifference or carelessness as to questions involving the principles of good government, while such heat and violence are expended upon any particular consequence of bad government. This phenomenon is indicative of the very lowest intelligence. It is as if we were to set about correcting the error of a watch by pushing the hands backwards and forwards, instead of procuring a better regulation of the works. The scholar of Hierocles examined the top of his leaky wine cask, and could find no crack; yet the liquor escaped, and the case seemed to him inexplicable and hopeless. When recommended to examine the bottom, he flew into a violent passion, saying, "Fool! don't you see that the wine disappears not from the bottom of the cask, but from the top?" John Bull rages against the leakage of his pocket: but he never will extend his inquiries to its primary cause. He fixes upon the particular point of loss; and abuses as a speculator, a dreamer, a visionary any one who advises him to concern himself about a remote cause. He demands the cure of symptoms of a disease, and is careless of the cause. To talk to him of the organic mischief is to tell him a dull, unmeaning tale. Palliatives he honours with the name of practical.

The mass of the people prefer the *veto* on the worst laws, to the trust in men who may originate the best laws. We believe that if they could analyze their minds, they would find the defiance of government much nearer to their wishes than the improvement of government. This is a pernicious consequence of an insufficient change, handled as the Whigs have handled this change. Disappointment is bad enough; but the Whigs, not satisfied with the disappointment which was sure to attend the working of the new House, thought it necessary to superadd provocation. "This is not enough," murmured the people; "You shall have no more," answered the ministers. "It bears no promised fruit," was the cry: "It is all in all," was the retort. And in truth the people have ceased to look for further constitutional improvement, and in place of it they show a proneness to expedients to which we give the best name when we call them revolutionary; for they may do worse than carry us from one form of government to another. The habit of them would be incompatible with any government whatever; an anarchy out of which order would not come until after the most frightful experience of the mischiefs of lawlessness that has ever yet been read in blood and desolation. The obvious policy of the ministry was to have encouraged the people to rely on constitutional improvement; to have led them to think, when things worked ill that they would work better with better arrangement of the machinery. They have done the opposite of this. They have disgraced the very name and banished the thought of constitutional reform from the popular mind; and in place such remedy, resistance is now the familiar and ready expedient looked to in all cases of urgency and excitement. The question to which we are coming is not of government but of obedience, and it concerns with a growing struggle between property and ruin in various guises. Trimming between two principles—letting out and damming up—giving head and giving check—presenting the key and clapping the shoulder to the door—conceding the means and refusing the end—exciting and baulking expectation—making the people sensible of their power, and telling them they shall be powerless for the objects sought by them—putting a barren sceptre in their hands, and insolently asserting the full satisfaction of their claims; by such a course, ministers have brought us into a state of things out of which no man of foresight sees his way. The popular mind, more disturbed and distempered than ever, no longer seeks remedies through the improvement of the government. This is a frightful sign—it threatens the eversion of society.

Senhor Redactor do "Canton Register."

Gracas ao seu No. 12 e ao seu correspondente de Timor, que nos mimoziou e com a eloquente Carta de hum *Nobre distincto;* dando-nos assim a conhecer a boa tenção, e caridoza porjecção de *pios* Christaos; tao conhecidos e celebres por suas virtudes, e nobreza, como por dignos amigos do Rei Miguel de infeliz memoria.

Eu nao sou nenhum mal dizente, que procure por odio ou reixa velha, denegrir a fama e o merecimento de nobres tao assignalados, ou mercados como elles, deviao ser: sou hum moderado, que ama a paz, o socego, e a tranquilidade; mas qual será o fulgo vivo que possa despejar a Leitura da quelle apontoado sem pasmar a cada linha de tanta parvoice! Quem poderá ler de cabo a rabo aquelle aranzel de sandices, sem que *piamente* não lamente o dezarranjo da desvairada cabeça de seu fófo autor! Nao o conhecemos; que pena!... Mas se pelo dedo se conhece o gigante, tambem pelo vulto se conhece o pigmeo.

Confessa o *nobre distincto, contestando* os motivos em que o Illmo. e Xmo. ESCREVA *a sua final rezolução á* proposta forjada em clube secreto; e que parece pelo contesto ter-se pertendido, que o Illmo. que justamente devia ir para Timor, tomasse o Governo de Macao, sem mais tirte nem guarte; só porque assim convinha aos *distinctos Nobres, ainda que em pequeno numero em ordem a guardar o segredo.* Nisto, eu creio, pao haveria maldade: e quem duvidará das boas tenções de coracoes tao frios, e virtuosos! Que outra cousa se pertenderia mais do que aliviar os Governantes da pezada tarefa do Governo, mandando-os descansar para suas Casas, ou para alguma fortaleza; e praticar com os Governados (com os plebeos) rasgos de virtude, de caridade, e de justiça, em nome do Rei, e da Santa Religiao, conforme os *nobres* sentimentos do autor da Carta, e Companhia? Porem, quem póde livrar-se das mal dizentes linguas, que envenenao até os pensamentos mais innocentes, e virtuosos?... Quem póde impedir que huns digao, que era isto para nas agoas envoltas alguem pescar o seu peixinho; para acommodarem homens de bem a quem pingues e esfaimados caloteiros já nao pilhao, nem se quer para huma medalha de cobre: que digao outros, era para os meus pagadores se escoarem de pagar á Caixa publica o que *piamente* arrepanharao, a que nao contentes ainda de terem levado *este paiz em tudo superior e singular*, ao estado a que se acha reduzido, poderem marchar a salvo para muitas outras de que sao capazes. Nós nao diremos que taes fossem os sentimentos, ou projectos de *nobres tao distinctos por suas pessoas, empregos, e condecoragoes;* mas quem póde evitar as desordens que a carreta huma mudança violenta de Governantes legitimamente constituidos? Quem póde impedir o furor dos malvados de pois de quebradas tumultuariamente as molas do Governo!... Todos sabem os males que resultao de taes desvarios: Macao tem em si mesmo o exemplo de tempo nao distante e talvez que a nós hoje esteja sofrendo males de entao. A nós nos parece que, o que se pertendia era *conservar este Estabelecimento no illeso de toda a mancha para nao perder o titulo de Leal que ainda conserva, a pezar dos perigos que por vezes estive exposto a perder... Este pois*, com duvida, *a baze fundamental*; d'aqueiro, do fofo escritor da rafe: da Carta, que sem duvida *pouco attendivel quando elle a levasse ao conhecimento do seu adorado Miguel*..., Quanto desvario a razao na mente de hum louco embatucado!! A que delirios está sujeita a posteridade de Adao!... Quem nao vê a importancia que daria o Rei Miguel as vezes e vultos de hum patentado daquelle tamanho! Semelhante á quella aranha que imaginou, que para ter o volume do boi bastava assoprar, e encher as mirradas bochechas... Que bulha nao faz na Corte o exclarecido nome daquelle *distincto nobre* dos campos de Samim e de Mus... Quando o rei Miguel, nas suas reflexões mais ponderosas, e *sua alta Sabedoria e Paternal desvello*, se dirá lembranga, e recordagao deste paiz o *mais singular em todo o seu Reino*; exclamará—Oh! *nobres Macaistas*, dignos amigos meus! Oh! Macao querida Macao: quem medéra a maquina aerostatica, ou as azas do mancebo Icars, que iria por esses ares, e ventos, e n'um abrir e fexar d'olhos pousegária comigo no sitio de Santa Sancha; e no melhor lugar de boa vista, ao som do—rei chegou—formaria o nobre congresso, de que tremerao Persas, Malaios, e Gentios: e d'alli a frente de tao Leaes servandijas, iria dar hum pipirote no Imperador da China, converteria a Tartaria, e depois de tomar Caffe com o meu amigalhaco Imperador da Russia, daria de Citrapox no Torreiro do Paço; e calcurrindo em rumaria a S. Francisco de Paula mandaria os padres rosar a tabaca: e aos *distinctos nobres* de muito minha Leal cidade, daria o premio mui justamente merecido por suas sans virtudes... Mas, tornando á vaca fria, nao me dirao, porque arte, ou feiticeiria, forao tao depressa *conhecidas em Macao as exclarecidas virtudes e talentos e mais qualidades, todas dignas de veneração e respeito*, do Sr. Lorena!... Parece-me que alguem me dirá; que cada hum ama o seu semelhante; que quem conhece a pedra he o Lapidario; que existe nos virtuosos, como nos viciosos huma forsa occulta e atractiva que os une da vida e morte: e que em fim o homem justifica onde o devemos deixar em paz; concluindo com dizermos que a mais convincente prova do alto merecimento da quelle fidalgo, foi, o de ser mandado da Corte (sem duvida pelas suas virtudes) para o importante Governo de Timor; para ventura dos Timores que o *haviao de possuir*...; Assim será...; Assim será e creio que foi esta a *baze fundamental* para a nobre reprezentaçao, em que o Illmo. Cabido (segundo diz a Carta) faria grande pezo com a sua em separado, para o mesmo effeito... Quanto nao pasmarao os que virao tal reprezentaçao, la onde era conhecido o Illmo.!!! Pasmarao como hu pasmo de tanta sandice e maldade. Ejá que nos patentes seus bons desejos, preciso he tirar-lhes a mascara e apresental-os ao publico taes quaes elles são.

Adeos Sr. Redactor ate outra occaziao.

Seu venerador.

Zabedeo.

Macao 24 de Abril de 1834.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR APRIL.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.	WINDS.
☽ 1	61	65	30:00	N a E. cloudy throughout light breeze.
☿ 2	63	67	29:90	NE. cloudy, with rain in the latter part.
♃ 3	62	67	29:90	E. foggy throughout, with drizz rain, lt airs.
♀ 4	66	78	29:70	S. cloudy, damp and sultry; fresh breeze.
♄ 5	71	82	29:80	S a SE ——do.——do ——mod. breeze.
☉ 6	75	68	29:90	N cloudy throughout fresh breeze.
☽ 7	54	55	29:90	N a NE. drizz rain throughout, mod. br.
♂ 8	54	57	29:90	N a NE ——do.——do.——do.
☿ 9	55	64	30:05	N a NW. cloudy with drizz rain, mod. br.
♃ 10	54	58	30:10	N a NW. cloudy, moderate breeze.
♀ 11	53	68	30:10	N a NW most part cloudy. latter part mod. br.
♄ 12	60	72	30:10	N a E. cloudy with drizz rain at times l p f lt br.
☉ 13	64	76	30:05	N fine weather light breeze.
☽ 14	68	74	30:00	S a SE cloudy throughout.
♂ 15	68	82	29:95	S. fine weather.
☿ 16	70	84	29:90	S ——do—— latter part a mod. breeze.
♃ 17	72	78	29:85	S a SE —do— latter part cloudy, mod. breeze.
♀ 18	68	74	29:80	E. SE. latter part brNE t l hy rain dsc rat times.
♄ 19	70	74	29:85	N a NE. cloudy with rain, latter part f gnt br.
☉ 20	67	70	29:95	S a SE. cloudy, with light rain at times. l. br.
☽ 21	64	62	29:95	N most part rain moderate breeze.
♂ 22	57	59	30:00	N. cloudy, with rain at times, fresh breeze.
☿ 23	58	61	30:00	N a NE cloudy; with rain most part, lgntbr.
♃ 24	60	67	30:10	N a NE fine weather.
♀ 25	64	75	30:10	S a SW. ——do.
♄ 26	66	78	30:10	S a SE ——do.——moderate breeze.
☉ 27	64	78	30:15	SE ——do——do——do.
☽ 28	64	76	30:20	E a SE ——do——do——do.
♂ 29	67	80	30:10	SE ——do——do——do.
☿ 30	68	80	30:10	E a SE ——do——mostly light breeze.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will "rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, MAY, 13TH 1834. NO. 19. PRICE 25 CENTS.

FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.

THE British Bark STAKESBY, 437 Tons, Capt. CORNER, is daily expected; and on arrival will take in Freight Cargo, and sail with all despatch for Liverpool. For freight, apply to JA INNES

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at R. MARKWICK & Co's.

NOTICE.

TIMOTHY WIGGIN Esq. now acts as agent in London for the TENTH CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 30th January, 1834. General Agents

NOTICE.

The ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834.- Price 50 cents. Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have formed a copartnership at this place for the transaction of Commission Business, under the firm of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co. in connexion with the House of Russell & Sturgis of Manila.

JOHN W. PERIT,
GEO. R. RUSSELL,
RUSSELL STURGIS,
HENRY P. STURGIS.

Canton, May 1st, 1834.

CANTON.

The arrivals since our last are the Spanish vessel COLON (lately the English CUMBRIAN); and the British Brig DUTCHESS OF CLARENCE; both from Manila, from which port they have not brought us any news.

ENGLISH SUPERINTENDENTS.

(From a correspondent.)

In the present dearth of European intelligence, just six months and a half without a London paper—the subject of deepest anxiety to British residents in Canton is *the* character and future progress of the expected representatives of their country; and though this feeling may be supposed more strongly to pervade the natives of Great Britain; still the interest extends to other Foreign merchants, because it is clear that individual comfort and mercantile prosperity, if obtained for the English, will necessarily extend to all others; and in the future operations of these gentlemen it is essentially necessary for the common good that *this true* view of the case be preserved; because if every prudential arrangement of England is to be thwarted by a jealous feeling on the part of France or America, that developement of power which might be perfectly effectual against China, supported by the moral influence, and quiescence of the Americans and French, would be rendered nugatory if at all opposed by either of the latter governments, or their resident subjects; and it is so clear *here* that the common enemy is the Chinese (or rather their tyrannical mandarins) that we hope all see it; and that what is gained from them by any government, or foreign individual, is gain to all foreigners: this is the spirit we hope the British superintendents will be met by.

To those who have seen how difficult it is to get any intercourse on even terms kept up with the government of China, the occupation and employment of the first superintendents appear anything except enviable. Suppose a gentleman of rank and character leaves his home, and after nearly circumnavigating the globe, he comes amongst a set of proud, stupid, but *unapproachable* mandarins, who will not permit him to open his mouth, or his credentials without doing some act by which he loses that sense of equality, *or* selfrespect, by the preservation of which alone his mission can be useful! and what is he to do? if he quarrels, and stops the trade, every old wife in Leadenhall street cries out, "I told you so! I saw how it would be"! and plenty of supple Parsees, and real immediate sufferers, not seeing, nor wishing to see beyond the present shipment, join in the cry! If he yields he loses all his power of doing good in China! if he perseveres, and keeps trade *shut* for six months, he is well abused, and probably recalled! under that sort of disgrace which attends an unsuccessful mission: these are certainly not very encouraging prospects to induce an opulent and respectable Englishman to leave the quiet of his paternal acres for a wrangle with the wary and cunning Chinese, *or* the more insolent because more ignorant mustached Tartar mandarins.

But every case has two sides; let us see the sunny one! The Representative for England comes out on an income that will probably enable him to husband his own resources at home, and so under any event peserve all the advantages of his former place in society. Suppose him a man of ability, firmness, and tact, and, above all of strong nerve; also, slightly ambitious; it is evident that it is a desideratum with the English people at present to be placed on better mercantile terms with the Chinese, *without the sin or expense* of a war; fancy the superintendent to attain this; so to work on their fears, or their wants as to gain his end; fancy schools established by him, from whence the future Chinese interpreters, astronomers, and enlighteners of this mighty country are to come; let him look at the Pacha of Egypt, and not despair; (he has a finer people to work on) fancy he succeeds, and the evening of his life under his venerable Oaks will not leave recollections unpleasant connected with his sojourn in the celestial empire.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW FOO-YUEN

(From a correspondent.)

The new Fooyuen, KE-KUNG,—who was appointed nearly six months ago, but has been waiting in the adjoining province for the arrival of his successor,—reached Canton on the 9th instant. He was met on landing by the governor, the Tseang-keun, and all the chief provincial officers; and at 2 P. M. he received his official seals, and the congratulations of his subordinates. On the 10th he proceeded to attend to some special duty appointed him by the emperor. He has not yet returned any official visits,—a circumstance considered strange in a country where etiquette is in such high esteem.

Ke-kung is a native of the province of Shanse. Unlike most of the people of that province, he is thin and slender. His character among the Chinese is in high repute for firmness and equity. This character is indeed very commonly given to officers on their first arrival at Canton, even when it is no way deserved. But as the present Fooyuen has for four years occupied the same high office in the adjoining province of Kwang-se, the people have probably more reason for giving him such a character than is often the case. He is by some compared to his late predecessor Choo. We hope that with Choo's good qualities he will want his follies, which were often closely allied to madness.

Ke-kung is about 60 years of age. His first entrance into office was in consequence of having reached the high literary dignity of Tsin-sze,—'advanced scholar,'—or doctor. With his various gradations in office we are not acquainted, nor would a detail of them interest our readers. Suffice it to say, that he has once ranked among the censors in Peking; and was at the time noted for his obstinacy in presenting memorials against the dissoluteness and over bearing aristocracy of the imperial kindred.

It is confidently stated that the present Hoppo will have to return to Peking in a few months. During the long period he has been here, it is probable that there has been a large defalcation in the revenue at Hwae-kwan, or some similar declining mart; so that there is little reason to expect any benefit from the arrival of a successor overloaded with debts to government. It has often been asserted that the emperor is ignorant of the oppressions practised at Canton. We must receive this assertion with caution, when we know that he sends his debtors here, in order that they may be able to make up for the defalcation of revenue under their administration elsewhere.

REPLY OF GOVERNOR LOO,

TO THE LAST LETTER OF THE LAST COMPANYS' CHIEF.

(From a correspondent.)

Loo, Governor of the two Kwang provinces, wearing an official button of the highest rank, &c. &c. issues this order to the hong merchants, requiring that they make themselves acquainted with its contents.

A petition from the last English barbarian chief has been received, stating that the said nation's company will not come any more to the provincial city Canton to barter its barbarian *nothings* for the necessaries of life, as tea, silks, and other articles. The language of the petition is indeed very confused and unintelligible. As to the said nation's indulging its love of change by calling back the company and sending other barbarian chiefs, that is a matter not worth enquiring into. The celestial empire cherishes tenderness alike towards all. If the new chiefs with trembling awe and reverence pay implicit obedience to the old established laws, undoubtedly I will, looking up towards his sacred majesty, embody in my government the sincere desire of heaven (i. e. the emperor) to compassionate distant barbarians. But if the barbarians, indulging their extravagant desires, presume to oppose and make innovations, then I the governor, in conjunction with the hoppo, will assuredly obtain the imperial mandate to drive such barbarians back to their own country. They shall never be permitted again to come with their ships into the inner seas of the central kingdom.

The said chief foolishly talks about hardship and injustice. How is it that he is ignorant that it is by heaven's (the emperor's) clemency alone that he is suffered to come and trade! Because the said chief speaks against things that having long been settled cannot now be changed, therefore let the hong merchants, on the receipt hereof, immediately take the subjoined list of old established regulations, and enjoin them on the said chief, that he may communicate them to the new chiefs and to all his fellow barbarians. Oppose not. A special order.

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1. The barbarians must on no account stay throughout the year at Canton, learning the prices of goods, and making early purchases, in hopes of profit. The regulation is very necessary.

2. The barbarians were originally permitted to carry on trade and intercourse only with hong merchants, and linguists. Afterwards, my predecessor, the governor Le, obtained the imperial permission for them to deal in some minor articles with outside shopmen. But this must not be done without the surveillance of a linguist or comprador.

3. The barbarians may lodge only in the warehouses of the hong merchants. Natives are not allowed to forget the dignity of the empire, and hire themselves as servants to barbarians.

4. The barbarians may not be carried about in sedan chairs; they may not go on the river racing in boats; in short they must stay in their lodgings until their business is completed, and then they must immediately go down to their ships and return home.

5. Barbarian females must not presume to come to the provincial city, Canton, to reside. If any attempt to transgress this regulation, let them be forcibly expelled and driven back.

6. Barbarians must on no account hire natives to teach them the language; the linguists and compradors can teach them all that is necessary. Neither may they presume to approach the city gates with petitions.

These six are the most important regulations; they, as well as the minor ones, must be plainly enjoined on the barbarian chiefs by the hong merchants, who must not fail to lead and direct the barbarians, and to check and restrain their mad passions.

It is an ancient * axiom, *that barbarians can be ruled only by the law of misrule.* Hence these regulations were made to be implicitly obeyed. It is impossible that barbarians can be governed by the same laws that govern natives; and therefore, when death is inflicted by the hand of a barbarian, either by intent or by accident, it is absolutely necessary that the life of a barbarian should atone for it. Now, let not the barbarians say, that they have not received early warning. These are the orders.

MR. EDITOR.

I am much indebted to you for the amusing and well drawn picture of the constitution of China to which you have lately given place in your columns. I have cause indeed to complain of the wide separation of the various portions of the sketch, as well as of some little want of order in the arrangement. But on these points I will not quarrel with you. I wish only to point out a few passages which have struck me as not altogether correct.

Your correspondent tells us more than once of the contempt in which the Chinese military are deservedly held: but he makes his remarks on this point too general, and errs also in saying that it is by the government that they are held in contempt. Now, the present supreme government is essentially military. The Mantchous, who possess a large share of the offices of trust, are all, by birth, of the military profession. Titles of nobility are conferred, almost without exception, on the military alone; and of these military nobles the three highest classes rank above the highest unennobled civil officers. It is true, that the Mantchou officers have generally received a civil as well as a military education. It is true also that, in the provinces, civil officers assume a superiority to which military officers not unfrequently yield tame submission. But for this they incur the oft-repeated censures of their supreme military head—the chieftain of the once warlike Mantchou tribes, and emperor of the ever peaceable disciples of Confucius. It is then to the Chinese only that we must attribute the contempt entertained towards the military; and it is the officers of inferior rank alone that we are to consider as "entirely under control of the civilians."

The titled members of the imperial family are *not* to be "considered as the hereditary nobility," as they all (with exception of a few who aided in the original establishment of the present dynasty) descend, after a few generations, by regular gradation down to the tribe of untitled imperial clansmen! The hereditary nobility are chiefly of the military order. Certain feats of valor entitle those by whom they are accomplished to certain noble titles; and the gradual accumulation of these either by inheritance, or by personal prowess, elevates the possessor to higher degrees of nobility. The rule by which titles are obtained being thus fixed, all that remains for the emperor is to limit the number of generations during which the title is to continue. Contrary to what your correspondent states, it is often the inferior titles that are 'perpetual as the hills and rivers,' while the higher titles continue but for a few generations.

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* Not antiquated.

The remnant of the capitation tax, still kept up in name, is not paid in the way your correspondent supposes The entire abolition of this tax was one among many wise alterations in the revenue laws made by the emperor Yungching. He abolished it in *fact*, but unwilling to abrogate a favorite law of his father, Kanghe, he still retained it in *name*.—The amount of this tax as fixed by Kanghe is distributed equally over the country, and is paid by the agriculturists as a portion of the land tax, though still denominated capitation.

Your correspondent has committed an error with regard to the Nuy-ko or ministerial cabinet. Its principal officers are four chief ministers (the first of whom is by foreigners named prime minister), and two assistant ministers. In these and all other high offices at Peking, the Tartars and Chinese have alternate rank; thus, of these six ministers, the 1st, 3rd, and 5th are Tartars, while the 2nd, 4th, and 6th, are Chinese. The details of many affairs attributed by your correspondent to the Nuy-ko belong, in fact, to other departments, too numerous for detail in so brief a sketch. The Nuy-ko is an office only for general supervision of all affairs, and for daily advising the sovereign.

The list of provinces given in your 13th No. is not complete. But to enter into details respecting the provincial governments requires time and space such as can be given only to a separate article. I will not therefore undertake to trouble you with more minute corrections; but will close these brief remarks—by subscribing myself,

SINENSIS.

THE TEMPER OF THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.

(From a correspondent.)

We know no one feature of the times we live in with respect to our country of England, that is more alarming than the disposition of the middling classes to join together for the purposes of resistance to the laws so far as taxes are concerned; and such a feeling can only have been produced in so fine a people by a series of *mis*-government; and it approximates nearer in extent, unity of purpose, and mode of junction (than anything we are acquainted with) to the Triad societies in China, which, undoubtedly, are the result of an iniquitous government.

We insert the following article from the Spectator newspaper: It appears to us very rational; and it is no mean thing for the present ministry on such an occasion to have so honest and powerful an advocate; but we think a surer aid would have been the chancellor of the exchequer in the house on the window tax question, giving up a duty which he was compelled to allow was unequal! so, unjust! and only to be defended by *necessity*. Necessity!! why robbery, theft, rape, are all the offsprings of necessity; and our answer to Lord Althorpe would have been with the witty Frenchman,

"I do not see the necessity."

The Spectator says as under;

RESISTANCE TO THE ASSESSED TAXES—WITHDRAWAL OF SURCHARGES.

CONSIDERABLE bodies of men in the Metropolis—principally composed of shopkeepers, brokers, and mechanics—are forming themselves into associations for procuring by legal means the repeal of the Assessed Taxes. This is the avowed object of the parties; but, from the style of the speeches delivered, and of the resolutions passed at their meetings, it is seen that their real intent is to organize a passive resistance to the payment of these taxes at the present time. Unquestionably, the proceedings we speak of may give the Government some trouble; but passive resistance, in order to be effectual, must be very general; and we perceive no ground for believing that taxpayers generally will unite in this virtual opposition to the law. But then, the Government must take effectual means for compelling payment from the recusants, or the resistance *will* become general. It would be quite as unjust in the Executive to permit the Lambeth grocers to smuggle sugar with impunity to the manifest detriment of their brethren in the trade residing in other parts of the town, as it would be to suffer the threatened resistance to the payment of the Assessed Taxes to become effectual.

The *Globe* says, that "to imagine that any executive can be frighted out of its propriety by the senseless threats and resolutions alluded to, would be to render legislation a make-game, and authority a farce." All this sounds very fine and energetic; but it is not more than two or three weeks since we had to record the determination of Government to withdraw all the surcharges made by the district Crown surveyor upon the inhabitants of St. Paul, Covent Garden; and this week we find the following announcement in a Bristol paper—

"An order has been received by the surveyor of this district from Government' directing in all cases where surcharges have recently been made, or where it was intended to make them, that further proceedings should be stayed."

Now, what is a surcharge? It is an additional charge made by the tax-collector upon those individuals who have neglected to return the full number of their servants, dogs, horses, windows in their premises, &c. If correctly made, the surcharge is fairly due as the original tax, and may be collected by the same process. The conscientious person who makes a correct return in the first instance, is not surcharged; but the less scrupulous individual, who through neglect, or with fraudulent intent, makes an untrue statement of his liabilities, is allowed, it seems, to profit by his wrong,—provided he has the good fortune to reside in Bristol, or in the parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden. In the language of the *Globe*, he is allowed to "render legislation a make-game, and authority a farce." It cannot be denied that some encouragement has been thus afforded by the Government to the refractory shopkeepers of Westminster, St. Pancras, and Lambeth.

We do not mean to volunteer any thing so Quixotic and desperate as the championship of the Assessed Taxes. The public feeling against them is, and on many accounts justly so strong, that their continuance must be deemed highly impolitic. But then, the duties on sugar, coffee, and soap, are injurious to the public weal in a great variety of ways, and their repeal or commutation would be productive of at least as much substantial relief to the industrious classes as the repeal of the duties on houses and windows: yet Government would never dream of allowing the Bristol grocers the privilege of paying only two thirds of the duty on those articlers which dealers in other parts of the kingdom pay: why then should they be allowed to escape from the payment of their full quota of other taxes?

True it is, that the taxes on corn and sugar are not clamoured against so much at present as are the Assessed Taxes; but that is no reason why the former should be rigidly collected from all persons, and the latter rigidly collected from those only who pay them with submission, because they are lawful imposts. We look upon the Assessed Taxes in the same light as we look upon the Taxes on Knowledge. We consider both exceedingly impolitic; but as long as they are collected from *any*, we call upon the Government to collect them fairly and in full from *all* who are liable to them and not unable to pay. This is but common justice; which every Government is bound to render to its subjects, and which it must render unless it would drive them into a state of open resistance to established authority.

INDIAN FAILURES.

(From a correspondent.)

The great sums lost, and the extent of misery occasioned by these failures, naturally make the causes of such wide spreading ruin a subject of enquiry nearly over the whole civilized world; and if the true reasons can be arrived at, and held up as a warning for the future a great good is undoubtedly established.

We insert the annexed article from the Spectator. The Times newspaper no doubt hits on *some of the causes* of the mischief; but does not mention one to us very striking feature. It is matter of notoriety that from each of these large Indian establishments, for a series of time, a partner has every two or three years *advertised out*, and gone home to England with overgrown fortunes, being succeeded by another successor, who in his series again *advertised out*, and went home rich; and this avowedly from no other source than the profits of these now bankrupt houses; and whose affairs, if justly examined, have been for many years in a state of irretrieveable ruin.

What sort of balance sheet then was it that justified sums as profits so large being withdrawn from establishments actually owing millions beyond what they could pay; and thus sending individuals home with brilliant fortunes, positively paid out of the pockets of the creditors of these houses.

The *Times* of Wednesday contains an elaborate article upon the late extensive Indian failures, the distress which they have occasioned, and the causes which led to them. After stating that the calamity has struck not only the "highest and most towering establishments, but the modest treasure and humble competency of privacy and retirement," the article thus proceeds.

"Since the beginning of January 1830, four Calcutta houses have failed for the sum of about 12,000,000*l.* sterling, one Bombay house for the sum of 250,000*l.*, and two London houses connected with the former for the amount of nearly 3,000,000*l.* more—making in all 15,000,000*l.*—an amount of debt which little more than a century ago, would have shaken the Government of this country with a fear of bankruptcy, and which even now few of the second or third-rate nations could borrow on the mortgage of half their revenues.

"The following is the list of failures to which we have alluded; and though, out of the debts marked against each house, a considerable dividend may be realized, the distrust, difficulties, and anxiety, which their bankruptcy has occasioned, together with the other failures which it may afterwards render necessary, will not be much alleviated by a partial recovery of their assets—

John Palmer and Co. Calcutta, about	£5,000,000
Alexander and Co. ditto	3,500,000
Mackintosh and Co. ditto	2,500,000
Colvin and Co. ditto	1,000,000
Shotton and Co. Bombay	250,000
	12,250,000
To which if there is added, as the consequence, of them, that of	
Fairlie and Co. London	1,800,000
Rickards and Mackintosh, ditto	950,000
The amount will be	15,000,000"

The causes of these failures are then investigated.

"But it is now of more importance to inquire into the cause of these alarming insolvencies, and to deduce from their details the moral which they ought to yield, than to emblazon their extent or to describe their pressure. The greatest number of them, we are persuaded, might have been foreseen, as their symptoms were neither hidden nor ambiguous, though the result seems to have taken the public by surprise. There has not, indeed, been any recent war or political convulsion to account for them. India has been well governed and in peace since the Burmese conquest; and if the credit of a great mercantile community has been shaken, we may say, as in Cowper's lines on the loss of the Royal George—

'It was not in the battle,
No tempest gave the shock.'

Nor have they been connected with any violence, bad faith, or fraud on the part of our Indian Government, nor with any change in the laws of our Eastern empire. They have been occasioned solely by the mode in which the great Calcutta agency-houses have been transacting business for the last ten or fifteen years—by the rage for speculation or inordinate gains on the part of their directors, and the too eager or confident cupidity of their customers.

"After the renewal, in 1813, of the Company's charter, which opened Indian commerce to the more active competition of private adventurers, a great number of new trading establishments were erected at Calcutta. These new houses entered into a vigorous competition with houses which had been founded more than half a century before; and the latter, to preserve their relative superiority, were stimulated to exertions and led to the practice of arts which they formerly had not attempted nor contemplated. They made large advances to indigo planters, to encourage one of the most hazardous kinds of cultivation. They stimulated likewise the productions of sugar, cotton, and other articles, which have not yielded the profits that they anticipated. Their advances to the indigo planters amounted frequently to 2,000,000*l.* or 1,500,000*l.* a year; while the produce of the plant was so precarious and fluctuating that in 1825 it amounted to 10,750,000lbs., and in the following year only to 6,700,000lbs.; and, again, in 1827, to 11,000,000lbs.; and in 1828, to only 7,300,000lbs. Latterly, prices having fallen in the European market, more than a third of these advances to the indigo planters is uncalled for and unproductive; *while the houses in question continued to afford the same interest to their customers on deposits which had become unprofitable to themselves.*"

The evidence of a partner in the house of Alexander and Co. of Calcutta, given before a Committee of the Houses of Commons about eighteen months ago, is adduced in proof of this latter assertion; and the fact of a bank of issue, discount, and deposit, having been established by the Indian Government, is mentioned as another cause of the diminution of the profits of the agency-houses, although they still continued paying the same interest to depositors as formerly,—that is to say, from 6 to 8 per cent., when Government could borrow money in the market at 4 or 5 per cent.

"Thus, over-trading, improvident enterprise, extravagant miscalculation, and excessive expense in living, have, no doubt, been the cause of the recent failures. The victims of these wild schemes are, no doubt in many instances, to be pitied; but they are not themselves altogether blameless for their own misfortunes. It was the confidence which they inspired by their deposits which tempted the insolvents to proceed in their ruinous career; and the former thus disposed of their capital, because they received an extravagant interest. They ought to have reflected that security and speculation never can go hand-in-hand; that great gains never can be made without incurring gambling hazards; and that they risked the principal in proportion as they raised the dividend of their deposits."

The *Times*, hower, prophecies that better days are at hand.

A correspondent of the *Times* demurs to this account of the causes which led to the failure of the Calcutta houses, and ascribes their losses to the thoughtless operations of Government in the money market.

"A rage for speculation," says this writer, "was so far from being indulged by the merchants of Calcutta of late years, that their extreme backwardness, want of enterprise, and costiveness in supplying the means of speculation to others, have been even made matter of reproach; in fact, they might have been as wise or as foolish as any other merchants usually are, but they had not the means, nor have they had since the commencement of the Burmese war. To that event, and to the state of things in which it already found these agency-houses, we must look for the causes of the present crisis. Not many months before that ill advised and most unexpected war opened, commercial interest in Calcutta was nominally at 5 per cent., but the fact is worthy of notice that even at that rate offers of deposits were then very largely declined by most ot the Calcutta houses; and in the particular case of one of the firms which has now failed, constituents with large balances were at that time expressly solicited to withdraw a portion of their funds. Such was the abundant state of the Calcutta market, and such was generally (particular cases of imprudence may be quoted, no doubt, as in all countries) the cautious policy which the merchants were then pursuing; when, without one word of warning, or note of preparation, with an indifference to the effect on mercantile credit not to be paralleled, I believe, in the history of any commercial country, the Government suddenly announced a new loan, and commenced a series of financial measures which almost instantly gave a fearfully unnatural enhancement to the value of money, and in a short time filled indeed their treasury, not only with the redundant capital in the market, but with much more than the trade of the country could conveniently spare."

The agency-houses then, according to this writer, who professes to be peculiarly well-informed on the subject, were forced, in order to retain their business and prevent an exhausting run upon their funds, to "outbid the Government in the terms of interest." The severe measures of retrenchment then adopted by the Indian Government reduced the means of their debtors, and gave the finishing blow to the unfortunate Calcutta houses. He thus thinks that he has established "a close and fatal connexion between the acts of the Indian Government and the failure of these houses."

We subjoin a paragraph from a Bombay paper, which, if correct, would seem to prove that some persons in the Indian trade are not to be taught prudence by the bitterest reverses.

A private letter from Hyderabad brings intelligence of a very important nature to the mercantile world of India. The great Hyderabad house of Palmer and Co., it is stated, either has acially reopened, or is about to reopen business, under the managemenent of Sir William Rumbold, and offers *twelve* per cent. for all deposits of money. Sir William, we learn, is living in great splendour in the Nizam's capital, and has lately built a palace at the Neilgheries, which cost one lack of rupees! The letter gives no details as to what principle of settlement is to be adopted with regard to the former debts of the concern; but should the decision of Mr. Adams have been nullified and the house be enabled to recover the whole of its claims on the Nizam, with the original interest, it does not seem improbable that all its creditors may be paid in turn to the full amount.—*Bombay Gazette*, April 6.

This twelve per cent. business cannot last; and indeed we should be inclined to question very much the correctness of the intelligence conveyed in this paragraph.

RICE.

(From a correspondent.)

We are informed that not only in Canton, but in the adjoining districts, the price of rice is considerably more moderate; and this is caused by the healthy appearance of the early crop! *in short all fear of scarcity is removed from the minds of the people*; and this very feeling produces plenty, inasmuch as it induces the great rice holders to open their granaries. We congratulate the Canton residents on this favorable change; for two years back, from a failure of crops, rice (the staff of life here) has been beyond that price which the wages of the country could allow the working classes to *have enough* and leave any thing for superfluities; this, joined to the same seasons cutting off the supply of sugar for export, caused a material derangement in the commercial exchange, and favorable to none except those engaged in rice. We anticipate a prosperous season, and hope *again* to see the thousands of tons of fine shipping going out sugar laden, as used to be the case three years ago.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

There is a time and a place for everything, and everything is good in its place: but a thing—or even a name or title—tolerably good in itself, by an incessant recurrence may become most positively bad. Such, Sir, is the case with the thing, name, term, or title, *mandarin*. We have mandarin boots; mandarin caps; mandarin fish, mandarin ducks; mandarin boats; mandarin houses; and other 'true mandarin' things too numerous to be mentioned. I abhor the term; but whether it be because it is so often misplaced, or because when rightly applied it points to an object so worthy of dislike, I am at a loss to determine.

But, Mr. Editor, I wander from the topic upon which I wish you to remark. In looking over a very loose and incoherent notice of Mr. Lindsay's "Report of proceedings on a voyage to the northern ports of China, in the ship Lord Amherst," which was copied into the Liverpool Albion from the 'Monthly Review,' I find the following paragraph: "It occurs uniformly," says the learned writer of the notice in question, "that the *mandarins* and other Chinese individuals in authority showed the greatest uneasiness at the presence of the barbarians:"—*mandarins* and *other* Chinese individuals in authroity! Thus, the Reviewer will have it, that there are *other* persons in authority in China besides the mandarins. Now, Sir, will you be so good as to put this matter straight; and show, as no doubt you can, that the plain English phrase *Chinese officer*, sounds as well, and reads as well, and is as easily written and understood as *Chinese mandarin*.

We agree with our correspondent in his dislike of the barbarous terms we continually hear in Canton; many belong to no language on earth, unless we allow the corrupt jargon of Canton to be a language; others are derived from tongues and speeches various; but, though neither Chinese nor English, are continually used by both parties, the English regarding them as correct Chinese, and vicê versâ the Chinese considering them good English.

We fear, however, that there is no help for the evil. The difficulties of learning Chinese are regarded as so great, that few attempt it. Yet we do not think that to learn the Chinese oral language is much more difficult than to learn the languages of other countries, if Englishmen will only consent *to stammer* before they speak.

Our readers will probably, unprompted, call to mind another of these terms of perhaps more extensive application than *mandarin*, the word *chop*. We have 'chop houses,' where, however, the hungry passenger will seek in vain for wherewithal to satisfy his appetite. Mandarins (in such connection we must be allowed the word) are there alone to be found. We have also 'chop boats,' 'chop sticks,' 'mandarin chops,' 'grand chops,' second chop,' 'first chop articles,' and 'chop-chop hurry,' with a great host of other *chops* behind. Who will say that this is not a 'number one first chop,' piece of foolery?

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will "rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, MAY, 20TH 1834. NO. 20. PRICE 25 CENTS.

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NOTICE.

TIMOTHY WIGGIN Esq. now acts as agent in London for the TENTH CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 30th January, 1834. General Agents

NOTICE.

The ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834.-Price 50 cents. Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have formed a copartnership at this place for the transaction of Commission Business, under the firm of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co. in connexion with the House of Russell & Sturgis of Manila.

JOHN W. PERIT,
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RUSSELL STURGIS,
HENRY P. STURGIS.

Canton, May 1st, 1834.

CANTON.

Many vessels have arrived during the past week, but we have still to record our ignorance of any European news.

The following is the list of arrivals.—On the 12th instant the HENRY TOOKE, SEVER (Am) arrived from Manila; on the 14th instant the COVINGTON, HOLBROOK (Am) arrived from Java, having left that Island on the 16th of April. On the 17th arrived the British vessels FORTH, ROBINSON, from Calcutta March 26th, the ELIZABETH, STEPHENS, from Singapore April 4th, and the American vessel SAMARANG, GRAY, from Samarang March 19th, and on the 18th instant the Spanish vessel, BUENA VENTURA, Pientzenaver, from Manila the 30th of April.

By the Forth we have received a few halfweekly Calcutta Couriers (amongst which are some duplicates and triplicates) up to the 22nd of March. The most exciting intelligence which they contain is the marching of troops by the Madras government against the Coorg Rajah; and the storming and sacking of Mocha on the 13th of December by the Bedouin Arabs, in the pay of MAHOMET ALI, under a chief ALI BIN MAGETTAH, who received 20,000 dollars for the job. Extracts from the Bengal papers relative to both of these important events will be found in our columns.

We are happy to see that the "Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register," is now to us, in China, a real efficient source of commercial intelligence, coming against the monsoon, *viâ Calcutta*, post free, by every ship, all through the year.

TAX ON BRITISH TONNAGE IN CHINA.

The intended collection of a tax or duty in Canton river on British tonnage or merchandise, for the purpose of supporting the looked for establishment about to reside here, appears to us objectionable, not only as being opposed to the general rule which regulates other consulate departments, but as particularly difficult *fairly* and *equally* to get collected, without the machinery employed for its collection being of a most expensive nature in proportion to the small amount wanted.

The principle of how far each Consulate should be paid out of the trade of the port the Consul resides at, received some discussion in the commons at passing the China trade bill; and though we saw some high and honest authorities in favor of the general consular establishments being so provided for, they failed to convince us! and did not provide for the position of a place where it *might be* the common good to maintain a consul; yet where the whole value of the shipments (not to talk of a tax) would hardly pay for a Consul's dinner; take, for instance, Suez; if it comes to be—as is likely—the post-office betwixt India and Europe; or let us fancy a similar settlement—San Blas—successful on the isthmus of Darien, it is even likely that the residence of a respectable British subject employed by government might be necessary at *both places*, and surely it will not be tried to argue that the trade of either (tax as you will) could pay the charge! If these are exceptions on the ground of ability, it is fair to allow of and hear exceptions on other grounds; and we think, without doubt, *Canton is one;* in the first place, it is admitted as dangerous to give power over Fisc far from control of the power which grants the right, and from England, hardly a more *distant* place can be named. Next, the only sure point without expense where the British officer could levy revenue is on ships *coming to Whampoa*; and that is precisely the point of the trade where the Chinese burdens are already so heavy as to threaten extinction of commerce; and most imperatively calls for the Superintendents best exertions to *lessen, not* encrease them; then, if *outside;* the Superintendent means to levy duties on opium for instance; it is clear he can do so only on those ships which remain *permanently* at Lintin: but then he just reduces those ships to keep their opium cheaper, and *receive it at less* than *Americans* and *Portuguese floaters*, by the exact *value of the tax he levies:* and with regard to vessels going on the East coast, nothing less than a *couple of* clever frigates (serving the Fisc) *will collect his revenue* there! *and* even if he succeeds; it may only end in the use of the American or Spanish flag in place of the British; so that he has first to count if the £30,000 he has to collect is worth the machinery! and next if he is serving his country by putting such machinery in force against his own flag, thereby throwing the carrying trade into other hands. On this subject the Portuguese tax on opium should *act as a beacon!* these great merchants once had nearly the whole opium trade centered in them; *now, nothing remains except a small fraction*, and *that* supplied by the ignorance and illiberality of Leadenhall street; these are the difficulties of collection here; let us contrast them with the ease of the revenue department in Britain; firstly, Tea, say 30,000,000lbs goes home, which we believe is correct; one farthing per lb gives us, £31,250, abont the sum wanted; and the Custom houses in Britain being in action, and paid already, it only wants ¼ put after 1s 6d by act of parliament to do the needful; if on silk—of which a million of lbs went home this year—the same ope-

ration acts; and if they wish to make the productions of East India bear their share for opium and cotton, India is the place for collection, not here. "This will do." (as the Chinese say) For if English managers cannot understand these plain propositions, they do *not wish to understand;* "neither would they believe one risen from the dead."

May 16 1834. DELTA.

Mr. Editor.

Our London friends call out *before they are hurt*, with respect to the withdrawing of the Chinese trade from their port. *This call* attracted my attention to the subject; and, perhaps, the annexed list of charges may satisfy your readers the London men did not call out *without sufficient reason*, as it is very clear that *merchants* wont pay for their goods; 1stly a carriage from a province distant 400 miles, nearly *double* of what it costs to carry their property 18,000 miles; and 2ndly, after that, an East India Company's wharf charge of 25 per cent on the freight, *for the mere honor of shipping from London!*

A Young One!

Copy London bill of charges per H. C. C. S. Elizabeth.

18^{s}	4	Bales, freight to China	£1:14:0
		Carriage from Scotland	2: 7:8
		Charges at E. I. wharf	0: 8:0
BI	5	Bales, freight	£1:17:6
		Carriage from Scotland	2: 6:5
		Charges at E. I. wharf	0:10:0
L	15	Bales, freight	£5:12:6
		Carriage from Scotland	7:17:3
		Charges at E. I. wharf	1:10:0
M	5	Bales, freight	£1:17:6
		Carriage from Scotland.	2:12:6
		Charges at E. I. wharf	10:0
A^{E}	49	Boxes, freighte	£18:2 :6
		Carriage from Scotland	21:3 :7
		Charges at E. I wharf	4:18:0

MR. EDITOR,

The letter on Chinese affairs addressed by the M. P. for Berwickshire to the President of the board of control, has been frequently reviewed both in your columns and elsewhere; yet as this letter derives considerably encreased importance from a most favorable report of it in the Times newspaper, which is understood to be one of the organs of the present government, and as such frequently used to throw out a feeler to ascertain public opinion, or to guide it, it may be permitted once more to enter on the merits of the ci-devant chiefs' performance.

I must own what struck me in the letter was an absolute want of any new or important fact; but this may arise from my being well read in your pages, to which, indeed, and the petition of the Canton merchants to the commons, the M. P. for Berwickshire is endebted for almost all his facts; and it does not appear to me they gain in clearness in his hands. The important point in the letter is an opinion thrown out of national resistance being necessary, *and certainly successful* against the useless Chinese obstructions to trade: and this opinion is made doubly important by the *cheer on* it receives from the Times. In the success of such an attempt, if calmly and resolutely conducted, with the concurrence of France and America, I *have not a doubt*, and am happy to see this fixed opinion in such powerful hands as the Times.

Some other portions of his letter are in bad taste; he not only goes beyond the fact as to the low birth of the hong-merchants, some of whom are respectably connected; but it is not "german to the matter!" what has a merchant to do with birth? if he is well *educated, intelligent*, and *strictly just* in his dealings, it is better than the tree of the Montmorencies; and it appears to come not with a very good grace from a member of a legislative body of a much higher caste than the consoo, where he must daily come into contact not only with the *sons* of men of no birth, but absolutely with some who themselves have been engaged in those laborious occupations generally considered inconsistent with the acquirement of education, and the full use of the intellect; and the member for Berwickshire would have been the first to challenge a sneer coming from a Frenchman against a premier of England because his father happened to be a weaver.

16th May, 1834. "A Canton Shopkeeper."

MANILA.

(From a correspondent.)

A friend has laid on our table the Almanaque Filipino and Guia de Forasteros for 1834. We believe this is the very first attempt allowed by this (par préférence) exclusive government to publish even a livre rouge connected with it. We have no doubt the next years will be an improvement. The commercial information is in very narrow space and (we are informed) *not to be relied on*. Yet we recommend the little treatise to our readers as deserving of their notice for these reasons: it gives a juster view of the wealth, population, and extent of these fine colonies than any work we have seen; and of the train of dignified clergy, soldiers, and officials who administer the government; and interesting as being the only remains of a stately eastern establishment on the old regime now left; and recalling the "pomp and circumstance of glorious" Spain, when her soldiers were the bravest, her navigators the most enterprising, and her gentlemen the most honorable in the whole world! in short it brings the memory back to the poetry of the Cid; the halo that shone round Columbus, and the wise, stern, and mighty Charles 5th.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the 11th inst the new Fooyuen received the congratulations of all the inferior officers of government, and of the salt and hong merchants. On the 12th he called on the deities of war and literature, the dragon king, the queen of heaven, the city ruler, and the gods of wind and fire, in their respective temples. In China, notwithstanding the superstitious reverence paid to the memory of Confucius, his principles are but little regarded. The Court, the laws, and the popular belief are all opposed to his *orthodox silence* concerning divine beings and a future state of existence.

The governor started yesterday evening on a tour of military inspection. This duty is triennial, and should be performed by the governor himself, whenever affairs of more importance do not prevent it. If so prevented, he may appoint either the Fooyuen or any of the inspectors called Taou-tae to perform the duty for him. The governor proceeds first to the northern departments of Nan-heung and Shaou-chow, which, under the compound name of Nan-shaou, form one circuit. From thence he will proceed to Shaou-king, which is properly the seat of his government. This district, with the department of Kwang-chow, in which Canton is situated, forms the circuit called Kwang-shaou. The southern districts of the circuit will be visited by his Excellency before his return, and while on the tour of them a visit to Macao may be looked for. Nothing has yet been fixed respecting the time of inspecting the other departments of this province; but in the autumn his excellency proposes going on a similar tour into Kwangse.

THE PEKING GAZETTES contain cursory notices of border affrays in which the military have been employed, both on the Szechuen and Yunnan frontiers. In accounts of the latter place, the Burmans are distinctly mentioned.

There are several papers concerning the prevalence of piracy on the coast of Fuhkeën. The pirates have become so daring as even to seize the government boats carrying grain coast-wise.

A military officer—call him a colonel—was lately presented to the emperor by the presidents of the tribunal of

war. He had the presumption at the audience to address his majesty respecting an unjust neglect which he had experienced some years before, when he had merited a reward which he never obtained. He was in consequence examined before the tribunal of war, and also before members of the imperial privy council; and his unrewarded merit proved. But he had erred in the dates he gave; and therefore, for his presumption in addressing the Son of heaven without due caution, he is reduced to the rank of a lieutenant.

Foo-tseun, third minister of the imperial cabinet, being sick, has gone to ramble among the genii:—these beings live "beyond the bourne from whence no traveller returns."

It would appear, however, that our late governor, LE, either has returned from beyond it, or was incorrectly reported to have passed it, as he has just received the imperial permission to return home.

The Fooyuen has issued orders respecting petitioning, that appeals are not to be made to him in every trivial case. At the same time, he has directed that the fee for petitioning be reduced from five dollars to sixty cash. This sum is paid an officer who is required to seal every petition, and to be responsible for the appearance of the parties.

THE PRESENT CHINESE DYNASTY.

The political revolutions which Asia has undergone, are generally marked by violence, produced by oppression, and accelerated by the weakness of despots, and the valour of the assailants. The nations, degraded by slavery, find at an eventful crisis no interest in adhering to their masters; they have little to lose or to gain by a change in government, and rather choose to purchase their lives by slavish submission to the conquerors, than to sell them dear in defence of their country. The deserts of central Asia, the extensive steppes from the Caspian sea to the ocean, from the frozen regions of Siberia to the confines of Thibet and Hindostan, present the area where the impetuous valour of barbarians was nourished, and where the heroes were fostered who led their victorious bands over the continents af Europe and Asia. The nature of the soil and their own indolence constitute the Tatars a nation of hunters and shepherds, restlessly wandering about in the dreary regions of their native land. Internal feuds between the numerous tribes, their utmost wretchedness, famine and despair, rouse their martial spirit, they go in quest of prey like tygers, and as they have nothing to lose, but all to gain, they overthrow as easily the mercenary armies of civilised nations, as they themselves dwindle into insignificance, when their appetite is pampered and fury abated. Like a torrent that carries every thing before it, with irresistible force hollows out a new bed, but by gradually extending and saturating the soil, loses its rapid course, stagnates and ends in a marsh; the numberless Tatarian hordes, which inundated the world, poured forth from the wilderness, overrun kingdoms, vanquished and extirpated nations, and were again lost amongst the conquered, or in their deserts. Witness the invasion of the Huns, the Turks and Mongols; each of these nations held ephemeral sway of Europe and Asia, but they were soon forgotten, and the terror the mere mentioning of their name inspired lives merely in the fables and stories to which the middleages gave birth. Consult the Chinese historians, and they will tell you a dreadful tale about the fierce attacks of the Eastern and Western Tatars, the barbarians who insulted the dignity of the celestial empire, laid whole provinces waste, and overturned the throne of heaven's son. From the earliest period till now China was subject to these invasions; Europe resisted and was overcome by these champions of barbarism, whilst China absorbed and amalgamated their numberless hordes. Thus the Chinese empire stands until this day, and scarcely deigns to look back to the time, when Roman valour possessed the western half of the civilized world, for the mighty Cæsars have long ago mingled with the dust, and their empire is no more to be found on the map of the world, whilst the celestial dynasty sits upon a firmly established throne, ruling over a territory greater in extent and more populous, than the Romans ever possessed.

[To be continued.]

STORMING OF MOCHA.

[Extract from a letter from an officer on board the Benares.]

"Mocha has been taken by the Bedouin Arabs. Toorkey Bel Mas, the Chief of the Rebels, at the head of about 600 Turkish Soldiers, all that were left as a garrison at Mocha, had 20 days warning to prepare for the Bedouins coming down to storm and plunder the town. About a fortnight ago they first made their appearance, and in five days, it is computed, near 40,000 assembled, outside the town, in their tents, just clear of the guns on the walls. The evening before the attack, I was on shore with some of the officers, when we were taken into the Divan of the Headmen, and their appearance was very striking—they were seated in a semicircle with a brace of pistols in their belts, muskets, or matchlocks and swords, standing ready near them—their attendants and others standing at a little distance with their weapons in their hands. A strong feeling of admiration could not but arise in my mind as I looked on men who in such critical circumstances, far from despairing, looked perfectly collected and firm.

From the ship we observed when the attack was made, by the incessant firing of guns and musketry. We learnt from eye witnesses that the Bedouins were at day break close to the walls, sheltered by the buildings in the suburbs of the town; they had constructed rough ladders to scale the walls, and in spite of a continual fire of grape and cannister, they planted, and as they were knocked down, replanted their ladders, and even heaped up the bodies of their dead comrades to support the broken ones, and enable them to clamber over the wall, which many succeeded in doing, and, of course many died in attempting. When all the Turks were busily employed on the wall, some of the merchants opened one of the gates—a rush was seen from the ship towards it, gun after gun knocked down dozens as they pressed in, but numbers prevailed. What could 600 men do against, at the very least, 30,000? The Bedouins were armed, generally, with a crease only, but about one-fourth had matchlocks and spears in addition. The hope of plunder was the main spring to induce them to brave death in the way they did. The Magazines of the town were exploded by the Turks themselves, and many Bedouins, who thought the underground passages were filled with treasures, were blown in the air—some say three hundred perished by two of the explosions. The Bedouins exercised the utmost cruelty in extorting money from the merchants, using their creases drawn and applied to the necks of the inhabitants, threatening instant death if they did not discover where their money was hid &c. &c. Toorkey Bel Mas himself succeeded in getting off to the *Tigris*, and claiming British protection, but not until he saw that all resistance was in vain did he claim our protection as a subject of the Sultan. About 120 of the Turks took refuge in our vessels. It was blowing fresh, with a high sea, and several boats having no oars to pull to our ships, after pushing off from shore, drifted to sea, when the *Tigris* got under weigh and picked all up. There are not now more than 150 men in the town except Bedouins. The Bedouins have put their stolen goods up to sale, and what they have got, viz. coffee, chintzes, sugar, &c. are disposed for about one-fourth of their value. Hodeidah is yet garrisoned by a number of Turks, who agreed to surrender when Mocha did; so the 5000 men and 5 ships that Toorkey Bel Mas at first had, will probably never be heard of again. The Ships (all but one which was captured) were burnt by Mahomed Ally's vessel from Juddah.

(Supplement to the Calcutta Courier, March 12th.)

DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE COORG RAJAH.

War has at length been declared against the Coorg Rajah. The following particulars are given in the *Madras Herald* of the 10th instant:—

"A private communication of the 4th, from Bangalore, gives us the following intelligence:

"Orders were yesterday issued to the Troops to hold themselves in readiness for Coorg, and a *respectable* force, consistiong of 400 picked men of H. M. 39th Regt., one Company of European Foot Artillery; 300 Sappers, and three Corps, the 4th, 35th and 48th, of Native Infantry, will march from this station."

Since the foregoing, we have received positive information from an authentic source, that War was declared against Coorg on the 6th instant, and Troops, to the number of 6000 men, (including H. M. 39th, 48th, and 55th Regiments) are ordered to take the field. Colonels Waugh, Mills and Steuart are to command Brigades—Seton, the Artillery—and the whole force is to be under the command of Colonel Lindesay, C. B.

We hear also that the 27th was to have marched this morning for Bangalore, and that the Rifle Company of the 5th N. I. is also ordered to the same destination.

The Right Wing of H. M. 57th moved out of Fort St. George on Saturday morning, on its march to Bangalore."

M. ABEL REMUSAT.

"M. Abel Remusat was born at Paris on the 5th September, 1788, and was consequently in his fifty-fourth year at the time of his death. He was originally designed for the medical profession, and applied himself successfully to the requisite studies; but at the same time he indulged in a taste for Oriental literature, and selected as his principal object of pursuit in this direction the almost inaccessible language of China. He was unassisted in this task either by grammars or dictionaries, for none at that period existed in print; yet, in spite of this disadvantage, he persevered, and succeeded in overcoming the difficulties opposed to his progress; for it was not until after he had published his Essays on the Chinese Language and Literature, that he became possessed of the Dictionarium Latino-Sinicum, in manuscript, of the French Mission at Peking. The talents thus signally displayed at this early age by M. Remusat secured him exemption from the law of conscription, so rigidly enforced throughout the French empire. In connection with the Chinese, M. Remusat studied the Mandchu and Tibetan languages; and when in the year 1814, at the suggestion of the Baron de Sacy, two professorships were founded in the Royal College of France, for the more effectual cultivation of the Sanscrit and Chinese languages, M. Remusat was

nominated to fill the latter, and this honourable post he maintained till the period of his decease. In 1820, he published the first volume of his Recherches sur les Langues Tartares, a work in which the literature of these nations is ably discussed. The sequel to this work, intended to contain the original texts of which translations had appeared in the first volume, has never been published. In 1822, he produced his Grammar of the Chinese Language: a work arranged in a lucid and methodical manner, which has reflected high credit on his abilities and acquirements. M. Remusat contributed many papers of value to the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions; and the notices of and extracts from the Oriental MSS. in the Bibliothèque de Roi. A few years back, he published his translation of the Chinese novel entitled Yukiao-li; or, the Two Fair Cousins. He has left behind him three important works in MS., two of which, however, are unfinished: one of these is a Philosophical Dictionary of the Budd'hist Religion, translated from one published at Peking, in Sanscrit, Tibetan, Mandchu, Mongol, and Chinese: the second is a translation of the Travels of the two Chinese Priests of Budd'ha, in Tartary, India, and Persia, which he had undertaken to prepare for publication by the Oriental Translation Fund of Great Britain and Ireland, when death, from a disease in the stomach, intervened, and prevented the fulfilment of this intention. The third is an account of the Natural History of the eastern countries of Asia; and in this laborious enterprize he was to have been assisted by the powerful aid of the first naturalists of France, and indeed of Europe, for among them may be recorded the names of Cuvier, Brown, Correa de Serra, Petit Thouars, Jussieu, Valenciennes, &c. &c.

"On the retirement of the venerable and illustrious Baron de Sacy from the President's chair of the Asiatic Society at Paris, he was succeeded by Mr. Remusat, who retained it until his decease; and the Baron de Sacy has since resumed the office thus left vacant, at the earnest solicitation of the Society.

M. Remusat possessed a mind of the highest order. Every thing he produced was done with facility, and was remarkable for its luminous and profound character. His loss cannot easily be supplied, and Oriental literature will long have reason to deplore the untimely death which carried him off, when his judgment and acquirements might be supposed to have only just reached their highest maturity.

"One of the most illustrious scholars reared under the auspices of M. Remusat was Jean St. Martin, who, from an attack of cholera, followed his former master to the tomb at the brief interval of thirty-seven days.

"While Abel Remusat devoted himself to the investigation of the philosophy, history, antiquities, and natural history of China, Tibet, and in general of all those countries where Budd'hism and Chinese manners prevail, St. Martin occupied himself with researches into the ancient history of Persia and the adjacent countries. He had for this purpose studied particularly the Semitic family of languages, the difficult idiom of Armenia, and the Zend and Pahlevi. The extent and value of his investigations may be judged of from the Memoirs on Armenia, which he published in two volumes: they are full of erudite and ingenious matter, and their appearance fully established his character as an Oriental scholar and critical antiquary.

"The chronology of ancient nations was his favourite object of study, and he aimed at elevating it to the rank of one of the exact sciences. Unfortunately but few of his works in this path are printed, and the same remark applies to several valuable essays on the ancient history of Africa, and other subjects, which were read before the Académie des Inscriptions. In February, 1822, he published his opinion, that the Egyptian tablet, generally known under the name of the Zodiac of Dendera, was a work of comparatively modern date, and but few months had elapsed when the discoveries of Champollion proved it to be even more recent than the era assigned to it by M. St. Martin, the moment itself, with the erections of Esne and Dendera, being referable to the reign of the Emperor Claudius."—*Journal of the Asiatic Society for Feb.*

SIR ROBERT PEEL.

[FROM BULWER'S ENGLAND AND THE ENGLISH.]

Sir Robert Peel is a remarkable man—confessedly a *puissance* in himself, confessedly the leading member of the representative, yes, even of your reformed assembly: he is worth our stopping in our progress for a moment in order to criticize his merits.

It is a current mistake in the provinces to suppose that Sir Robert Peel is rather sensible than eloquent. If to persuade, to bias, to soothe, to command the feelings, the taste, the opinions of an audience often diametrically opposed to his views—if *this* be eloquence, which I, a plain man, take it to be, then Sir Robert Peel is among the most eloquent of men. I am not one of those who think highly of the art of oratory; I laugh at the judgment of such as rank its successful cultivation among the great efforts of mind: it depends mainly upon physical advantages and a combination of theatrical tricks; a man may therefore have but ordinary intellectual powers, and yet be exceedingly eloquent to a popular assembly; nay, we need only analyze calmly the speeches which have delighted an audience, to be aware of their ordinary lack of all eminently intellectual qualifications. That sentence which reads to you so tame, was made emphatic by the most dexterous pronounciation—that sarcasm which seems to you so poor, took all its venom from the most significant smile—that fallacy which strikes you as so palpable, seemed candour itself by the open air of sincerity with which it was delivered. Pronunciation, smile, air! They are excellent qualities in an orator, but may they not be achieved without any wondrous depth of the reason, or any prodigious sublimity of the imagination? I am speaking, therefore, in admiration of Sir Robert Peel's eloquence, and not of his mind; though even in the latter he excels the capacity of orators in general.

Physical advantages are one component of successful oratory; these Sir Robert Peel possesses—a most musical voice—a tall and stately person—a natural happiness of delivery, which, though not wholly void of some displeasing peculiarities, is more than ordinarily commanding and impressive. A combination of theatrical tricks is another component of successful orators, and this also Sir Robert Peel has most dexterously acquired; by a wave of the hand, by a bow across the table, by an expression of mien, he can give force, energy, wit, or nobility—to nothings! Oratory is an art—he is an elaborate artist. In the higher qualities of mind, he must be considered a man of remarkable accomplishments. With a wide range of ornamental, he combines a vast hoard of practical, knowledge: he is equally successful in a speech on the broadest principle, or on the narrowest detail. He has equally the information of a man of letters, and of a man of business. He is not philosophical, but he skims the surface of philosophy; he is as philosophical as the House will bear any *effective* orator to be. He is not poetical, but he can command the embellishments of poetry, and suits an assembly which applauds elegance but recoils from imagination. In his deficiencies, therefore—if we note the limit of the mind—we acknowledge the skill of the artist—he employs every tool necessary to his work, and no man with a more happy effect. To his skill as an orator, he adds certain rare qualities as a leader; he has a little daring, it is true, but he has astonishing tact—he never jeopardizes a party by any rash untowardness of phrase—he is free from the indiscretion habitual to an orator. Another eminent characteristic of his mind is accuracy. I do not remember ever to have heard him mistate a fact, and I have heard almost every other public speaker mistate a hundred facts. It is probably this constitution of mind which gifts him with his faculty for business. Assuredly no man who, in times of wide and daring specultion, pertinaciously resolved to narrow his circle, and be

"Content to live in decencies for ever,"

has been able to invest the existence with more dignity, and to hide with a better effect the limited circumference of his range. There seems to me little doubt but that this accomplished statesman is enthralled and hampered by the early ties which it is now and henceforth impossible for him, without worldly dishonour, to break. His mind evidently goes beyond the tether of his companions—his arguments are not theirs—to illiberal conclusions he mostly applies liberal reasonings. He describes his narrow circle with compasses disproportionately large, and seems always to act upon that saying of Mirabeau's, —"La politique doit raisonner même sur des suppositions aux quelles elle ne croit pas." It is one of the phenomena of our aristocratic customs, that a man especially marked out by birth and circumstance to be the leader of the popular, should be the defender of the oligarchical party. Sprung from the people, he identifies himself with the patricians. His pure and cold moral character, unthictured by the vices, unseduced by the pursuits of an aristocracy, seems to ally him naturally to the decorous respectabilities of the great middle class to which his connexions attach him; and even ambition might suggest that his wealth would have made him the first of the one class, though it elevates him to no distinction in the other. Had he placed himself in his natural position among the ranks of the people, he would have been undeniably what he now just fails of being—a GREAT MAN. He would not have been Secretary for Ireland at so early an age, but he would now have been prime minister, or what is a higher position, the leader and centre of the moral power of England. As it is, he has knit himself to a cause which requires passion in its defenders, and is regarded with suspicion by his allies, because he supports it with discretion.—*Albion.*

Deaths among the beggars of Canton. The number of beggars, time out of mind, in Canton, has been very great; but during the past winter, and chiefly in consequence of the inundation which occurred last summer, both their number and their distresses have been greatly multiplied. We have sought in vain for the means of of making a satisfactory estimate of the number in and about the city at the present time; judging from what we have seen we think it cannot be less than 5000, and it may be even twice that number. In ordinary times, only a few are left to famish and die in the streets; but during the rainy months of the current year, many hundreds have perished for want of food and raiment. Now and than an individual has died near the foreign factories; but most of these unhappy beings are to be found near the market places and the temples. A note from a correspondent, which we will here introduce, shows what may be witnessed at a single spot; and probably does not exhibit one-twentieth part of what is suffered by the beggars of Canton. The temple to which our correspondent refers is that of *Wan-woo-te*, situated about one hundred rods northwest from the foreign factories. Our correspondent writes:

"Mr. Editor: you have frequently alluded in the Repository to the condition of the poor in Canton; I therefore suppose you will not be unwilling to admit a few plain facts. I happened one morning to pass by a temple before which a number of beggars had passed the night, several of whom had died of cold and hunger. Preparations for some ceremonies in the temple drew my attention to the same place the next morning, when the number that had perished during the night was still greater. I have been there as often as every other morning since and have almost always found several dead bodies; sometimes eight or ten.

"A considerable number of poor creatures pass the night there, with on other covering than a mat, and frequently without even that. Not a few appear like persons who have seen better days; and some are probably brought thither, when sickness has disabled them, by those who should be their friends. Some are young, from 10 to 15 years old. I have seen several such that died of starvation; and have often witnessed scenes too horrid and disgusting to be described. For weeks I did not attempt to ascertain the number that perished; but during the last week, ending April 26. on the five mornings I went there, I counted 15; on one morning five, and another six. I hope it will not be supposed that any citizen of a Christian country can witness such wretchedness without endeavoring to do something for its relief; but the aid afforded has been but too feeble, and I invite the attention of others to the subject with the hope that more general and efficient means may be used for the relief of these sufferers. They are men, as well as we; and are perishing of want before our doors." *Philo.*

Since the preceding paragraphs were in type, we have heard that a proclamation has been issued by one of the local officers, giving notice that the salt merchants of Canton have advanced money to purchase coffins for such beggars and poor people as die in the streets: but not a cash is offered to procure food or raiment for the living. It is painful to observe the indifference with which the Chinese look on the distresses of their fellow beings. Since we received Philo's note, we have visited the temple of Wan-woo-te; it was in the afternoon; and instead of seeing a company of beggars, we found a stage erected, upon which a company of players were acting the parts of statesmen and warriors for the entertainmont of hundreds of spectators—men, women, and children. Just in the rear of this multitude, as we walked away from the scene, we saw several emaciated half naked beings in the very last stage of starvation. Can nothing be done to relieve these sufferers? (*Chinese Repository.*)

THE
CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will "rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, MAY 27TH 1834. NO. 21. PRICE 25 CENTS.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at
R. MARKWICK & Co's.

NOTICE.

TIMOTHY WIGGIN Esq. now acts as agent in London for the TENTH CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 30th January, 1834. General Agents

NOTICE.

The ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834.- Price 50 cents.
Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have formed a copartnership at this place for the transaction of Commission Business, under the firm of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co. in connexion with the House of Russell & Sturgis of Manila.

JOHN W. PERIT,
GEO. R. RUSSELL,
RUSSELL STURGIS,
HENRY P. STURGIS.

Canton, May 1st, 1834.

CANTON.

The arrivals of the last week have been, from Manila, the Spanish vessel VIRGINIA, GARCIA, and the American vessel, PEARL, ENGLE; from Singapore, the British vessels, PERSEVERANCE, GIBSON, and COLONEL YOUNG, REES; and from SAMARANG, the American vessel, BETA, PEARSON.

By the Colonel Young we received the Singapore Chronicles of the 1st and 8th of May; they contain no European intelligence, but we notice with pleasure the improvement in the Singapore price current, on which subject the Editor has a paragraph, inviting generally the attention of commercial men to that useful publication.

We publish a few notices of intelligence, copied from the New York Journal of Commerce, relative to Spanish affairs, of later dates, we believe, than have yet reached Canton direct from London.

SEIZURE OF AN EUROPEAN

IN A CHINESE FAST-BOAT BY THE CHINESE RIVER-POLICE.

A day or two ago a European gentleman hired a Chinese fast-boat to convey him to Macao. He attempted to join the fast-boat about one o'clock in the morning, having left the shore in a small hired Chinese passage boat, but was seized before he reached her by the official runners, who immediately took possession of the fast-boat and put irons round the legs of the master. The European, as is usual in such cases, was loudly threatened, and the inevitable consequences of his transgression of the imperial laws described in the most fearful terms; the chop-house and its resident officer were held forth in terrorem; but all without producing the intended effect, namely, a trembling awe of the majesty of the celestial empire and its laws of great purity: the solitary captive very quietly spread out his bedding on board the fast-boat, and abandoned himself to the indulgence of refreshing sleep. In the morning, dollars, as a ransom, were demanded, accompanied with the usual means of intimidation—but without producing the desired promise of payment.

In the course of the day two or three of the linguists appeared, to one of whom the gentleman delivered the keys of his trunk and writing desk, and at the same time acquainted him with his determination not to leave the boat unless it was promised that his trunk &c. should be sent on shore the day after: the linguist solemnly promised that this should be done; and he kept his word, for the trunk and desk were restored uninjured to its owner the next day. In a few hours, after all attempts to extort money had failed, the gentleman was allowed to land. The fast-boat was taken to the chop house, where, we have little doubt, a bambooing was bestowed upon the crew; and we also think it likely that the pockets of the linguists may suffer on this occasion: a cause of no regret to foreigners, as the said linguists had not been sent for by the gentleman in custody; but it is a cause of triumph and exultation to all foreigners that the firmness of one of their number has rendered useless the bullying attempts at extortion of the Chinese officers; and we earnestly wish his manly example will be always followed by those who may be placed in the same situation hereafter. Contrast the treatment experienced by this gentleman with that suffered by the captains of the Honble companys ships in the month of November last, which event is noticed in the Register of the 21st of January, 1834. In that case, the transgression of both parties being the same, the captains were not only maltreated in a much greater degree, but the British factory was insulted by the contemptuous act of the Chinese officer sending the desks and trunks belonging to the captured and detained officers, broken open, and in a most disreputable condition to the factory; and this insolent proceeding was shortly afterwards followed up by an edict from the hoppo, scolding the chief of the factory for leaving Canton without his leave! How is this alteration in the behaviour of the Chinese officers to be accounted for? We trust by the conviction on the part of the Chinese government that British subjects are no longer to be insulted and treated like children with impunity; and that the Chinese begin to feel that when the British flag is again hoisted, it will wave under the power and protection of the British empire for the rights and dignity of the British crown and as the symbol of safeguard to its subjects.

We have ascertained, since the above was written, that the few private letters, entrusted to the care of the captured gentleman for parties at Macao, were detained; but have since been returned by the hong merchants, after a severe remonstrance, though one of them had been opened by the hoppo: an act of which the hong merchants expressed their abhorrence.

Mr. Editor,

I am a very patient reader of your columns, and I think I know and understand generally their contents.

In them I have read various papers having reference to the new system of British trade in China, and to the way in which that *free system* is to be shackled in its very beginning by taxes on tonnage and goods, "not exceeding in res- "pect of tonnage the sum of five shilling for every ton, and "not exceeding in respect of goods the sum of ten shillings "for every one hundred pounds of the value of the same."

Enough, perhaps, has been written already on these taxes in your Register; but I yet hope to see them altered when remonstrated against by the Merchants and Ship owners of Great Britain.

As the British government by the passing of the "act to regulate the trade to China and India (*August 28th* 1833,)

has encouraged rather than discouraged the sending of vessels to all ports and places of the Chinese empire, I quote, for the information of those who may visit those distant parts, the truest description of the Chinese that has ever been written: it is from the hand of a great master, Rousseau; and he, most likely, gained his information from the Jesuits. Is not the following picture, Mr. Editor, a true one? and will not those English gentlemen who have been brought into more familiar contact than is usual with the Chinese vouch for its graphic correctness?

"J'ai vu la plus nombreuse et la plus illustre nation de l'univers soumise à une poignée de brigands. J'ai vu de pres ce peuple celebre, et n'ai plus été surpris de le trouver esclave. Autant de fois conquis qu'attaqué, il fut toujours en proie au premier venu, et le sera jusqu'a à la fin des siècles. Je l'ai trouve digne de son sort, n'ayant pas même le courage d'engemir. Lettré, lâche, hypocrite et charlatan; parlant beaucoup sans rien dire; plein d'esprit sans aucun genie; abondant en signes et sterile en idées; poli, complimenteur, adroit, fourbe, et frippon; qui met tous les devoirs en étiquettes, toute la morale en simagrées, et ne connoît d'autre humanité que les salutations et les révérences."

Quo teneam vultus mutantem Protea nodo?

However, in the hope of reading 'ere long in your Register the veni, vidi, vici, of the British Consul, I remain, Mr. Editor,

Your attentive reader,

F.

The Present Chinese Dynasty.

(Continued from No. 20, Page 79.)

The Mongols had overthrown the throne of China; they hesitated at first, whether they should change the whole country into pasture land by exterminating the inhabitants and levelling the cities, yet remonstrances and their good sense prevailed in prompting them to turn their immense conquest to some advantage. The Sung dynasty had ceased to exist: Kublai, the Mongol conqueror, was as good a governor as he had been a general; he conciliated the affections of the people by accommodating the manners of the Mongols to their own; but he committed an egregious error in promoting foreigners to the highest places of trust, whilst he excluded the natives from being invested with high offices. The lives of the Mongol emperors were unworthy their great ancestor; they had all the vices of effeminate Asiatic despots; their own countrymen, who were scattered as a safeguard throughout the provinces, lost their national spirit of bravery, and sunk to the level of the Chinese, without acquiring their redeeming quality—stirring industry; and thus it happened that they were expelled from their usurpation by a priest of Budh, the founder of the Ming dynasty. If we can believe the Chinese historians, this new emperor, Kung-woo, has scarcely an equal in the annals of Chinese history; his moderation, wisdom, and firmness, established his throne; the whole family of Ming, which afterwards occupied the throne, was neither famous for its vices nor celebrated for its virtues. The empire was weak and torn by civil commotions, until a handful of barbarians gave a deathblow to the reigning family.

The Mantchoo dynasty, which at present graces the imperial throne, has not to boast of an illustrious pedigree. It is true that some fables have been invented to give to the imperial blood a divine origin, but their frank acknowledgement, that the Mantchoos knew not the art of writing before the 16th century, furnishes a strong proof of their insignificance and ignorance. They were, perhaps, the same people which La Perouse saw at his visit on the coast of Mantchoo Tatary, poor and wretched, without any spirit of enterprise, nor a wish to ameliorate their abject condition. The conquest of Leaou-tung, a country fertile and rich in resources increased the power of the Mantchoos, their frequent incursions into the province of Pechele taught them to despise the power of the celestial empire, and though they were an handful compared to the millions of China, they very soon perceived the helplessness of this unwieldy fabric, and founded their hopes accordingly.

We are astonished at their rapid success in seizing upon the reins of the empire; if we do not acknowledge an all overruling providence, we shall be unable to explain this unexpected event; nor shall we be able to account for this great change, if we have been accustomed to consult Du Halde as our oracle. China was then weaker than it is even now, divided by internal factions, ruled by a weak prince, with a numerous and pusillanimous nation, oppressed by robbers and rapacious mandarins. The Mantchoos, trained from their early youth to horsemanship, and disdaining to cultivate the ground, looked wistfully upon the well inhabited plains of China, where they might fatten without labour upon the sweat of the peasant. Their national feuds had ceased, the chief of their horde was a man well qualified for a conqueror; he had made inroads into China, and his retreat was purchased by gold, he despised the coward rulers, whilst he coveted their sceptre.

Such were the feelings of the chief when he bade defiance to the proud but paltry celestial empire. He had to complain of seven grievances, which to revenge induced him to attack the Ming dynasty. We will not decide upon the justice of his claims, though we are aware of the petty arrogances which the Chinese government as usual had inflicted upon his nation, but how he thereby could feel himself entitled to the throne we are at a loss to divine. However, he was very soon put into condition to revenge his wrongs by Woo-sun-kwei, the commanding general on the Mantchoo frontiers, who called in their assistance against a robber, who had already taken possession of the capital and proclaimed himself emperor. We see the Mantchoo cavalry approaching the frontiers of China, without fire arms, without the knowledge of tactics, in comparatively small numbers, who had never signalized themselves in great battles, nor gained confidence by reiterated conquests. When the Mongols placed themselves upon the throne of China, they had proved victorious over the numerous tribes of Asia and Europe; but these Mantchoos came from their pastures, routed the ruffians, who were detested by the nation and had an ephemeral reign, and placed Shun-che, a child of nine years upon the throne. It is true, some Mongols, in order to revenge their own wrongs, joined their standards, but after all they were only one man to a hundred amongst the myriads of China. Their military discipline was excellent; they were emboldened by success, without parallel in history, whilst the Chinese either viewed them as their deliverers, or divided their forces to oppose their progress. Their victory would have been, nevertheless, very doubtful, if the rival emperors of Ming in the southern provinces had been men of vigour, who preferred the actual possession of the imperial dignity to the pageantry which surrounds the throne. But vain were their efforts to repulse the invaders; even the Yang-tsze-keang proved too feeble a barrier of their possessions; one province after another yielded, the emperor, who assumed the title at Canton, was obliged to flee; an infamous and cruel robber in Sze-chuen was slain before he encountered the Tatars, all China yielded, except the Fokien men, who held out to the last.

It may here be said, that the subjection of so large a nation to a hand-ful of barbarians, stamps eternal shame upon their character. Yet it must be remembered that the Chinese do not cherish the same idea upon national honor as we do. They have no word for liberty or independence, and are therefore ignorant of the matter itself; all that the nation cared for, was not to be oppressed by insupportable tyranny; in the change of masters they gained, for these barbarians, after having spent their ardour in the conquest, were far superior to their former rulers, and maintained good order in the provinces.

(To be continued.)

London, Nov. 5.—We are without any authentic continental information, and, in consequence, rumors only have prevailed; amongst others, it has been said that the French Government merely await the consent of the English Government to pass the Spanish frontier with their troops, which has only been delayed in consequence of the interposition of the Northern Powers. These rumours, coupled with the fact that the French funds were quoted rather lower on Saturday, have had no effect upon Consols, which, in face of them, have not only been firm, but have rather advanced.

London, Nov. 7.—The French papers of Monday, received last night, bring accounts from Madrid to the 28th ult. The disarming of the Royalist Volunteers, which took place on the 27th, was not effected without bloodshed. It appears that about two hundred of the Volunteers barricaded themselves in

their quarters, and there resisted, for the space of two hours, the attempts of the troops to gain entrance. They even made an effort to rescue some Carlists from one of the prisons, in which attempt, however, they were frustrated, and obliged to retreat. Several of the Royalist Volunteers were massacred in the streets of Madrid by the Inhabitants, who are represented to have exhibited the greatest enthusiasm towards the Queen, and on the following day tranquility was restored. On the 24th Donna Isabella was publicly proclaimed, at Madrid, Queen of Spain.

The accounts from the frontiers bring little additional information. General Saarsfield had not entered Vittoria, and was near Burgos, when the last courier passed through that city.

The evening Ministerial journal contains the following:—An extraordinary Courier who left Madrid, in the night of the 27th ultimo, has brought a circumstantial account of the events to which the disarmament of the Royalist Volunteers gave rise. This measure was resolved upon by the Council of Ministers on the 26th. The next morning, at an early hour, the authorities took possession, without difficulty, of the battery of artillery which belonged to the Volunteers. But a great number of the latter, upon learning what was going on, assembled in one of their barracks, situated in the centre of the city. A multitude having gathered all around, some of the most violent fired from the windows, at the same crying, "Long live Carlos the V." Troops were immediately brought up, and at the same time a numerous crowd proceeded to the Palace, and loudly called for arms. The queen appeared at the balcony, and was greeted with the warmest acclamations.

During this time, after some musket-shots had been exchanged, between a battalion of militia and the Volunteers, the latter being summoned to surrender, under pain of being put to the sword, determined upon laying down their arms. Several escaped, and quitted Madrid; others, without leaving the capital, succeeded in gaining their homes, but some were killed in the streets.

Towards the middle of the day, the municipality caused placards to be posted up, enjoining all the Volunteers to surrender their arms under pain of death. Tranquility was perfectly restored at the moment of the courier's departure, and no fears were entertained of its being again disturbed.

MARKETS.

London, Nov. 5.—The scarcity of money having become less severe, there is more busines doing in the Colonial markets. Coffee—The market continues without any material business being done; and, to effect sales, lower prices must be submitted to. Cotton—The market is rather more firm. Tobacco—The export has been limited and little business has been in consequence done, during the last month.

London, Nov. 7.—U. S. Bank Stock, £22, 2s 6d a £22 10s—dividend from 1st July. [*New York Journal of Commerce, Dec.* 14. 1833.]

Thursday, December, 12.

IN SENATE.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States:

Washington, Dec. 12, 1833.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have attentively considered the Resolution of the Senate of the 11th inst, requesting the President of the United States to communicate to the Senate "a copy of the paper which has been published, and which purports to have been read by him to the Heads of the Executive Departments, dated the 18th day of September last, relating to the removal of the deposites of the public money from the Bank of the United States and its offices."

The Executive is a co-ordinate and independent branch of the government, equally with the Senate: and I have yet to learn under what constitutional authority that branch of the Legislature has a right to require of me an account of any communication, either verbally or in writing, made to the Heads of Departments, acting as a Cabinet Council. As well might I be required to detail to the Senate the free and private conversation I have held with those officers on any subjects relating to their duties and my own.

Feeling my responsibility to the American People, I am willing, upon all occasions, to explain to them the ground of my conduct; and I am willing, upon all proper occasions, to give either branch of the Legislature any information in my possession that can be useful in the execution of the appropriate duties confided to them.

Knowing the constitutional rights of the Senate, I shall be the last man, under any circumstances, to interfere with them. Knowing those of the Executive, I shall, at all times, endeavour to maintain them, agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and the solemn oath I have taken to support and defend it.

I am constrained, therefore, by a proper sense of my own self-respect, and of the rights secured by the Constitution to the Executive branch of the Government, to decline a compliance with your request.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The message having been read, Mr. Clay rose, and made some observations on it, which were replied to by Mr. Grundy, who concluded with moving to lay the message on the table, which was agreed to.

[*New York Journal of Commerce Dec.* 18.]

TEA-DRINKING IN PARIS.

It appears, by a report lately presented to one of the learned societies in Paris, that the consumption of China tea has increased considerably in that city within the last two years, and that the annual consumption is now one hundred times greater than it was twenty-five years ago. Remembering Paris, during the peace of Amiens, now more than thirty years since, and having recently witnessed the revolution of taste which has made tea-drinkers of the Parisians, it is easy to believe the above statement; but would the coffee-drinker of the age of Louis the Fourteenth believe it, if he could rise from his grave, and enquire after his dear Paris? The present century has been one of change. The Turk has laid down his opium, and has even joined in the amusement of the dance with the European. The Spaniard has left off the cloak for the skirted coat, *a la Nugee*. The Dutchman, in high life, is now so civilized, that he will lay down his pipe rather than offend a lady by smoking. The fancy snuff-taker, in London, will expend five hundred a-year in stocking his canisters. No shop-boy or apprentice goes into the streets without his cigar apparatus. And, more wondrous than all, the Parisian has taken a fancy to tea-drinking. There are few respectable families in Paris who do not have tea for breakfast, many of them dispensing altogether with coffee; and tea is as regularly served up in good society, after dinner, in Paris, and many other parts of France, as it is in this country. English tea-pots, are in the window of every *Café*, and "*Un Thé Complet*" figures on the printed bills at many of the *Restaurants*. The copper-smiths and tin-workers have even contrived to produce something a little resembliug an English tea-kettle. The tea which is used in France is chiefly imported in American ships: and as the duty is nominal, the price is, of course, considerably lower than in England. But the French have yet to learn how to make the infusion. Seven years ago, the process of making tea, as performed at the *Café* on the Boulevard des Italiens, then renowned as the resort of the English, was the following:—Into a porcelain vessel, more like a coffee than a tea-pot, the waiter put about a pinch or two of the tea, over which he poured about half a pint of boiling water. When this had stood for about five minutes, the infusion was poured off and *thrown away*, and about a quart of water was then poured upon the tea leaves;—this was the tea! A belief at that time prevailed that tea was very injurious; and, therefore, it was considered necessary to extract the strength of the leaf to make it fit for use. The washing of the tea is no longer practised; but in many cases, the infusion is still so weak, as to be little more than coloured water. It is extraordinary that the French should be so much alarmed at the idea of drinking strong tea, considering how long they have been accustomed to take punch, made with a strong infusion of tea, instead of plain water. By the way, the mode of preparing this punch is so little known here beyond the Royal circle, that the *recipe* may not be unacceptable:—

Take a silver, or other metallic quart bowl, and place it near the fire until it is quite hot; and, in the meantime, put into a tea-pot an ounce of fine green tea, on which pour a pint of boiling water. When the bowl is hot, put into it half a pint of rum and brandy, mixed in equal portions, with the usual quantity of sugar and lemon-juice. Set this on the fire, and add gradually the infusion from the tea-pot, occasionally stirring the whole with the punch ladle. The heat of the bowl will cause the diluted spirit to burn freely for several minutes, and the punch may be poured into the glasses like liquid fire.

Thirty years ago, tea was to be purchased in France only of the apothecary. This is the case still in Spain, and in some parts of Portugal; but every grocer in Paris now sells tea, and there are shops in which nothing else is kept. During the prevalence of the cholera, it was thought, and perhaps justly, that coffee, from its stimulating properties, did injury. Tea, therefore, became the usual drink, even with many amongst the lowest orders. With them, an article of necessity, used, at first, as a medicine, it is become one of luxury as an article of diet; and, probably, in ten years hence, every cottage will have a tea-kettle and a tea-pot, as prominent articles of furniture. [*Albion.*]

Extraordinary Ecclesiastic.—There is a Rev. Father, Curé of Colason, near Manila, who always carries loaded pistols in his peregrinations. He is a man of herculean stature, and robust strength; can demolish a moderate sized ham for breakfast, eat a whole sheep for dinner (the sheep are small here), and quaff a large bottle of wine at one draught, never using a glass. This worthy pillar of the church was formerly a soldier in the campaigns of the Peninsula with Lord Wellington, and is, notwithstanding his powers of digestion, much respected here in his new capacity.—*Osborne's Account of Manila and Singapore.*

When Lord Ferrers was carried to execution at Tyburn, the procession was stopped by the crowd. The Earl said he was dry, and wished for some wine and water. The Sheriff said he was sorry to be obliged to refuse him; by late regulations they were enjoined not to let prisoners drink from the place of imprisonment to that of execution, as great indecencies had been formerly committed by the lower species of criminals getting drunk. "And though," said he, my Lord, I might think myself excusable in overlooking this order, out of regard to a person of your Lordship's rank, yet there is another reason, which I am sure will weigh with you: your Lordship is sensible of the greatness of the crowd; we must draw up to some tavern; the confluence would be so great, that it would delay the expedition which your Lordship seems so much to desire." He replied, he was satisfied, adding, "Then I must be content with this," and took some pigtail tobacco out of his pocket.—*Horace Walpole's Letters.*

THE INDIAN JUGGLER.

"After they had exhibited a number of their ordinary tricks, such as swallowing a sword, blowing fire from the mouth, throwing the balls, &c. which are common to the most unskilful among them; one of the party, a woman, young and beautifully formed, fixed on her head a fillet of a stiff, strong texture, to which were fastened, at equal distances, twenty pieces of string of equal lengths, with a common noose at the end of each. Under her arm she carried a basket, in which twenty fowl's eggs were carefully deposited. Her basket, and the nooses, were severally examined by my companions and myself,—there was evidently no deception. It was broad day-light, the basket was of the simplest construction, the eggs and strings were all manifestly what they were represented to be; nor, in fact, had the woman any thing about her to aid deception, had she been disposed to practise it. She advanced alone and stood before, us, within a few feet of where we were seated. She then began to move round upon a spot not more than eighteen inches in diameter, from which she never for an instant deviated, though, after a few moments, her rotation had become so exceedingly rapid as to render it all but painful to look at her. She absolutely spun round like a top.

"When her body had reached its extreme point of acceleration, she quietly drew down one of the strings which had formed a horizontal circle round her; and put an egg into the noose; when this was secured, she jerked it back to its original position, still continuing her gyrations with undiminished velocity, and repeating the process until she had secured the whole twenty eggs in the nooses previously prepared to receive them. She projected them rapidly from her hand the moment she had secured them, until at length the whole were flying round her in one unbroken circle. After the eggs had been thus strung, she continued her motion for full five minutes, without the least diminution of her velocity, to our undissembled astonishment; when, taking the strings one by one, she displaced the eggs from their respective nooses, laid them in her basket, and then in one instant stopped, without the movement of a limb, or even the vibration of a muscle, as if she had been suddenly fixed into marble. Her countenance was perfectly calm; she exhibited not the slightest distress from her extraordinary exertions, but received our applauses with an apparent modesty of demeanour which was no doubt rather the result of constitutional apathy, than refinement of feeling, for these jugglers are generally among the most depraved of their caste."

THE TIGER SLAYER.

"The morning after our arrival it was signified to us that there was a large royal tiger in a nullah near the town. This was soon confirmed by the appearance of a native who was preparing to attack it single-handed. The man was short, not robust, but compactly made, sinewy and active, having a countenance remarkable for its expression of calm determination. He was entirely naked above the hips, below which he simply wore coarse linen trowsers reaching about half way down the thigh. He was armed with a ponderous knife, the blade of which was exceedingly wide and thick, with an edge almost as keen as a razor. On the left arm he bore a small conical shield, about eighteen inches in diameter, covered with hide, and studded with brass, having a point of the same metal projecting from the boss. My companions and myself walked with this intrepid little Hindoo to the lair of the sleeping foe. We were the less apprehensive of any personal danger, knowing that the tiger is a very cowardly animal and seldom makes an open attack; and further that it always prefers attacking a native to an European. We soon reached the nullah and discovered the beautiful beast at the extremity basking in the sun. Its proportions were prodigious. I have never seen one larger. The nullah was narrow, but the bottom tolerably free from inequalities, so that the arena was more than usually favourable for the operations of the undaunted tiger-slayer.

"As soon as we reached the spot, the man boldly leaped into the hollow, at the same time uttering a shrill cry, in order to arouse his enemy from his slumbers. Upon seeing its resolute aggressor slowly advance, the animal raised itself upon its fore legs with a terrific growl. As the little Hindoo continued to approach, which he did slowly, and with his dark eyes keenly fixed upon the face of his formidable foe, the tiger rose to its full height, and began to lash its sides furiously with its tail, yet it evidently appeared to be in a state of embarrassment. Still the man advanced deliberately but undauntedly; the uneasiness and rage of the excited beast increased with every step; at length it crouched, evidently with a determination to make its terrific spring. The man suddenly stopped, when the tiger paused, turned up its head, and, uttering a horrible noise, between a snarl and a howl, made one step forward, and sprang towards its victim, who instantly bent his body, receiving the animal's paws upon his shield, dashed the knife into its body, and fell under, but almost entirely beyond the extremities of, his wounded enemy. The creature turned upon its back; the little Hindoo regained his feet in an instant, striking the prostrate tiger with astonishing quickness and precision, a desperate blow upon the throat, which completely severed the windpipe, at the same moment springing, with the quickness of thought, beyond the reach of the monster's claws. The tiger died almost immediately. When assured that it was positively past doing any more mischief—for it had done much in its time—we descended into the nullah. The gash in the animal's body was terrific. The lower region of the heart had been wounded, and the intestines cut through. By way of a trophy, the victor deliberately skinned his dead enemy, which he soon accomplished, and with great dexterity, and then returned in the pride of power, with the token of victory upon his shoulders. He obtained from us two or three pagodas, which he considered a most liberal reward of his bravery."

WILD ELEPHANTS.

"A small body of sepoys stationed at an outpost to protect a granary, containing a large quantity of rice, was suddenly removed, in order to quiet some unruly villagers, a few miles distant, who had set the authorities at defiance. Two of our party happened to be on the spot, at the moment. No sooner had the sepoys withdrawn, than a herd of wild elephants, which had been long noticed in the neighbourhood, made their appearance in front of the granary. They had been preceded by a scout, which returned to the herd, and, having no doubt satisfied them, in a language which to them needed no interpreter, that the coast was clear, they advanced at a brisk pace towards the building. When they arrived within a few yards of it, quite in martial order they made a sudden stand, and began deliberately to reconnoitre the object of their attack. Nothing could be more wary and methodical than their proceedings. The walls of the granary were of solid brick-work, very thick, and the only opening into the building was in the centre of the terraced roof, to which the ascent was by a ladder. On the approach of the elephants, the few astonished spectators, clambered up into a lofty banyan tree, in order to escape mischief. The conduct of the fourfooted besiegers was such as strongly to excite their curiosity, and they therefore watched their proceedings with intense anxiety. The two spectators were so completely screened by the foliage of the tree to which they had resorted for safety, that they could not be perceived by the elephants, though they could see very well, through the little vista formed by the separate branches, what was going on below. Had there been a door to the granary, all difficulty of obtaining an entrance would have instantly vanished, but four thick brick walls, were obstacles which seemed at once to defy both the strength and sagacity of these dumb robbers. Nothing daunted by the magnitude of the difficulty which they had to surmount, they successively began their operations at the angles of the building. A large male elephant, with tusks of immense proportions, laboured for some time to make an impression, but after a while his strength was exhausted, and he retired. The next in size and strength then advanced, and exhausted his exertions with no better success. A third than came forward, and applying those tremendous levers with which his jaws were armed, and which he wielded with such prodigious might, he at length succeeded in dislodging a brick. An opening once made, other elephants advanced, when an entrance was soon obtained sufficiently large to admit the determined marauders. As the whole herd could not be accommodated at once, they divided into small bodies of three or four. One of these entered, and when they had taken their fill they retired, and their places were immediately supplied by the next in waiting, until the whole herd, upwards of twenty in number, had made a full meal. By this time a shrill sound was heard from one of the elephants, which was readily understood, when those that were still in the building immediately rushed out and joined their companions. One of the first division, after retiring from the granary, had acted as sentinel while the rest were enjoying the fruits of their sagacity and perseverance. He had so stationed himself as to be enable to observe the advance of an enemy from any quarter, and, upon perceiving the troops as they returned from the village, he sounded the signal of retreat, when the whole herd, flourishing their trunks, moved rapidly into the jungle."

(*The Oriental Annual for* 1834.)

THE HIGHLANDERS AND THE BOAR.

"The following tale has lately acquired interest, from being skilfully employed 'to point a moral' on a great public question. It is an admirable story besides. This edition, which appeared twenty years ago, was attributed at the time to Sir Walter Scott, who gave it to the *Spy*. It is more likely to have been written by the editor of that ingenious miscellany, Mr. James Hogg.

"On the banks of the Albany river, which falls into Hudson's Bay, there is, amongst, others, a small colony settled, which is mostly made up of emigrants from the Highlands of Scotland. Though the soil of the valleys contiguous to the river is exceedingly rich and fertile, yet the winter being so long and severe, these people do not labour too incessantly in agriculture, but depend, for the most part, upon their skill in hunting and fishing, for their subsistence, there being commonly abundance of both game and fish.

"Two young kinsmen, both Macdonalds, went out one day into these boundless woods to hunt, each of them armed with a well-charged gun in his hand, and a skene-dhu, or Highland dirk, by his side. They shaped their course towards a small stream, which descends from the mountains to the N.W. of the river; on the banks of which they knew there were still a few wild swine remaining; and of all other creatures, they wished most to meet with one of them, little doubting but that they would overcome even a pair of them, if chance would direct them to their lurking places, though they were reported to be so remarkable both for their strength and ferocity. They were not at all successful, having neglected the common game in searching for these animals; and a little before sunset they returned homeward, without having shot anything save one wild turkey. But when they least expected it, to their infinite joy, they discovered a deep pit, or cavern, which contained a large litter of fine half-grown pigs, and none of the old ones with them. This was a prize indeed: so, without losing a moment, Donald said to the other, "Mack, you pe te littlest man, creep you in and durk te little sows, and I'll pe keeping vatch at te toor." Mack complied without hesitation—gave his gun to Donald—unsheathed his skenedhu, and crept into the cave head foremost; but after he was all out o'sight save the brogues, he stopped short, and called back—'But, Lord, Tonald, pe shoor to keep ou te ould wans.' 'Ton't you be fearing tat, man, said Donald.

"The cave was deep, but there was abundance of room in the farther end, where Mack, with his sharp skene-dhu, now commenced the work of death. He was scarcely well begun, when Donald perceived a monstrous wild boar advancing upon him, roaring and grinding his tusks, while the fire of rage gleamed from his eyes. Donald said not a word for fear of alarming his friend, besides, the savage was so hard upon him ere ever he was aware, he scarcely had time for anything: so setting himself firm, and cocking his gun, he took his aim; but, that the shot might prove more certain death, he suffered the boar to come within a few paces of him, before he ventured to fire; he at last drew the fatal trigger, expecting to blow out his eyes, brains, and all. Merciful Heaven!—the gun missed fire, or flashed in the pan—I am not sure which. There was no time to lose—Donald dashed the piece in the animal's face, turned his back, and fled with precipitation. The boar pursued him only for a short space, for having heard the cries of his suffering young ones, as he passed the mouth of the den, he hastened back to their rescue. Most men would have given all up for lost—it was not so with Donald—Mack's life was at stake. As soon as he observed the monster return from pursuing him, Donald faced about and pursued him in his turn; but, having before this, from the horror of being all torn to pieces, run rather too far without looking back, the boar had by that oversight got considerably a-head of him. Donald strained every nerve, uttered some piercing cries, and even for all his haste did not forget to implore assistance from Heaven. His prayer was short but pithy—'O Lord! puir Mack! puir Mack!' said Donald, in a loud voice, while the tears gushed from his eyes. In spite of all his efforts, the enraged animal reached the mouth of the den before him, and entered! It was, however, too narrow for him to walk in on all fours; he was obliged to drag himself in as Mack had done before, and, of course, his hind legs lost their hold of the ground. At this important crisis Donald overtook him, laid hold of his large long tail, wrapped it around both his hands set his feet to the bank, and held back in the utmost desperation.

"Mack, who was all unconscious of what was going on above ground, wondered what way he came to be involved in utter darkness in a moment. He waited a little while, thinking that Donald was only playing a trick upon him, but the most profound obscurity still continuing, he at length bawled out, 'Tonald, man, Tonald—phat is that'll aye pe stopping te light? Donald was too much engaged and too breathless to think of making any reply to Mack's impertinent question, till the latter having waited in vain a considerable time for an answer, repeated it in a louder cry. Donald's famous laconic answer, which, perhaps, never was, nor ever will be equalled, has often been heard of—'Tonald, man, Tonald—phat is it that'll aye pe stopping te light?' bellowed Mack. 'Should te tail braik you'll fin' tat,' said Donald, coolly.

"Donald continued the struggle, and soon began to entertain hopes of ultimate success. When the boar pulled to get in, Donald held back, and when he struggled to get back again, Donald set his shoulder to his large buttocks and pushed him in, and in this position he kept him until he got an opportunity of giving him some deadly stabs with his skene-dhu, behind the short ribs, which soon terminated his existence.

"Our two young friends by this adventure realized a valuable prize, and secured so much excellent food that it took them several days to get it conveyed home. During the long winter nights, while the family were regaling themselves on the hams of the great wild boar, often was the above tale related, and as often applauded, and laughed at."

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THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will "rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, JUNE, 3RD 1834. NO. 22. PRICE 25 CENTS.

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Canton May 27th, 1834.

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Canton, June 1st, 1834.

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The ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834.-Price 50 cents. Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have formed a copartnership at this place for the transaction of Commission Business, under the firm of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co. in connexion with the House of Russell & Sturgis of Manila.

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Canton, May 1st, 1834.

CANTON.

The Dutch vessel, PLEIADES, Captain J. C. ROSS, from Singapore and Borneo, and the American vessel, TREMONT, Captain CUNNINGHAM, from Boston and Samarang, arrived on the 29th Ultimo. The sailing of these vessels from their ports of departure was prior to that of some of the late arrivals, consequently we have not received any new intelligence by them.

PENAL CODE OF CHINA; APPLICATION OF THE LAWS TO FOREIGNERS.

"Entering a country enquire what are its laws," was the advice of the celebrated Chinese sage, Confucius. The laws of China are known to few; and even an entry into the country aids but in a small degree the acquisition of a knowledge so desirable in the present age; Yet the talents and application of Sir George Staunton, one of the present Members for Hampshire, gave to his countrymen a translation of the fundamental laws and penal code of China so long ago as 1810; But this laborious and important work, we believe, is known to few beyond the circle of Chinese and general scholars, or to those whose stations have connected them with the trade to China under the management of the East India company: However, as it is of great importance that the regulations concerning foreigners should now be as generally known as possible, since the house of lords passed the following resolution on the 6th of July 1833—which resolution was made law by the act of parliament enacted in the following month—namely, "That it is expedient that all His Majesty's subjects should be at liberty to repair to the *ports* of the empire of China, and to trade in tea, and in all other productions of the said empire, subject to such regulations as parliament shall enact for the protection of the commercial and political interests of this country." Therefore we think it right, for general information, to extract from Sir George Staunton's work those regulations of the Chinese empire which have any reference to foreigners; our short extracts in this number are from the translated text of the Penal code, illustrated by the notes of Sir George Staunton; but we propose continuing this interesting subject in our next number, when we shall re-publish an account of some important discussions with the Canton government, in which the principle of Chinese application of Chinese law to foreigners was developed in a singular manner; these discussions were referred to Peking, and enquired into and denided upon by the reigning emperor. Some comments of Sir George Staunton on those transactions and on the conduct of the Canton officers and of the emperor will also appear—these comments may be considered the most important part of the extracts, as they convey the opinions of a gentleman who has twice visited Peking, who is a profound Chinese scholar, and who was a member, and afterwards president, of the select committee in Canton during times of great difficulty but of successful results to the company's interests.

We publish some statistical notices from the Penny Magazine of March 1833, which, though of an old date, may be new and interesting to some of our readers; the facts relative to the decrease in the consumption of tea in Great Britain are not, we think very generally known; nor the cheapness in the price and superiority of the teas at Hamburgh to those sold at the Company's sales; we suppose the character of the Magazine, and of the society which publishes it, to be sufficient guarantees for the truth of the multifarious information which it sends forth to the world.

There is also a notice respecting Cocoa; we perfectly agree with the opinion that this seed is likely to prove a powerful and successful rival to tea, when its taste is more generally acquired, and its nutritious qualities better known; the simple fact that moist is more palatable with it than lump sugar, will, we think, also have an effect in gaining for it a preference; Cocoa, also, has no roughness that requires softening with milk.

We publish a singular anecdote of Napoleon from the memoirs of the Dutchess D'Abrantes. It would seem to prove that he had paid much more attention to religion, and was more conversant with the various books which affect to teach and guide mankind on this all important subject than the world thought. His prompt and free testimony to the superiority of the claims of the new testament is alike honorable to his head and heart; and is the surest proof of his good sense and taste.

It would be satisfactory to know whether he had read Paley's evidences of christianity, as his opinion of the sublimity of the Lord's prayer is so exactly in unison with that of the celebrated arch-deacon on the same sacred supplication.

RAMMOHUN ROY.

SIR,—If your Canton Register had space for it, I would have sent you on this occasion a *full review* of "exposition of the practical operation of the judicial and revenue systems

of India;" by that extraordinary man, Rammohun Roy. As this cannot be, I note a few extracts, and beg that your pages may record, *"this book unread, let no English gentleman, without being in company's employ for twenty years, "and then possessing the powers of a Holt McKenzie, or "of Mountstuart Elphinstone, presume to pass an opinion "on the merit of our government of India!"* And even these two gifted British subjects, for evident reasons, are not to be compared on the story of India to the Rajah. This Hindu is one of those men who spring up once in a century to give us a relish for our *kind*; and who, by the gift of genius, and the power of work, are placed in advance of the people they live with, and the country they belong to, a couple of centuries.

First, then, certain *as fate* is it! that had this book been disseminated five years since, *no renewal* of company's India charter, *not a vestige* of it could have taken place! and the seer who says it *will never again be renewed*, does so without much risk of losing his fame as a prophet!

Next, it is a great national gift to his millions of countrymen to lay such a document before the British Parliament at the moment they were about to legislate for India! and entitles him to the word "Benefactor to his country!" *more than ever such title followed the sword!!* And it must have been a signal relief to the *honest* but mystified members of St. Stephens, in doing what good they have done in their new bill.

These are the short, mighty works of Rammohun Roy in his visit to England; some little matters in his preface should be noticed in the first place. The English fair receive, perhaps, as honest a compliment as ever was paid them; and certainly one of the greatest ever paid the sex in any country!

On the other side, Rammohun Roy is disposed to look lightly on the *accident* that connected a band of adventurers, traders, with the subjects! *the materiel!* of *Great Britain!* by whose peculiar talent for war, both physical and moral, equal to any nation ever the world produced, and much greater than (since the deluge) ever visited India; and that *principle* and not *Indian dissentions* conquered and *keeps* India British!

It is a strong proof of the clear intellect of the late Rajah, that his account of the geographical local situation of India has never been equalled for distinctness! not even by Major Rennell.

Further, the Rajah is much too fond of *compulsion in law* matters to *drive* men to their good! induce! invite! by their interests, but do not interfere directly. Yet what extensive allowance should be made for a Hindu witness voluntarily coming before a British Parliament: hear him! consider! and act! and if you act well you are doing what *Rammohun Roy wished!!* though contrary to his *ipse dixit*,

DELTA.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF INDIA.

Under this section, Mr. Editor, I could multiply my extracts with great use to my view of this subject, but I have some mercy on your columns; yet I fervently hope this slight notice of so important a book will induce those who really wish to truly understand the condition of the native population of India, to seek for that knowledge in the pages of Rammohun Roy: a pamphlet read through in one hour.

57. Q. Are the judges generally competent to the discharge of their duties?

A. Some of them are highly qualified; but it is not expected that European judges should be generally competent to determine difficult questions of evidence among a people whose language, feelings, and habits of of thinking and acting are so totally different from their own.

71. 72. Q. Would not the detention of the young civilians in England to obtain a regular legal education be injurious by delaying their proceeding to India for several years, at that period of life, when they are best capable to acquire the native languages? Do you conceive that any disadvantages arise from civilians going out at an early age?

A. This is a subject which merits the deepest consideration of the legislature. Young men sent out at an early age, before their principles are fixed, or their education fully matured, with the prospect of the highest power, authority, and influence before them, occupying already the first rank in society immediately on their arrival, and often without the presence of any parent, or near relative to advise, guide or check them, and surrounded by persons ready, in the hope of future favours and patronage, to flatter their vanity and supply money to almost any extent to their too easily excitable passions—are evidently placed in a situation calculated to plunge them into many errors, make them overstep the bounds of duty to their fellow creatures and fellow subjects, and to relax whatever principles of virtue may have been implanted in their yet inexperienced minds.

The defence, Mr. Editor, made for sending *boys* to legislate for *provinces*, is that the language of the country must be acquired; but Rammohun Roy is clear on this point, that Persian and the provincial tongue should be given up, and English adopted *in our courts in India:* hear this from a native!

78. Q. Can you offer any other suggestions for the improvement of the Judicial Establishment?

A. 3dly, By gradually introducing the natives into the revenue departments under the superintendance of European officers, (as I proposed in my Apperdix A, on the revenue system,) and in the judicial department in co-operation with them, the natives may become attached to the present system of government, so that it may become consolidated, and maintain itself by the influence of the intelligent and respectable classes of the inhabitants, and by the general good will of the people, and not any longer stand isolated in the midst of its subjects, supporting itself merely by the exertion of superior force.

(Signed,) RAMMOHUN ROY.

London, Sep. 19th, 1831.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON THE REVENUE SYSTEM OF INDIA.

8. Q. Under the former government had the cultivator any right in the soil to cultivate in perpetuity on paying a fixed rent not subject to be increased?

A. The right of property seems to have been violated by the Mohammedan conquerors in practice; and when the British power succeeded that of the Mohammedans, the former naturally adopted and followed up the system which was found to be in force, and they established it both in theory and practice.

11. Q. On what principle do the proprietors of land regulate the rate of rent paid by the tenants?

A. There is *in practice* no fixed standard to afford security to the cultivators for the rate or amount of rent demandable from them, although such a standard is laid down *in theory*.

17. Q. Is the person of the proprietor liable to be arrested for the revenue?

A. Should the arrear of revenue due not be realized by the sale of the estate, the person of the proprietor may be seized.

33. Q. When the cultivators are oppressed by the Zamindars or middlemen, are the present legal authorities competent to afford redress?

A. The judicial authorities being few in number, and often situated at a great distance, and the landholders and middlemen being in general possessed of great local influence and pecuniary means, while the cultivators are too poor and too timid to undertake the hazardous and expensive enterprize of seeking redress, I regret to say that the legal protection of the cultivators is not at all such as could be desired.

35. Q. Is the condition of the cultivators improved within your recollection of the country?

A. According to the best of my recollection and belief, their condition has not been improving in any degree.

So! after a possession of half a century the *native peasantry*, or *agriculturists*, have been getting worse used, not better! under a British government and under Christians, than they were when kept by the sword of Mahomet!

36. Q. Has the condition of the proprietors of land improved under the present system of assessment?

A. Undoubtedly: their condition has been much improved; because, being secured by the permanent settlement against further demands of revenue, in proportion to the improvement of their estates, they have in consequence brought the waste lands into cultivation, and raised the rents of their tenantry, and thus encreased their own incomes, as well as the resources of the country.

43. Q. Have the cultivators any means of accumulating capital under the present system?

A. Certainly not: very often when grain is abundant, and therefore cheap, they are obliged, as already observed, to sell their whole produce to satisfy the demands of their landlords, and to subsist themselves by their own labour. In scarce and dear years they may be able to retain some portion of the crop to form a part of their subsistence, but by no means enough for the whole. In short, such is the melancholy condition of the agricultural labourers, that it always gives me the greatest pain to allude to it.

PAPER ON THE REVENUE SYSTEM OF INDIA.

Para. 27. At all events I must conclude with beseeching any and every authority to devise some mode of alleviating the present miseries of the agricultural peasantry of India, and thus discharge their duty to their fellow-creatures and fellow-subjects

London, August 19, 1831.

Here, one of the most un-assuming and *modest* witnesses that ever entered a witness-box, is obliged to shelter himself behind kindly feelings to both parties; for had he spoken out he would have told a tale of misery of an over-assessed land revenue in India unparalleled in the history of the world.

But let us now hope, Mr. Editor, that a new and better era has dawned over Hindostan, and that the British parliament having, though lately and sluggishly, turned its attention to that mighty portion of the British empire, the gradual introduction and administration of British laws, where safely admissible amongst the inhabitants, and the extension to them of the rights of British subjects, may, surely though slowly, make a sad retribution for all the evils the native race have endured from our neglect.

The Present Chinese Dynasty.

(Continued from No. 21, Page 82.)

Woo-san-kwei, the first who had called the barbarians into the empire,—was the last to oppose them effectually, but he only increased the number of unsuccessful patriots. Sun-che's reign had been fraught with troubles, in which he took no personal share, but only reaped the benefits of his victorious party; but his Son, Kang-he, made ample amends for the short reign of a weak and licentious father. If he had not so long swayed the nation, we fear the Tatars would have been driven out of China; but he possessed all the talents requisite in the founder of a new dynasty. Shun-che had been a personal friend to Europeans, and profited by the advice of a Jesuit; Kang-he derived many of the excellent institutions which formed the basis of his administration from his European friends. The Chinese may view us western barbarians with indescribable contempt, but their empire would have fallen a prey to intestine wars and revolts if Kang-he had not associated with men of superior genius, though of vile barbarian extraction, who were conversant with the Chinese character, and fully acquainted with European political science. Let us, however, not forget, that how greatsoever a friend Kang-he was to European literature and improvements, how much-soever he flatters our vanity, his improvements extended only to a small sphere, China remained what it was, and the Mantchoos became under him a part of the Chinese nation. By endeavouring to accommodate himself to the Chinese, he fixed the seat of his empire; a series of victories and his great success in suppressing revolts added the greatest lustre to his reign; China began to revive after a period of anarchy and desolation, and the Chinese could again talk of national prosperity. At the end of his reign all China with Formosa included obeyed the Mantchoos; the Mongols formed an honorable alliance, and the country was secure both from intestine broils and foreign enemies.

Yung-ching, the successor of Kang-he, has received the most honorable testimony of his application to business from Europeans, to whom he had proved a persecutor; yet we have no proof of his abilities during his short reign. In his persecuting the Roman Catholics we can discern no wisdom, for if it was on account of their intriguing spirit, he might as well have first turned the edge of his zeal against the Confucians, the most ambitious party; but, after all, a persecutor can never be a wise man. Keën-lung trod in the steps of his father in discarding European science and the religion of Rome; his reign was vigorous, bloody and prosperous. He deserves, upon a closer examination of his life, few of the encomiums with which European scholars have loaded him; yet he has great credit for having kept the empire together, and consolidated its constitution. An Asiatic monarch, who disdains the effeminacy and luxury of the harem is no common mortal; Keën-loug did more, he directed the operations of war from his capital, collected a national library, and greatly contributed towards cementing a friendly feeling between the Chinese and their Mantchoo masters.

Of Kea-king we have little to say. His vices are too generally known, and no redeeming quality exculpated his enormities in the eyes of the people. China, never remarkable for its internal strength, was more and more enfeebled under his reign; if the attempts upon his life had succeeded, it might again have become a chaos of rapine and war, fomented by unbridled anarchy. Yet the monarchy continued to exist till it devolved upon Taou-kwang, the now reigning prince. He is a man of peace, averse to exertions, nourished in the lap of luxury, incapable of feeling cares, and ready to turn the worst affairs to some advantage.

He is little known to any body, for he lives a retired life; to appear at the head of his army, or to travel through the provinces in order to inform himself about the state of the country, is not an object of his ambition; he enjoys the comforts of a domestic life, confident of the abilities of his ministers and governors. His administration has been very mild; the thirteen years of his reign are marked by a series of calamities, but the nation in general thinks well of him. In his inclinations towards foreigners he is neither friend nor foe; indecision forms a part of his character; he is beset with the indolence of eastern monarchs, but does not appear to sully the imperial dignity by the customary vices.

We believe that the present dynasty which sits upon the throne during the age of great purity, is not inferior to the Ming and exceeds the Mongol line of emperors. But to talk of the attachment which the nation cherishes towards its rulers, is quite out of question: a slave may fear, but is incapable of love and attachment. China remains what it has been many centuries ago; perhaps it is now weaker than it was before. But what might become of the world, if the Chinese were as brave as they are numerous, and understood tactics as well as tillage. Under a martial leader they might then attempt, like the Mongols, an invasion into Europe, and keep their possession by dint of an overwhelming force. But such as it is, the smallest kingdom in Europe is a match for celestial valour; no moral strength, no disciplined army, no patriotism support the throne; China is a huge mass, contemptible in the political scale of the nations of the world.

FUNDAMENTAL LAWS AND PENAL CODE OF CHINA.

Section XXXIV.—*Offences committed by Foreigners**.

In general, all foreigners who come to submit themselves to the government of the empire, shall, when guilty of offences, be tried and sentenced according to the established laws.

The particular decisions however of the tribunal *Lee-fan-Yuen* † shall be guided according to regulations framed for the government of the Mongol tribes.

* This section of the code has been expressly quoted by the provincial government of Canton, and applied to the case of foreigners residing there and at Macao for the purposes of trade. The laws of China have never, however, been attempted to be enforced against those foreigners, except with considerable allowances in their favour, although, on the other hand, they are restricted and circumscribed in such a manner that a transgression on their part of any specific article of the laws, can scarcely occur; at least not without, at the same time, implicating and involving in their guilt some of the natives, who thus, in most cases, become the principal victims of offended justice.—The situation of Europeans in China is certainly by no means so satisfactory on the whole as might be desired, or even as it may be reasonably expected to become in the progress of time; unless some untoward circumstance should occur to check the gradual course of improvement; it must be admitted, however, that the extreme contrariety of manners, habits, and language, renders some such arrangement, as that now subsisting for the regulation of the intercourse between the Europeans and the natives, absolutely indispensable, as well as conducive to the interests of both parties.

† This tribunal might be styled the office or department for foreign affairs; but its chief concern is with the tributary and the subject states of Tartary.

Section CCXXIV.—*Examination and Detection of suspected Persons.*

If, in any of the chief barrier stations along the frontiers, or in any of the passes or other places of importance in the interior, there are plotters, seeking to carry out to strangers beyond the boundaries the internal productions and inventions; or any spies, secretly introducing themselves from without, in order to give intelligence concerning the affairs of the empire; when persons of this description are discovered and brought before the tribunals of government, they shall be strictly examined, and as soon as they shall have been convicted, either of introducing themselves or others into the empire, or of having plotted the means of removing themselves or others out of the empire, they shall all, without any distinction between principals and accessaries, be condemned to suffer death by being beheaded, after the usual period of confinement.

If any of the examining officers of government at the different barrier stations through which such criminals shall have travelled, knowing their guilt, purposely conceal their arrival, and connive at their departure, they shall be held equally guilty, and suffer in the same manner, except that capital punishments shall be commuted for banishment. If no greater crime than want of vigilance and due examination is imputable to such officers, their punishment shall be limited to 100 blows, and that of the soldiers who were on guard of the day on which the criminals passed, to 90 blows*.

* By the 11th clause to this section, it is provided with the view of more effectually preventing improper communications with foreigners by sea, that none of the small islands along the coast which are at any distance from the main land, shall be built upon or in any manner inhabited.—The absolute want of a competent naval force has, however, disabled the Chinese government from giving any effect to such a regulation, and these islands are at present the constant or chief resort, not only of fishermen, but also of the numerous pirates, by whom the unprotected coasts of China are infested.

(*Staunton's Penal Code of China.*)

STATISTICAL NOTES.

(37.) We have adverted to the main articles of export from Great Britain, and it now remains to complete the view of British commerce, by specifying the articles of import. During the last half century, these latter have consisted of sugar, tea, corn, timber and naval stores, cotton wool, woods and drugs for dyeing, tobacco, silk, hides and skins, spices, bullion, &c. and considerable quantities have always been re-exported. The increase of our trade with all parts of the world may be seen by the following statement, which is given as the annual medium of five periods of peace. The annual imports from 1698 to 1701 were, upon an average, of the official value of £5,569,952; from 1749 to 1755 they were £8,211,346; from 1784 to 1792 they were £17,716,752; in 1802, £31,442,318; and from 1816 to 1822, £34,921,538. The average annual exports, during the same periods, were, respectively, £6,449,594; £12,220,974; £18,621,942; £41,411,966; and £53,126,195. The separate amount of the trade with each country may be found in Mr. Cæsar Moreau's Tables, from which the above is taken. We shall proceed to notice in succession some of the present principal articles of import.

(38.) *Sugar.* The sources from which the supply of sugar is derived are the West Indies, Brazil, Surinam, and the East Indies, including Java, Mauritius, and Bourbon. The average quantity exported from the whole of these countries exceeds half a million tons, of which about 190,000 are from the British West Indies. The consumption of sugar on the Continent amounts to about 260,000 tons, including what is sent from Great Britain. That of the United States is about 75,000 tons, including 40,000 tons produced in Louisiana. In this country, sugar did not come into general use till the latter part of the seventeenth century, and in 1700 the quantity consumed was about 10,000 tons. In 1754 it had reached 53,270 tons, and it now exceeds 180,000 tons, or 400,000,000 lbs. The duty on West India sugars is 24*s.* per cwt.; on East India rugars 32*s.*; and on foreign sugars, 63*s.* per cwt. The price of sugar, exclusive of the duty, may be taken at from 22*s.* to 35*s.* per cwt. The average consumption of Great Britain is after the rate of 23lbs. to each individual, but with reference to the consumption of coffee and tea, and otherwise, it might certainly be much greater than it is; and it is to be feared that Mr. Huskisson spoke too truly in 1829, when he affirmed that two-thirds of the poorer consumers of coffee drank that beverage without sugar. In Ireland, however, the consumption is still less, for the entire consumption of that country is under 45,000,000 lbs., which gives only 5½ lbs. to each individual. It is not easy, moreover, to assign a good reason for the difference of duty between East and West India sugar. The gross receipt of the duties on all kinds of sugar in the year 1830 was £6,063,321.

(39.) Tea was hardly known in this country till the middle of the seventeenth century. In 1711 the quantity of tea consumed in Great Britain was 141,995 lbs.; in 1741, 1,031,540 lbs.; in 1771, 5,566,793 lbs.; in 1801, 20,237,753 lbs.; in 1811, 20,702,809 lbs.; in 1821, 22,892,913 lbs.; and in 1831, 26,043,223 lbs. The rapid increase of the consumption for about a century is no less remarkable than the fact, that, since the year 1800, the consumption, as compared with the population, has been steadily declining. It will appear, by the comparison of the above statement with the population in the years 1801, 1811, 1821, and 1831, respectively, that the consumption per head was in 1801, 1 lb. 13 6 oz.; in 1811, 1 lb. 10 2 oz.; in 1821, 1 lb. 9 4 oz.; and in 1831, 1 lb. 9 2 oz. This decrease, amounting to full 17 per cent, has been attributed to the high price occasioned in part by the trade being in the exclusive hands of the East-India Company, and in part by the high duties, which are 96 per cent. on teas sold at less than 2*s.* perlb., and 100 per cent. on all at or above 2*s.* per lb. Comparing the price of tea at the East-India Company's sales in London with the cost prices, duty free, in Hamburg, Rotterdam, and New York, there is a considerable excess in London prices. For instance, in 1829 bohea was sold at the Company's sales in London at 1*s.* 6½*d.*, and in Hamburgh, 8½*d.*; congou was, in London 2*s.* 4*d.*, and in Hamburgh, 1*s.* 2½*d.*, souchong, in London, 2*s.* 10½*d.*, and in Hamburgh, 1*s.* 1d½.; hyson, in London, 4*s.* 1½*d.*, and in Hamburgh, 2*s.* 8*d.*; and gunpowder, in London, 6*s.* 6½*d.*, and in Hamburgh, 3*s.* 5½*d.*; the common teas at Hamburgh being as good, and the finer teas decidedly better than in London.—*Penny Magazine.*

COCOA.

In consequence of a diminution in the duty on cocoa, a very nutritious and cheap article of food is now placed within the reach of almost all classes of persons, and a short account of it may be acceptable to our readers.

It is referred, by the latest botanical writers to the natural family of the *Malvaceæ* (mallows), most of the genera of which are highly useful to man.

The cacao is a native of South America, where it was not only used for food, but the seeds served as money. The tree is not unlike that of the cherry in form, and seldom exceeds twenty feet in height. The leaves are oblong, and pointed at the end, and when young are of a pale red. The flowers, which generally spring from the wood of the large branches of the tree, are small, and of a light red colour, mixed with yellow; the pods which succeed them are oval, and are green when young, but as they ripen they become yellow or red. They are filled with a sweet, white pulp, which surrounds the many seeds contained in each of the five cells, or divisions. When travelling, the native Indians eat this pulp, and find it very refreshing. The seeds are steeped in water previous to their being sown, and lose the power of reproduction in a few days after they are taken from the pod. As the plant grows up, the shade of the coral-tree is considered so essential, that it is called by the Spaniards the *Madre del cacao*, or mother of the cocoa. When this tree is covered with its bright scarlet blossoms it presents a splendid appearance.

It appears that there are two varieties of the cocoa in Trinidad, to which colony, and that of Grenada, the English plantations are now chiefly confined; the one variety is called the Creole cocoa, which is by far the best, but not so productive as the other sort, which has nearly superseded it, and bears the name of *Forastero*, or foreign. The former suits the Spanish market best, the latter having a somewhat bitter taste. The Creole begins to bear after about five years' growth, but does not reach perfection till the eighth year; it, however, yields good fruit for twenty years. The *Forastero* produces fruit at three years, and both, probably, come from the Spanish Main. It was formerly the practice in Trinidad to grant manumission to every slave who could at any time deliver up to his master one thousand cocoa-trees, planted by himself, in a space expressly allotted to them, in a state of bearing. Many instances of freedom obtained in this way might be cited, as the cultivation of them at any time did not infringe too much upon the daily tasks, and where nature had already provided shade and moisture, was comparatively trifling. In Grenada the plantations are beautifully situated among the mountains, and the labourers can work at all hours in the shade; but the cocoa walks are now chiefly cultivated by free coloured people, most of whom are settlers from the Spanish Main.

The seeds of the cocoa-tree are gathered twice every year, but the largest crop is yielded in the month of December; the other is ready in June. When picked, and extracted from the pods, they are placed in heaps, on platforms of clay, where they are suffered to ferment for forty-eight hours or more; they are then dried in the sun, exactly imitating the process used with coffee. When required for use, they are roasted till the husks may be readily taken off; and if to be converted into chocolate, they are bruised and worked with the hand into a paste, which is afterwards made still finer by a smooth iron. This is afterwards flavoured with various ingredients, the principal of which are cinnamon and vanilla; the latter is a climbing plant, indigenous to Trinidad, and bears long slender pods. A great consumption of chocolate takes place in Spain, where it is considered as a necessary of life. In France it is also much used, and is fashioned into an endless variety of forms.

When the seeds are to be made into cocoa they are ground to a fine powder. The husks, boiled in milk, make a thin and delicious beverage, and are in great request in France, for delicate persons who find the paste or powder too rich for them.

An excise duty on chocolate, and heavy duties on cocoa, have hitherto prevented any great consumption of these two articles in England, and the principal demand for the latter has hitherto been in the navy, each sailor's allowance being an ounce per diem, which affords him a pint of good liquid. The late reduction of duty will probably bring cocoa into more general use, as it is now half the price of coffee, and one-fifth that of tea, and certainly far more nutritious than either.—*Penny Magazine.*

NAPOLEON.

The First Consul was violently prejudiced against the Theophilanthropists; "They are stage-players," said he;

And when it was argued that nothing could be more admirable than the conduct of their leaders; that Lareveillere-Lepaux, in particular, was one of the most virtuous men in Paris; in short, that virtue, good faith, honour, and especially the welfare of mankind were the objects of their morality;

"What of that!" answered the First Consul, to the Theophilanthropist Tribune, who was pleading the cause of his fraternity, "All systems of morals are specious. Setting aside a few dogmas more or less absurd which are necessarily adapted to the times, and the comprehension of the people, what do you find in the Vedas, the Koran, the Old Testament, or Confucius? Pure morality throughout; that is to say, protection for the weak, respect for the laws, and gratitude to God. But it is the Gospel alone which presents an epitome of all the principles of morality, and totally disencumbered of absurdity. It is there you must look for what is truly worthy of admiration, and not in stale truisms turned into doggrel rhymes. Do you love the sublime, you and your friends the Theophilanthropists? Then recite the *Lord's prayer.*"

About this time the First Consul, wearied with perpetual reports of the meetings of these new sectaries, decided on their suppression and on closing their places of assembly; the real motive which instigated this determination, was the concordat, already concluded with the Pope, and which was shortly afterwards published: he, therefore, never failed eagerly to seize an opportunity of unmercifully decrying this *religion in a dressing gown*, as he expressed himself.

"Your friends would fain be martyrs," said he to the tribune; "but they will not have that honour; the only lash they will encounter is that of ridicule, and if I am well acquainted with Frenchmen, its strokes will be martal."

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR MAY.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.	WINDS.
♃ 1	72	84	30:10	E a SE. fine weather, mostly light breeze.
♀ 2	72	86	29:95	SE.——do——do.
♄ 3	74	85	29:95	E a SE. do. 1st.& mid. mod. br. lat. blowg. fr.
☉ 4	73	76	29:95	N. cldy, 1st&mid.fr.br EaSE. lat. T.L.hy. rain
☽ 5	65	70	30:10	N. do. most part fresh breeze.
♂ 6	64	74	30:20	N a NE. fine weather,
☿ 7	67	78	30:10	N a NW.——do.——mod. breeze.
♃ 8	67	78	30:10	E a SE.——do.——light breeze.
♀ 9	70	80	30:00	SE.——do.——do.
♄ 10	73	84	29:95	E a NW.——do.——light & variable.
☉ 11	74	88	29:90	N a NW.——do.——light breeze.
☽ 12	74	85	29:90	E a SE.——do.——
♂ 13	76	88	29:90	E a SE.——do lat. cloudy, with mod. breeze.
☿ 14	78	84	29:85	E a SE. cloudy with rain at times, mod. breeze.
♃ 15	77	86	29:80	NW. rain 1st part; mid.& lat. fine weather, light br.
♀ 16	74	76	29:80	N. rain throughout, light breeze.
♄ 17	72	75	29:80	SE. most part light rain, lat. pt. hy: rn. lt. br.
☉ 18	73	78	29:85	SE. cloudy, most part rain, at times a mod. br.
☽ 19	77	80	29:90	SE. constant rain, light breeze.
♂ 20	76	84	29:95	E a SE. fine weather, sultry, at times a fresh br.
☿ 21	76	84	29:90	SE. 1st part thund.&rain, mid.&lat. fine, fr. br.
♃ 22	77	87	29:90	SE fine weather, mostly a mod. breeze.
♀ 23	77	88	29:90	SE.——do.——do.
♄ 24	80	84	29:85	SE aN. 1st pt. f. mid. th. sq. &. rn. lat. cldy. rn. lt. br.
☉ 25	79	82	29:85	E a N. 1st. pt. fine. mid. hd. sq. th. & hy. rain
☽ 26	80	80	29:85	SE a E. constant rain——mod. breeze.
♂ 27	74	74	29:80	SE a E. constant rain——light breeze.
☿ 28	72	80	29:80	N a NE. most part rain——do.——
♃ 29	73	80	29:90	E. cloudy—light breeze
♀ 30	74	82	29:95	E a SE. fine weather——mod. breeze
♄ 31	72	82	29:80	S. fi.wr. 1st pt.m.&l. cldy.lt.rn.at.tms. mod.br.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will "rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, JUNE, 10TH 1834. NO. 23. PRICE 25 CENTS.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE British bark, ELIZABETH, Captain Stephens, to sail in ten days; will receive cargo at Lintin and Macao. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

Canton May 27th, 1834.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA.

THE fast sailing Dutch ship PLEIADES, Captain J. C. ROSS, will sail for the above ports, FROM WHAMPOA, on the 15th instant; She will receive Freight for Lintin. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 1st, 1834.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE GOOD SUCCESS, Captain DURANT, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

TO any part of the world, the fast sailing British ship BROTHERS, Captain TOWNS, about 356 tons, may have immediate despatch. Apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, June 9th, 1834.

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in *Viccajee Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office* of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co.
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Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at R. MARKWICK & Co's.

NOTICE.

TIMOTHY WIGGIN Esq. now acts as agent in London for the TENTH CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 30th January, 1834. General Agents

NOTICE.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834.—Price 50 cents.

Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have formed a copartnership at this place for the transaction of Commission Business, under the firm of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co. in connexion with the House of Russell & Sturgis of Manila.

JOHN W. PERIT,
GEO. R. RUSSELL,
RUSSELL STURGIS,
HENRY P. STURGIS.

Canton, May 1st, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE India JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCE, edited by Messrs. J. GRANT, and J. T. PEARSON, is on sale at Messrs. RICHARD MARKWICK'S & Co.

CANTON.

Since the issue of our last number, notices of the following arrivals have reached us; of the MANGLES, Carr, on the 1st instant, and, on the 2nd, of the BROTHERS, Towns, from Singapore, of the ELIZA STEWART, Millar, on the 2nd, and CORNWALLIS, Key, on the 6th, from Bombay, of the ISABELLA ROBERTSON, Hudson, on the 5th, and EMILY JANE, Boothby, on the 6th, from Calcutta.

The quiet sameness of Canton has not been pleasingly broken by the few detached pieces of British and continental news to the middle of January which we have obtained by these arrivals, although a portion of it bears immediately upon the interests of the British traders in China—for the same opportunities have also brought to us the gloomy and unexpected intelligence of the death of a late highly respected member of the British Factory. A further notice will be made on this subject in another column.

The news from Spain and Portugal is rather vague, and not to be trusted. It is said that Dom Miguel had still an army of 20,000 men, and that Don Carlos was with him in Portugal, endeavouring to concert measures to assist himself in his projected attempt to gain the Spanish crown. Other accounts maintain that the Spaniards are well pleased with, and devoted to, their young queen.

The affairs of Holland and Belgrum were unsettled at the date of the last advices. It is said these is to be a congress at Vienna.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The most interesting part of our not very large budget are extracts from the Gazette of the 13th December last of several orders in council, dated at the Court at Brighton, December the 9th, 1833, having reference to the Free Trade to China. These extracts appear in the Singapore Chronicle of the 22nd Ultimo.

The first order directs that all the powers and authorities which, on the 21st day of April 1834, shall by law be vested in the supracargoes of the united company of merchants trading to the East Indies, over and in respect of the trade and commerce of His Majesty's subjects at the port of Canton, shall be vested in the superintendents, and that all regulations which, on the 21st day of April 1834, shall be in force touching the same trade and commerce, except such as shall have been repealed or otherwise become of no effect, shall continue in full force and virtue. Penalties incurred are to be enforced, as they might have lawfully been on the 21st day of April 1834, or by the sentence and adjudication of the court of justice established at Canton. These regulations to be provisional only.

The superintendents are directed to compile and publish for general information the several regulations; such publication to be deemed to be legal and conclusive evidence of the existence and of the terms of any such regulation; A copy of the regulations are to be delivered to the commanders of vessels as they arrive.

The second order creates a court of justice, with criminal and admiralty jurisdiction, for the trial of offences committed by His Majesty's subjects within the dominions of the emperor of China, and the ports and havens thereof, and on the high seas within 100 miles of the coast of China; the chief superintendent to be the officer to hold such court; the court to be holden at Canton, or on board any British ship or vessel in the port or harbour of Canton. Practice and proceedings of the said court are ordered to be conformable to the practice and proceedings of the courts of oyer and terminer and jail delivery in England, so far as it may be practicable to maintain such conformity, regard being had to the difference of the local circumstances; trials to be by the chief superintendent and twelve jurymen.

The third order empowers the superintendents to recover and receive from the commanders of all vessels belonging to His Majesty's subjects which may enter the port of Canton, or may be trading at that port, the sum of two shillings for every registered ton, and seven shillings for every hundred pounds value of goods imported and exported, except bullion.

Values of import and export cargoes to be fixed by the current market price, exclusive of the import and export duties.

Differences of opinion as to the market prices to be settled by arbitration.

Manifests are to be delivered to the superintendents within fortyeight hours after the arrival of vessels.

Bills of lading of all British ships trading to or from the port of Canton shall specify to pay the said moneys accordingly, under the denomination of "Contribution as by China Trade act, and order in council thereupon issued."

In case of non payment of the said moneys, superintendents are authorized to detain the clearances outward, and all other papers of such British vessels as aforesaid, &c.

It is with real sorrow we report the untimely death of Charles Marjoribanks, Esq., M. P. for Berwickshire, chief of the British factory in Canton in 1830-31.

Mr. Marjoribanks was too long and familiarly known to the Canton community not to leave regret for his early loss and esteem for his character long in the breasts of all its members.

Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit.

This mournfull intelligence appears in the Singapore Chronicle of the 23rd Ultimo, being extracted from the Globe of the 15th of January last.

CONSTITUTION OF CHINA.

The subject of the Chinese constitution claims our further notice; and we intend to expatiate upon a theme, which is not entirely devoid of general interest.

STAUNTON'S PENAL CODE OF CHINA. We publish in another column the NOTES and EXTRACTS from this useful work which we mentioned in our last number.

From the note of Sir George Staunton, and the translation of the imperial edict, our readers will readily infer that there never can be any difficulty in which they may be involved by the trickeries of the Chinese—or even by their own conduct—that money cannot relieve them from.

Sir George Staunton seems inclined to palliate, by his reasoning on the subject, the conduct of the Chinese officers in the affair of Edward Sheen: it is probable that from his thorough knowledge of the Chinese character and government, he might be more fully impressed than others with the fact that the "strictness of the laws" forced the local government of Canton to obtain redress for the death of a native by the execution of a foreigner — or that proof should be adduced that it was not a murder but an accidental homicide. The Chinese officers, then, are bound by the iron severity of the laws—by the absurd excess to which the system of responsibility is enforced—to fabricate and report falsehoods under their official seals! But what laws are these which pander to extortion, bribery, and perjury! and that too through all the grades of the numerous local courts of a provincial government, up to the presiding tribunal at Peking, thence to the cabinet council—and then to the Emperor himself! The Chinese empire contains nearly one third of mankind. What a picture of human nature, applicable to so large a portion of the human race! A Governor of two provinces containing upwards of twenty millions of men, a provincial judge, a treasurer, a tartar hoppo, and other officers, all concur in manufacturing, reading, and sealing documents which they know to be false; these documents pass from office to office until they reach the emperor, who himself "ratifies the judgment of his officers," —knowing it to be founded upon an undisguised tissue of untruths. Does not this conduct evince the most shameless abandonment, or rather the utter want, of principle? is it not indicative of the basest cowardice? does it not betray the most wretched venality? The *fleecing* of the unfortunate *security* merchant was the object--but neither law nor justice. And how can the extent of the bribe—or the facilities of escaping detection,—diminish the crime in government officers! for the hired, wretched, and impoverished witnessess the first plea may be received as an extenuation, but nothing can excuse in the former such a mean dereliction of duty. That the whole machinery of the government of a province—nay, of the empire, can be bought for £50,000, proves that through all classes, from the lowest to the highest—from the hired false witness to the son of heaven—the same system of hypocrisy is universally prevalent; that the blight of falsehood withers the whole Chinese people; and that the empire would shrink into nothingness before a manifestation of truth; even such as she is seen in Europe, and above all in Great Britain. English lawyers will have some difficulty in believing the story of Edward Sheen; the incorruptness of our Judges will render the tale almost incomprehensible; and when they find the emperor, *of great purity*, writing with his vermillion pencil his approbation of as barefaced a falsehood as ever was told, even in China, they will consider the whole matter a fiction: never could they believe in such moral turpitude, in such degradation of the judicial character, nor in such utter debasement of the regal office, dignity, and honor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Sir,

In the Singapore Chronicle of the 22th May, I observe an announcement which, I fear, is too good news to be founded on fact; and beg to ask for your opinion on the subject—I allude to some orders in council, dated London, December 9th, 1833, for the future regulation of British trade in China; and I am no less astonished than gratified by the kind consideration which the British ministers have bestowed on the declining interests of Dutch colonial, and other foreign, shipping that may or do navigate these seas—the oppressive enactments of the government to which I owe alleigance are now in fact almost obviated by the liberality of the British government in placing our ships upon a better footing than those of their own country—this is indeed, Sir, *true British generosity*.—We cannot but admit that our acts in Java for a long series of years have been most oppressive and violently opposed to British interests; and this enactment—putting us on vantage ground—is an instance of the old adage of returning good for evil which we never could have expected. I hope, Sir, that all the Americans, Spaniards, Portuguese, and other foreigners that must and will benefit so directly and materially by a tax on British vessels, and goods imported and exported by them to and from ports in China, feel as grateful as I do for this disinterested liberality. I, for my part, feel on this subject as a Dutchman should do; our shipping will in consequence increase, and I rejoice in the prospect of our again becoming participators in that splendid commerce which the energy of British commercial men, while (unfortunately for us so long) *unprotected* by the sage enactments of their government, had all but monopolized.—I only hope that this liberality will extend to the Lintin trade as well as to that of the port of Canton, in which case we may manage to get a slice of the profits of that lucrative depot system, into which foreigners have been forced by the Chinese government; thus are two mighty nations, China and England, combining to enrich us, who God knows are in want of such an impulse to our shipping interest: this, I again repeat, is generosity unparallelled.

A report is abroad, but this *I cannot* credit, that a court of justice is about to be established here, in which British subjects may be tried (and if necessary I trust be hanged) for offences committed against foreigners; while we ourselves pass free this is indeed "interesting and grateful intelligence" for us Dutchmen, but as I am not sufficiently versed in international law to decide whether such a power may or may not be delegated by a government to any of its subjects residing in a foreign port, I must beg also to ask for your opinion on this, which, if true, would be as agreeable to my feelings as the other enactment would be important to my interest—I remain.

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. W. VANDERSLOUT.

Burgher of Batavia.

P. S. I am, as you will guess from the above part, owner of a Dutch vessel (now at this port) and am happy to say I find already a decided improvement in the value of such shipping, and intend returning immediately to Java to encrease my interest in such now desirable property.—Success to reform in England, if such are its fruits!

T. W. V.

PENAL CODE OF CHINA; APPLICATION OF THE LAWS TO FOREIGNERS.

(Continued from No. 22 Page 85.)

NOTE.

The application of the laws of China to the case of British subjects trading to, and residing at Canton, is a subject which might deserve, as well as afford

scope for, a distinct treatise A trade which employs annually, upon an average, upwards of 20,000 tons of English, and 10,000 tons of Indian shipping; which carries off, every year, more than a million sterling in value, of our manufactures and productions; and which alone can supply us with an article so universally in use as to be almost a necessary of life in this country, must, even without estimating how much it contributes to the revenue of the state, as well as to that of the East India Company, be obviously of great national importance.

It is one of the necessary, but embarrassing consequences of the footing upon which foreigners are at present received in China, that they can neither consider themselves as wholly subject to, or as wholly independent of the laws of the country they live in. When unfortunately involved in contentions with the government, there is generally a line, on one side of which submission is disgraceful, and on the other, resistance unjustifiable; but this line being uncertain and undefined, it is not surprising that a want of confidence should sometimes have led to a surrender of just and reasonable privileges; or that at other times, an excess of it should have brought the whole of this valuable trade, and of the property embarked it it, to the brink of destruction.

The plan and limits of this work will not admit of any regular enquiry into a subject of this nature; but it is hoped that the following translation of a public and official document, will contribute in some degree to illustrate the professed sentiments of the Chinese government in this respect, and be found in other points of view, not uninteresting.

It is a translation of an Imperial Edict issued in the year 1808, and containing the Emperor of China's conclusive and very favorable determination of a question which had previously involved the East India Company's representavives at Canton, in very embarrassing, and for a long time, ineffectual negotiations with the provincial government.

The tenor of this edict, and the circumstances under which it is known to have been published, are calculated, it must be acknowledged, to convey more unfavourable ideas of the administration of the laws in the Chinese empire, than almost any other public act of the government upon record. In this case, all the proceedings were founded on a story fabricated for the purpose; a story, in which the Europeans did not concur, though asserted to have done so; which, in fact, the Chinese magistrates themselves, or the merchants under their influence, invented; which the Chiuese witnesses, knowing to be false, adopted; and which, lastly, the sovereign himself appears to have acquiesced in, without examination.

The fact was simply as follows: a number of English seamen had been engaged in a scuffle with the Chinese populace at Canton; in the course of which, one of the natives unluckily received a blow that terminated in his death. The actual perpetrator of the deed not being known, one of the seamen, who had taken an active share in the scuffle, was singled out by the officers of the Chinese government as a proper person to answer for the homicide, and at the same time, this fictitious account of the affair was concerted, in order to justify his acquittal.

In defence of the Chinese government, as far as its general character may be supposed to be affected by these proceedings, it may be said:

First that the case in question being considered to have been almost unparalleled, cannot justly be made the ground-work of any general inference.

Secondly, that as the Chinese merchant, who, according to the custom of the port, had undertaken a general responsibility for the ship to which the sailors who had been riotous belonged, is said to have purchased the acquiescence of the parties interested, by a division amongst them of a sum little short of 50,000l.; it must be admitted, that the witnesses, and other agents on the occasion, were exposed to more than ordinary temptations, and such as could be but seldom held out to persons in their situations in any country, or under any circumstances.

Thirdly, that the facilities which encouraged an attempt at the subornation of the witnesses, and corruption of the judges, were greater, and the danger of detection less, in a case in which a foreigner, than in one in which a native, was the object of the prosecution.

Lastly, that although the falsehood in which so many persons concurred, was, no doubt, base and criminal in itself, it neither produced, nor was intended to produce, the flightest deviation from substantial justice in respect to the person accused; he was well known to be innocent, or at least unconvicted, of the murder; but the strictness of the laws unfortunately rendered it impossible for the magistrates to ground a verdict of acquittal upon a true statement of the case, without, at the same time, in some degree implicating and condemning themselves; they, therefore, under these difficult circumstances, contrived to do that which was just in itself, though they certainly resorted to means which were far from defensible.

As to the Emperor's acquiescence in an acquittal, founded upon so plausible and well concerted a story, it certainly cannot be fairly considered as any impeachment of the judgment and impartiality of his government.

Translation of an Edict of the Hoppo or Superintendant of the Port of Canton, addressed to the Chinese Merchants licensed to engage in Foreign Trade.

IMPORTANT EXEMPTION IN FAVOR OF FOREIGNERS.

I have received information from His Excellency the vice-roy to the following effect:

"On the 26th of the first moon of the 13th year of KIA-KING, I received the following dispatch from the supreme criminal tribunal at Peking, relating to a case that had been tried in this province:

"A decision having taken place upon a case which we had laid before his Imperial Majesty for ratification, it is now fit and necessary that we should communicate the same to your excellency, as viceroy of *Quang-tung* and *Quang-see*, to the end that the same may be duly carried into effect under your excellency's direction.

"His Majesty's inner council having, in the first instance, issued a transcript of the report of the vice-roy of *Quang-tung* and *Quang-see*, stating his investigation of the case of a foreigner, Edward Sheen, opening a window-shutter in an upper story, and dropping a stick so as to hit and occasion the death of *Leao-a-teng*, a native of this empire; His Majesty was pleased, on the 8th of the 11th moon of the 12th year, to direct that our tribunal should revise the same and pronounce judgment thereon.—In obedience to orders, we accordingly on the 10th day of the moon, took the said transcript into consideration; and we found that the viceroy's report was grounded, in the first instance, on a statement of the magistrate of *Nan-hay-hien*, a district of Canton, which was to the following effect:

"On the 18th day of the first moon of the present year, *Leao-a-teng*, a "native of the district *Pan-yu-hien*, went with his wife's brother, *Chao-a-see*, "to buy goods in a street, within the said district, called *She-san-hang*, and "happened to past along the stone pavement under a warehouse called *Pang-tay-hong*: at the same time an Englishman named Edward Sheen, who was "in the upper story of the said warehouse, in attempting to open the window, "slipped his hand and dropped a stick, which, *Leao-a-teng* not expecting, "could not avoid, and was therefore struck therewith on the left temple, so "that he fell to the ground.

"*Chao-a-see* acquainted *Leao-a-lun*, the brother of *Leao-a-teng*, with the "accident, who being thus informed of the particulars thereof, came and assisted the said *Leao-a-teng* to return to his home, and procured him medical "assistance, which however had no effect, and the wounded man expired on "the evening of the following day, the 19th of the moon;—the brother of the "deceased then reported the case to the head-man of the district; and by him, "information was laid at the tribunal of the *Nan-hay-hien*, where the witnesses "of the fact having been, in consequence, assembled and examined, the chief "of the said nation was called upon to deliver up the said criminal Edward "Sheen, for examination and trial."

The viceroy proceeded to state, that repeated orders were, in consequence, issued to the *Hong* merchants on the subject, and through them to the chief of the said nation; in reply to which it was alleged, that the said criminal was sick of an ague and fever, and undergoing medical treatment for his recovery: at length, after repeated applications, it was reported that he had recovered from his sickness, whereupon the magistrates of the district confronted the criminal with the relations of the deceased, and having finished the investigation in due form, referred the considerations of the proceedings to the chief judge, by whom the same process was renewed, and the result finally transmitted to the viceregal office.

His excellency having concluded the enquiry, by personally and strictly examining into the affair himself, ascertained "that Edward Sheen is a native of England, engaged for hire to perform the duty of a seaman, on board the ship of Captain Buchanan, a merchant of the same nation: the said ship having been laden with a cargo of goods for trade, in the said kingdom of England, had arrived at the port of Canton and anchored in the reach of *Whampoa*, in the course of the 12th moon of 11th year of KIA-KING, after which the cargo was landed, and deposited in a warehouse or factory called *Pang-tay-hong* in the suburbs of the city of Canton: Edward Sheen had immediately thereupon, accompanied captain Buchanan and others to the upper story of the said warehouse or factory, in order to dwell therein, until, the returning cargo having been received, the period of departure should arrive: —This upper story was also contiguous to, and overlooked the street and pathway, towards which a window was opened with moveable shutters.

On the morning of the 18th day of the 1st moon of the 13th year of KIA-KING, Edward Sheen employed a wooden stick in an oblique direction to keep open the shutter of the abovementioned window; but in doing this, the wooden stick slipped and fell downwards:

It happened also, that *Leao-a-teng*, a native of China, accompanied by his wife's brother, *Chao-a-see*, went to the street called *She-san-hang*, to buy goods; and passing at the same moment under the said upper story, was struck and wounded by the end of the stick falling, as aforesaid, upon his left temple; and he thereupon fell to the ground. *Chao-a-see* acquainted *Leao-a-lun*, the brother of *Leao a-teng*, with the accident, who, upon being informed thereof, immediately came and assisted *Leao-a-teng* to return to his home; and afterwards procured him medical assistrnce; all which, however, proved of no avail; and the wounded man died on the evening of the following day, the 19th of the moon.

"Now, the aforesaid criminal, Edward Sheen, having been repeatedly examined, has acknowledged the truth of all the facts here stated, without any reservation.—Consequently, in this case, there is no appeal against the conviction of this offender, Edward Sheen; who, having been proved guilty of accidental homicide, may be sentenced to pay the usual fine, to redeem himself from the punishment of death by strangulation."

The foregoing being the substance of the report of the viceroy to his Imperial Majesty, we have deliberated thereon, and have ascertained that, according to the preliminary book of the penal code, all persons from foreign parts committing offences, shall undergo trial and receive sentence according to the laws of the empire:—Moreover, we find it declared in the same code, that any person accidentally killing another, shall be allowed to redeem himself from punishment, by the payment of a fine; lastly, we find, that in the 8th year of KIEN-LUNG (1743) it was ordered, in reply to the address of the viceroy of Canton then in office, that thenceforward, in all cases of offences by contrivance, design, or in affrays happening between foreigners and natives, whereby such foreigners are liable, according to law, to suffer death by being strangled or beheaded, the magistrate of the district shall receive the proofs and evidence thereof, at the period of the preliminary investigation, and after having fully and distinctly inquired into the reality of the circumstances, report the result to the viceroy and sub-viceroy, who are thereupon strictly to repeat and revise the investigation.—If the determination of the inferior courts, upon the alleged facts, and upon the application of the laws, is found to have been just and accurate, the magistrate of the district shall lastly received orders to proceed, in conjunction with the chief of the nation, to take the offender to execution, according to his sentence. *In all other instances of offences committed under, what the laws declare to be palliating circumstances, and which are therefore not capitally punishable, the offender shall be sent away to be punished by his countrymen in his own country* *.

The case of the Englishman, Edward Sheen, opening a window-shutter in an upper story, and the wooden stick which supported it, slipping and falling down so as accidentally to hit *Leao-a-teng*, a native, who was passing by, and by striking him to occasion his death, appears to be, in truth, one of those acts, of the consequences of which, neither sight, hearing, or reflection could have given a previous warning; there was, therefore, no pre-disposition to injure, and the case is evidently ageeable to the construction stated in the commentary upon the law of accidental homicide. The said Edward Sheen ought therefore, conformably to the provisional sentence submitted by the viceroy to his Majesty, to be allowed to redeem himself from the punishment of death by strangulation (to which he would otherwise have been liable, by the law against homicide by blows,) by the payment of a fine of 12 *leang* 4 *fen*

* This paragraph is particularly important, as it announces an exemption in favour of foreigners, which, however essential to their well-being and security in China, was never before so distinctly declared and understood.

and 2 *lee*, (about 4l. 3s. sterling,) to the relations of the deceased, to defray the expences of burial; and then be dismissed to be governed in an orderly manner in his own country.

We thus respectfully laid before his Imperial Majesty, our deliberate judgment upon this case, with the cousiderations whereupon it is founded, and humbly solicited a declaration of his Majesty's pleasure regarding the same.

On the 17th day of the 10th moon of the 12th year (January 1808) the address was laid before his Majesty, and received his Majesty's answer in these words "we ratify your judgment."

The above communication of the supreme criminal court, having reached the vice-regal office, I, in the first instance, directed the provincial judge to attend to the strict execution of the Imperial decree, by forthwith taking the said Edward Sheen and delivering him to the chief of his nation, in order to his being sent back to be governed in an orderly manner in his own country; —the usual fine being at the same time duly recovered, for the re-imbursement of the relatives of the deceased for the expences of his interment:—the exact time of dismission of the said foreigner, and of the reimbursement of the said relatives, are to be duly ascertained and reported to me; but I think fit, moreover, to communicate these things to your excellency, that you likewise may co-operate in attending to the due execution thereof."

His Excellency the viceroy's communication having been transmitted to me, as hoppo, at my office, I determine to make it known to you also, *hong* merchants, that you may, agreeably to these my orders, attend to the due execution of all things therein required.—May you respectfully conform to these orders.

The 7th of the 2d moon of the 13th year of the Emperor KIA-KING (February 1808).

CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH ARE UNFAVORABLE TO TRADE IN CHINA.

NOTE.

The exorbitance of the interest of three per cent. per mensem, and thirty per cent. per annum, upon either of which rates, according to this code, a contract for a pecuniary loan may be lawfully made, is a peculiarity in the Chinese laws, which it may be difficult entirely to account for. However, it is by no means to be understood, that the ordinary interest of money, considered strictly as such, in any part of China, ever attains that extent. At Canton, for instance, the rate is generally considered to be from 12 to 18 per cent.; which, although subject to no controul from the laws, does not, it will be perceived, materially exceed, upon an average, the legal rate of 12 per cent. per annum, established by ourselves in British India.

The rate of interest upon a pecuniary loan must, indeed, generally speaking, be influenced by a twofold consideration. Besides what is considered to be strictly equivalent to the advantage arising from the use of the money, the lender must be supposed, in most cases, to receive likewise acertain compensation for the risk to which he exposes his principal. The former consideration will always be limited by, and bear a certain ratio to, the peculiar state and degree of the general prosperity of the country; but the latter can evidently be determined by no rule or proportion, which does not include the consideration of the relative situation and circumstances of the parties interested in the transaction. In England, indeed, where the security of property, and the exclusive rights of individuals are so well understood, and so effectually protected by the laws, it may, in general, be almost as easy to guard against risk, as to compensate for it. But in China, where the rights connected with property are comparatively vague and undefined, and being distinct from the source of power and influence, are less the object of the law's regard; where, owing to the subdivision of property, there are few great capitalists; and where also there is but little individual confidence, except between relations, who, holding their patrimony in some degree in common, can scarcely be considered as borrowers or lenders in the eye of the law; it is not so surprising that it should be deemed expedient to license, in pecuniary transactions, the insertion of stipulations for very ample interest; and, in point of fact, there is no doubt that the law in this respect, indulgent as it is, is frequently infringed upon.

In a state of things so unfavourable to the accumulation and transfer of property, there cannot at any time be much floating capital; and the value of that capital, as far as it is denoted by the interest which it bears, it is natural to expect, will be high in proportion to its scarcity. In other words, where there are many borrowers and few lenders, and where it forms no part of the system of the government to grant to the former any peculiar degree of protection or encouragement, it seems a necessary consequence, that the latter will both demand and obtain a more than ordinary compensation in return for the use of his property. Trade therefore, as far as it requires such aid, cannot be so extensively carried on, as it is in those countries, in which there being more available capital, that capital is procurable at a cheaper rate, and accordingly a smaller return of profit found adequate to the charges of commercial adventure.

Exclusive of loans made simply on personal security, and those which are made upon landed security, as already noticed under the title "Mortgage," it is a no less frequent practice in China, to lend upon pledges; and accordingly, the shops of money lenders, where deposits may be made of any kind of personal property, are extremely numerous in all parts of the empire, and, in general, upon a scale of greater respectability than establishments of a similar nature in Europe.

The interest required upon loans thus made is usually from 1½ to 2 per cent. per mensem; whereas that upon landed security, estimated on an average of the net returns of the land which is pledged or mortgaged, is said not to exceed from 1 to 1½ per cent. per mensem. It is necessary, in this place to observe, that, in converting monthly into annual interest, the Chinese make it a general rule of computation to exclude the first and sixth month of every year, so that 1 per cent. per mensem is only equivalent to 10 per cent. per annum, and the rest in proportion.

When an article offered in pledge has been valued, and the rate of interest agreed on, a loan is negotiable, on the condition of the pledge being forfeited, unless redeemed while its estimated value continues to be sufficient to cover both the principal and interest of the sum lent. The subject of this note is very fully discussed in the *Memoires sur les Chinois*, vol. iv. p. 299 to 391.

(*Staunton's penalcodé.*)

ACT. III. *Homicides in China: cases in which foreigners and natives are concerned, difficult to be adjusted; luh sha, or the six distinctions of homicide; exceptions occasioned by the rank and situation of natives; the usual exceptions not allowed to foreigners.*

The intercourse of Europeans and Chinese is rendered difficult on account of the principles of their education being dissimilar, and from their laws to punish violations of social order being different in the degrees of severity. These circumstances being really and truly various, require on both sides, an amicable consideration and accommodation. But there is another and a more difficult obstacle to a kindly intercourse, arising from reciprocal pride and prejudice. In cases of homicide, this remark is strongly exemplified. We will explain it on one side, and leave our western readers, who are interested, to explain it on the other. The Chinese have a prejudice against all foreigners who approach them as equals, and their pride urges them to require the life of a foreigner whenever the death of a native has been caused (no matter how,) by his agency or instrumentality. The law of reason, of nature, and of nations does not admit of this. But still, the law of all civilized nations is tender of human life. From an ancient law, derived from the highest authority in the universe, it is manifest, that man's blood, in which is his life, should not be wantonly spilt. The Chinese consider homicide as a *debt*; and a debt which can only be paid *in kind*, by the creditor. "He that sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." He who kills another must forfeit his own life. This is the general rule; and in Chinese law the *exceptions* are few.

In Chinese law, as in all human laws, there is as those who live by chicanery say, "a glorious uncertainty." Without entering into laws of property where the uncertainity is productive of profit to the lawyer, even in homicidal cases there is—a glorious uncertainty. Manslaying is seldom a simple and unmixed crime. When it is deliberate, and preconcerted by "malice prepense," the case is clear. In what we call "wilful murder,' there is no hesitation about the mode, awful as it is, of punishing the offender. But the crime of causing death to a fellow creature, is not, perhaps in one case in ten, and it may be, for aught we know to the contrary, not one in a hundred, that of preconcerted murder. Momentary pride, passion, lust, intoxication, anger, avarice, &c., have been the incipient causes which occasioned the fearful result of a fellow creature's death. When the affray or the frolic began, there was no intention to slay. The deathblow came by "chance-medley." English law allows for this, and spares the offender's life; Chinese law does not. 'There, there's the rub.' Most of the homicides committed by foreigners in China, are of this class, a class in which the law of Europe excuses the crimes in some degree, so as to continue the life of the offender; but in which the Chinese law will only grant a milder death.

Having said so much we will give the Chinese legal distinctions of homicide. They are called the luh sha, the six modes of killing man: 1. Mow sha, by previous design, whether an individual plots with his own heart, or with companions. 2. Koo sha, by instant design; wilful at the moment, though unpremeditated. This is Chinese "wilful murder," but English "manslaughter." 3. Gow sha, by fighting in an affray; chance-medley. 4. He sha, by dangerous sports; such as boxing, cudgeling, &c. Duelling would of course be included, as a rather dangerous "gentlemanly' play. 5. Woo sha, by mishap, hitting and killing the wrong person; one with whom you had no quarrel, and to whom you intended no hurt. The persons found guilty of any of the crimes, are by law, punished with "death;" some immediate; others after imprisonment; a respite which raises hopes, often not fulfilled. 6. Kwoshih sha, killing by misadventure, by pure accident: as a hatchet flying off from its haft. This is censured as carelessness, but not considered a capital crime.

But Chinese laws even in homicides depend much on the station or rank of the two parties. A master killing his slave, and a slave killing his master are very differently punished. Even in the few cases of "*se defendendo*," making a justifiable homicide, much depends on the rank of the parties. For the Chinese jurists, mix and blend the decisions of the code, in complicated crimes, in a manner that is truly puzzling. As for example: in ordinary cases, if a woman kills a man who attempts to violate her person, it is justifiable homicide: but if the assailant were her husband's father, a person to whom she owes great respect and submission, if she cause his death, she shall lose her own life. We have read recently of such a case; in which the innocent woman was murdered by the law. If killed in resisting the police, it is justifiable homicide. An injured husband taking immediate revenge on the spot and killing both the adulterer and his own wife, is justifiable. Killing a man who enters clandestinely a house at night without cause, is justifiable.

The law says that foreigners in China killing each other, may be punished according to foreign law; but it does not willingly concede this to a foreigner killing a Chinese. There are some cases which occurred many years ago in Macao, quoted in the Leuhle, wherein the emperor Keenlung declared that in order to intimidate foreigners, the local government of Canton should require *life for life*, without quoting the extenuating circumstances which the Chinese laws admitted when natives only were concerned. From this view of the law and public feeling, homicides in China, will long be a subject of difficult arrangement, between foreign and native authorities. Governor Loo, it is true, has recently declared, in reference to a case which is still pending, that assuredly there will be no forfeiture of life, because the affair emanated from no intention of the heart. We think it not unlikely that his excellency will contrive to render *justice* to the man and release him; but if that man is a 'foreigner' and 'has in an affray caused the death of a native,' according to the laws of the land he has forfeited his life. The law is life for life.—*Chinese Repository*, May, 1834.

NOTICE.

Terms of subscription to the *Canton Register* and *General Price Current*.

Subscribers by the year $16 } payable quarterly.
do. do. half year $10 }
do. do. quarter $ 6 to be paid in advance.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will "rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, JUNE, 17TH 1834. NO. 24. PRICE 25 CENTS.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE British bark, ELIZABETH, Captain Stephens, to sail in ten days; will receive cargo at Lintin and Macao. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

Canton May 27th, 1834.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA.

THE fast sailing Dutch ship PLEIADES, Captain J. C. Ross, will sail for the above ports, FROM WHAMPOA, on the 15th instant; She will receive Freight for Lintin. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 1st, 1834.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE GOOD SUCCESS, Captain DURANT, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

TO any part of the world, the fast sailing British ship BROTHERS, Captain TOWNS, about 356 tons, may have immediate despatch. Apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, June 9th, 1834.

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in *Viccajee Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office* of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co.

Agents.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have formed a copartnership at this place for the transaction of Commission Business, under the firm of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co. in connexion with the House of Russell & Sturgis of Manila.

JOHN W. PERIT,
GEO. R. RUSSELL,
RUSSELL STURGIS,
HENRY P. STURGIS.

Canton, May 1st, 1834.

ERRATA.

No. 23 Page 87 left column, 9th line from the top for "race," read "races."
" 23 " 90 " " 24th " " " for "32nd," read "23rd."

CANTON.

Our shipping report is becoming fuller and more interesting as the season advances. The past week has brought us the SYLPH, Captain Wallace, from Calcutta. This fast sailing vessel arrived at Lintin on the 11th instant, 2 P. M. the pilot having left her on the 12th of May. The SABINA, (Sp.,) Captain Escovar, arrived from Manila on the 12th, The LOWJEE FAMILY, Captain Johnson, from Bombay, and the ANN, Captain Penrice, from Singapore on the 13th, the RED ROVER, Captain Clifton, from Calcutta, and the CHARLOTTE, Captain Melville, from Bombay on the 14th instant.

The news from Europe by these arrivals which has enlivened the Canton community is meagre in its details although various in its notices. Much of it is uncertain, particularly that which relates to Spain and Portugal.

The Parliament met on the 4th of February, the king opening it in person. When the address on the speech was moved, the Duke of Wellington was the only peer who observed upon it. Lord Grey made a positive and triumphant reply. Amongst the different reports which have reached us, that which we consider as most certain is the intention of the home government to rescind the ill-advised and impolitic measure of taxing either British tonnage or cargoes in China. Even the Chinese would consider this odious tax as a *fee* paid to our HWANG-TE for the privilege of visiting the celestial empire in order to be nourished by the springs of celestial compassion.

MACAO.

On saturday, the 14th instant, the Senate of Macao issued an edict raising the duties on goods imported in Spanish vessels from Manila from 6 to 14 per cent. This new regulation is to be in force from the 15th proximo. The objects of it is to place the Portuguese vessels trading to Manila under the same privileges which protect at present the Spanish vessels trading to Macao. The edict appears in our columns.

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

We solicit the attention and encouragement of the foreign community to the India Journal of Medical Science, which is advertised in our columns. The papers of Calcutta strongly recommend this well-written and scientific publication to the patronage of the public.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.

In the thunder storm of the 10th instant, in Pwan-tang, Heon, about three Chinese le from the city, a boy of nine years, named Leang-a-kwang, the son of a widow, was struck to death "by the thunder-god." He and eleven others were sheltering themselves from the heavy rain in the Seang-kung temple; they were all close together; a flash was seen—it passed by them, when Leang-a-kwang fell dead on the earth, his face being quite black. (our informant is a Chinese graduate of character.)

CONDITION AND TREATMENT OF FEMALES IN CHINA.

RIGHT OF RESIDENCE OF FOREIGN LADIES WITH THEIR HUSBANDS AND FATHERS IN CANTON, OR ELSEWHERE.

An enquiry into the state of one sixth—and that the fairest and weakest of the human race: mothers, sisters daughters—names which thrill to the sensorium Europeans of all nations—cannot, be a useless, although it is in the case of Chinese females a sorrowful task: pity, in it's extreme feeling, is awakened when the attention is directed to the contemplation of their position in any one capacity which they are called to fill in running the race appointed by their creator. In child-hood slighted—in maidenhood sold—in matron womanhood shackled by the laws which prescribe onerous and unpleasing duties—or rather tasks—to their husband's relatious—in widowhood, controlled by their own sons—in all ages and states considered as immeasurably inferior to men—denied even moral free-agency—or the power of doing either good or evil—woman is—and we burn with indignation as we say it, in China, considered by the laws of the country, as the born and appointed slave of man by nature, made such by the same law that gives to the sun its light and to the leopard its spots; and they find their fate but slightly modified by the opinions and practices of their fathers or husbands.—In the Chinese gleaner of July 1821 is a notice, communicated by Too-yu, of a Chinese publication called "merits and demerits scrutinized," or a set of tables in which to record and balance the good and evil actions of every day and year. We quote a few of these "merits" and "demerits," having reference to our present subject, as we consider such quotations the plainest method of conveying to our readers the real condition of women in China. We shall begin with the following judicious observation of Too-yu:

"The condition of FEMALES may be considered as a fair test of the degree of liberty existing in a nation; and their character as the surest means of ascertaining the actual measure of virtue or vice in a country. What the condition and character of Chinese females are may be gathered, indirectly, from the following list of merits and errors extracted from the said work. In order to the better understanding of this list, let it be observed that the husband, or head of the family, is the preson addressed, and the merits and errors are considered as his, because he possesses authority over the females, and ought to keep good rule in his own house. But the merits and errors, may be extended, the writer says, to any FEMALE (in as far as applicable) who chances to be the mistress of a house."

LIST OF MERITS IN REGARD TO WIVES AND CONCUBINES.

"The thing of first consequence here is, to renovate the females in a family, so as that a spirit of mutual affection and friendship may be cherished among them."

1. To guard the female apartments with rigor for one day, one rate of merit. 2. To teach females with a mild and cheerful countenance for each time, one rate of merit. 3. To cause them to curb their tempers and dispositions for ten days running, one rate of merit. 4. To cause them to reform their errors e. g. Want of filial piety—quarrelsomeness—ill nature. For each evil reformed, one rate of merit. 5. To put a stop to their scolding for a month, one rate of merit. 6. To teach them to be careful and cleanly in the kitchen, for each day, one rate of merit. 7. To teach them to attend to family affairs, spinning, weaving, &c. for each day, one rate of merit. 8. To teach them cheerfully to work, and not put their labor upon their sisters-in-law, for each day, one rate of mirit. 9. To hinder them from gadding to see plays acted, for each instance, five rates of merit. 10. To hinder them from going to the temples to burn incense, for each instance, five rates of merit. 11. To teach them to be humane and kind to female slaves, for each instance, twenty rates of merit. 12. To teach them to be dutiful to their father and mother-in-law, for each instance, fifty rates of merit. 13. To teach them to agree with their sisters-in-law, for each instance, fifty rates of merit. 14. To teach wives and concubines not to be jealous of each other, for each instance, fifty rates of merit. 15. To teach them to be benevolent and virtuous, for each instance, one hundred rates of merit.

LIST OF ERRORS.

1. Not to keep the female apartments in rigorous seclusion for one day, one rate of error. 2. To allow the women to lie long in bed in the morning, to be lazy, to steal rest, and to neglect their work for one day, one rate of error. 3. To suffer a second wife to mal-treat the children of the former wife, for one day, one rate of error. 4. To suffer them to keep the bowls and plates in a filthy state, and to cook the food in dirty style, for one day, one rate of error. 5. To forbear to do a proper thing, because the wife or concubines oppose it, for each instance, one rate of error. 7. To suffer the women to commit their own proper work to their sisters-in-law, from an unwillingness to work, for every day, two rates of error. 8. To allow them to scold, for every day, five rates of error. 9. To beat and oppress wives and concubines, for each instance, five rates of error. 10. To allow them to ramble to see plays and comedies, for each instance, ten rates of error. 11. To allow them to go and worship in the temples, for each instance, ten rates of error. 16. To suffer them to be hard upon the female slaves, for each instance, thirty rates of error. 17. To use inhuman punishments, (e. g. pinching, or burning the skin, tearing out the hair, &c.) in correcting wives and concubines, for each instance, fifty rates of error. 18. To allow them to neglect their duty to their father and mother-in-law, for each instance, one hundred rates of error. 19. To allow them to quarrel with their sisters-in-law, for each instance, one hundred rates of error. 20. To be partial in his love and favors to them, for each instance, one hundred rates of error. 21. When rich to cast off the wife, [whom he espoused while poor] for each instance, one hundred rates of error. 22. [When indulgence is suffered to go so far as that] a wife disgraces and rules over her husband, for each instance, one hundred rates of error.

"The very dependant and degraded state of females in China will be partly seen from this extract. They are, moreover, not allowed the confidence of their husbands, nor to sit at table with them, nor to have a voice in domestic concerns, nor to visit the temples, where the prayers of the unfortunate are supposed to find access. Religion is denied to them. Little attention seems paid to the peculiar circumstances in which, as wives and mothers, they may be placed. "Rise; run; work; eat little; spend little; be silent; keep out of sight; obey; bear; and rather bleed, starve, and die, than dare to complain"—is the genuine language of the above extract to Chinese females; and, though fortunately for them, humanity, common sense, and interest, in many cases, plead in their favor, and procure a relaxation of the rigor of ethical and legislative restrictions, yet where such restrictions have the sanction both of public opinion, and of supreme authority, how is it possible to prevent their hurtful operation on this tender half of human nature?"

There is, however, one considerate and decorous provision in the follwoing section of the penal code in their favor, which Europeans need not blush to adopt from that empire which is so full of self praise, and which has been so lavishly praised by others.

SECTION CCCCXX.—*Punishment of Female Offenders.*

Female offenders shall not be committed to prison except in capital cases, or cases of adultery.

In all other cases, they shall, if married, remain in the charge and custody of their husbands, and if single, in that of their relations, or next neighbours, who shall upon every such occasion, be held responsible for their appearance at the tribunal of justice, when required.

All magistrates committing women to prison contrary to the provisions of this law, shall suffer the punishment of 40 blows.

If any female who is condemned to corporal punishment, or to the question by torture, is discovered to be with child, she shall be sent back to the custody of the responsible persons aforesaid, and not be subjected to punishment or to the question by torture, until 100 days complete are elapsed from the period of her delivery.

If, by a neglect of this law, the inflictions of torture or of punishment should destroy the child in the womb, the officers of the tribunal responsible for such neglect shall suffer punishment within three degrees of the severity of that which is incurred by law for inflicting such an injury in ordinary cases.—If the woman with child should die in consequence of the inflictions of torture, or of punishment of any kind, under such circumstances, the punishment of the officers of justice shall be increased to 100 blows and three years banishment; the punishment of the officers of justice shall however be less severe than the aforesaid by one degree, when death is occasioned by the infliction of punishment or torture, not previous, as in the cases above stated, but within the hundred days after parturition.

When any woman who is condemned to be executed for a capital offence, proves to be with child, she shall be attended in prison by a midwife, and be reprieved from the execution of the sentence of the law, until 100 days are expired from the period of her being delivered.

The officers of justice who execute any criminal so circumstanced, previous to her delivery, shall be punished with 80 blows; if within the said period of one hundred days after her delivery, with 70 blows; and if, after the expiration of such period, they delay any longer to execute the criminal, they shall be punishable with 60 blows.

In all the cases here described, the officers of justice are supposed to offend wilfully:—when merely offending through an error of judgment, the punishment shall, in every instance, be proportionably less severe by three degrees.

(*Staunton's penal code.*)

With this single exception—which is not the emanation of respect for women, or of a feeling of delicacy towards them, but arises solely from the unsocial and heartless system of separation of the sexes—the object of every other regulation is to depress them. Who but the Chinese would cripple their fair delicate feet?—What horrid barbarity is this combined with the utter want of the conception of what is most beautiful in this world! The harmony of female motion is sacrificed on the altar of spider-like suspicion, cunning, and unmanly cruelty,—more hateful by its ingenuity, which has made that *fashionable* which if defective by nature would be accounted a dreadful infliction. There is no "grace" in the step or gait of a *celestial* female; yet, in the most important affair of the life of a woman—marriage (as if her condition and claims were correctly felt and properly acknowledged)—with the same ridiculous love of ridiculous form and grimace—the Chinese invented *six* marriage ceremonies: was it their motive to brighten the chain of servitude that marriage rivets, with indissoluble links, on the bride-now become a slave of many masters? But the abject state and sad inheritance of her first born, if a female, is recorded in the POETRY—proh pudor—of her country, as witness the following quotations from the *She-king* classic, translated in Morrison's dictionary.

"When a *son* is born,
"He sleeps on a bed,
"He is clothed in robes;
"He plays with gems;
"His cry is princely loud.

"She sleeps on the ground,
"She is clothed with a wrapper,
"She plays with a tile,
"She is incapable either of [evil or good;
"It is her's only to think of [preparing wine and food,"

"But when a *daughter* is born, "And not giving any occasion [of grief to her parents.

The slavish depression of women in China has become by the practice of centuries a state to which they submit with resignation if not with content. But let *us* be better guardians of the rights and privileges of our fair country women in this recreant land than formerly, if we would not have the Chinese think we are on a level with themselves in our appreciation of females;—let the age of chivalry revive amongst us: "O for one hour" of Bayard, sans peur et sans tache! It is folly to talk to Chinese officers of the sacred ties and duties of a *christian* marriage:—and it is equal folly to ask at their hands any relaxation of the former *customs* of Canton relative to the residence there of foreign ladies with their families: no law of the empire forbids it; the scheming of the hong merchants to insult and degrade as far they could, and as far and as long as foreigners would submit to their insolence,—which seems to have been borne with the utmost meekness and humility—originated the unnatural and debasing restriction: no law of the empire, therefore, will be broken—and of course no penalty incurred—by the foreigners insisting, while residing in Canton, on living with those who are dependent on them for worldly protection; who should be gladdened by their presence, and cherished by their love. The right to fulfil these sacred duties is paramount to all laws: it is the right of nature: what *right*,

have the Chinese to forbid their residence?—*right*! what an abuse of words!—It will said, it may occasion the stoppage of the trade: but we confidently hope that the days of this child's-play are passed for ever:—it is nothing more nor less than taking away, for a time, the plumcake—and if the governor of Canton dare hint a recourse to such an infantine coercion we trust we shall all prove ourselves real *Jack Horners*, and that our retaliation will be such that he will always remember Britannia's rod—and find it to be at least as heavy as the Chinese bamboo.

THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CHINA TRADE.

THE MORNING POST, gallantly aspiring above its prescribed and useful task of recording "the broken panels in carriages," breaks a lance and Priscians head in running a tilt against the ministry fortheir present arrangement of the government of India, and the superintendence of the China trade. We leave to India its own concerns; but we have a word to say about China, for "we, too, have swam in a gondola." Why, what a pestilent bad humour he must have been in who wrote the following paragraph! and published it in *the* aristocratical and conservative paper! this, surely cannot be a specimen of the manners and language of St. James's and Almacks! e. g.

It is hardly necessary for us to characterise the appointment of Lord Napier. His lordship may be a great tea sipper, a perfect bed chamber hero, a sovereign judge of hyson and souchong, but he can know as much of the port of Canton, and the very difficult duties necessary to be performed there, as does an ourang outang. His appointment is even more gross and vile than that of the briefless BABBLE MACAULEY; and it is so, because it is an insult and a gross injury to the experienced and highly respectable gentlemen, over whose head this popinjay lord has been so shamefully placed. To talk of a prosperous China trade under such a mixture of impotence, jobbing, and extravagance as we have pointed out, even in this brief notice of the subject, would be perfectly ridiculous; it is a thing to be thought of by nothing short of a natural born ideot; a thing to be dreamt of by no one who dreams less than that eternal dreamer, MR. CHARLES GRANT.(*Morning Post.*)

What a low piece of Billingsgate blackguardism. A popinjay lord! If the personage in question were of his own ruined party—and in power—would not the mere fact of his being a lord draw forth the most fulsome adulation? The writer would then fill his columns with accounts of his dinners, and praise, though perhaps never taste, his wines. This "popinjay lord," who is a scotch peer of ancient descent, and a post-captain of twenty years standing in His Majesty's navy—(although if he is the same officer who was a lieutenant in H. M. S. Kent, in 1810, in the Mediterranean, his promotion was not, *in wartime*, particularly rapid, for he must have served double the prescribed time as a commander if not as a lieutenant) this "popinjay lord" has the credit allowed him of being a *tea sipper*. He who has passed through the hardships and dangers of a naval life is likened, by the morning post, to one of the "silken barons of modern days;" to a judge of hyson and souchong; but why so? except to "grossly insult" his lordship; for a knowledge of tea is not a necessary qualification for his office; neither was this knowledge contained in the "experience of the highly respectable gentlemen" albeit they were the mercantile agents of the East India Company. But then he is ignorant of the port of Canton—that is, he is not a branch-pilot of the said port, and therefore he can neither represent nor protect the interests of his country there; and his appointment is "most gross and vile, because it is an insult and a gross injury to the experienced and highly respectable—(here the writer cunningly implys the converse of the text—that Lord Napier is neither experienced nor highly respectable!) gentlemen over whose head this popinjay lord has been so shamefully placed." Why this out Herods Herod. The charter having perished, where is the "insult" or "injury" to the company's China servants—the best paid set of men in this world—and where is the wide difference of their preseut position and that of a disbanded regiment or paid-off ship's company? except that they are better off by some thousands sterling with the promise of future provision. Let the East India company fulfil it's covenants with its own servants; but what engagements has the country with them? if their duties were so difficult, and their services so important, why was the China trade thrown open after committees of enquiry of both houses had been sitting for two or three years? Is all the knowledge and wisdom of the nation in Leadenhall street and the printing office of the morning post? "*Placed over their heads!*" pray are the companys servants to succeed, by right, to the duties and stations of king's officers? by what course of training have they been fitted for such dignified situations? and, we would ask, are the company's former China servants—considered by this government to be below the level of its own hong-merchants—the conductors only of a monopolized trade; men who were opposed to the alterations in the East India charter, and who are, consequently, unfriendly to the present state of things—men who rose in a service by rotation or favoritism,—who had no competitors—are those the best to be chosen to be trusted with office and power in the administration of the laws of freemen, and over them? Is not the first impression the superintendents make on the local government of Canton like all other first impressions? most important! or are the British subjects and interests hereof such slight consideration that they are to be periled in order to please the court of directors in providing appointments for their sons and late servants to the performance of duties *altogether new to them*: for we do hope that the positions of the British nation and the East India company in China will be contrasted *toto cælo*. We pity the Editor of the Morning Post if he wrote this scandalous article: we pity him still more if his patrons wrote and obliged him to publish it. He may well exclaim, in that case, "God guard me from my friends, I will guard myself from mine enemies."

MR. EDITOR,

Allow me to make a few remarks upon the Chinese constitution, in addition to those with which your correspondent Sinensis has favored you.

Military officers rank far below civilians of equal rank, both in respectability and emolument. This being a fact well authenticated, it remains only to remark that the Mantchoo government, though originally of a military cast, wisely accomodated itself to the prevailing Chinese system, although the names of their military institutions were still retained, and their own functionaries often employed to serve both in a civil and military capacity; the military as military has, since the conquest of the Chinese empire, never been highly honored.

Besides the posterity of the Chinese sages, the most ancient nobility in the world, the imperial clan, of all the other ranks, has the least chance of being amalgamated with the people, for the gradation of their retrogression requires many generations before this can be effected. Amongst the nine ranks of nobility, the lower ranks are, within a few generations, re-embodied with the people, whilst the descent of dukes and lords must pass through many ages.

The capitation tax is paid by land-holders who are able to afford it, the Chinese government wisely declining to tax paupers, who have nothing to bestow.

It is true that there are four Ta-heo-sze in the imperial cabinet, but the duties devolving upon them are not only those stated in the essay, but a good many more, the enumeration of which would be tedious.

As every body knows that there are only 18 provinces into which the Chinese empire is divided all further remarks upon this subject are superfluous. To atone for having transgressed upon the patience of the reader I intend to bring forth more interesting topics and have done with this.

ANNOTATION.

POLICY OF APPOINTING

A PERMANENT ENGLISH RESIDENT AT PEKIN.

(From a correspondent.)

Nobody in the least acquainted with Chinese affairs will doubt that our commercial relations might be greatly improved by appointing a permanent resident at the capital. To this is only one obstacle, the unwillingness of the Chinese government to acknowledge a British envoy, and to permit his stay. Before we decide upon the validity of this objec-

tion, we presume to ask our diplomatists whether in our political intercourse with the China, we have to view it as a semi-barbarous or as a civilized nation; if as the former, it is very plain that we cannot observe towards the government the same regulations and customs which are sanctioned by the kingdoms of civilized Europe in their mutual diplomacy; if in the latter, we are to expect from it the same condescension which we would grant, if a Chinese envoy arrived at London. In the latter instance we could demand from China, as a friendly power, this permission; in the former we might be entitled to throw away the diplomatical trammels, and only act according to the dictates of international law. We would also ask how far the law of nations would entitle us to insist upon the establishment of a permanent mission, if the mutual interests of both countries demanded this. At the same time we would give our unqualified approbation to a measure so beneficial to and so important for the maintenance of friendly intercourse between both nations. We leave, however, the solution of the above questions to men better versed in political affairs.

That China disclaims against all intercourse with barbarians upon the basis of equality is a thing too generally known to deserve any comment. Yet necessity has often forced this haughty government into concessions, before which it's pride recoiled, and bare necessity alone will again prevail upon it to admit the British functionary at Pekin. To expect any privilege from the good will of the celestial empire, or from its noted and boundless compassion, is quite out of the question, though the people in Europe still retain this tenet, after that the experience of two centuries has clearly proved it's fallacy. "Begone, ye barbarians," is the constant outcry; "if we allow you to stay for a short time in a corner of our empire, we show tender regard for your welfare." Yet this misanthropic principle, which entirely emanates from government not from the people, is changed into cordial feeling as soon as the government has no alternative but to yield. In all the intercourse with the barbarians of central and northern Asia, this rule has been invariably observed; yea, the Mantchoos, before they conquered China, had to experience the same treatment. It is, therefore, not to be expected that so venerable an assemblage of sages will deviate from ancient regulations, if the red-bristled barbarians of the west knock head and supplicate the introduction of such an innovation. On the other hand, we are of opinion that when such a favor is firmly demanded and insisted upon, so as to leave no alternative but granting it, it will doubtless be obtained.

The Russians have gained this point by perseverance, though they have neglected to maintain their respectability at Pekin. To know how much trouble it cost them before they obtained a footing, the reader has only to refer to Lange's account, who was himself the sufferer in those tedious transactions. But they did not lose sight of the great point, and finally obtained the object of their desires. With greater local advantages and a better knowledge of the Chinese character we are fainthearted and give up the practicability before having made the experiment in a proper way. China, with it's repulsive gloom, has quite frightened us, and we tremble at the terror of a majesty which only exists in the Chinese edicts. Let the Chinese officers only come in contact with foreigners and the fairy stories of their dignity, grandeur, and authority, will vanish like smoke. Though soi-disant celestials, they are too much mixed up with clay not to betray their terrestial origin. This applies to heaven's son as well as to the hoppo of Canton.

We agree generally with our correspondent in his views of making an *impression* on the Chinese Government. "Act first and talk afterwards" is the opinion of the best informed of those who have known China the longest. We trust favors will not again be asked of the emperor or his officers, unless we assume the attitude and *aim* of the maimed soldier who so piously accosted Gil Blas on his journey to Pennaflor. We have no doubt the result will be the same, that the "turned hat" will soon be filled with grants of privileges, *firmans* &c. The Chinese call themselves the favorites of heaven, and they are perfectly convinced they are the wisest and purest of earth:—nature's finest *China-ware*;—but a collision with Europe's brazen kettle will soon convince them they have deceived themselves, and are but the coarsest of her crockery.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

"OTHELLO'S OCCUPATION'S GONE."

The editor of the Bombay courier thus tamely and courtier-like describes the *services* of the British navy: How are the mighty fallen!

BOMBAY.

SHIPPING. H. M. S. Imogene sailed for Madras yesterday forenoon, where it is expected that she will wait the arrival of the Melville and proceed thence to the Mauritius, should the *services* of the "*Melville*" not be required in transporting the governor general and his suite from the western coast to Calcutta.

Hear this, shades of the heroes of La Hogue! Hear this, British officers and men of that service on which the liberty of the world has been balanced, and yet rests on it's pivot; that service which has been the fulcrum to raise the "proud prize" that gave the means of application of force and spirit to the attainment of the improved and improving condition of man in Europe, and of the communicating and sharing it with the millions of Asia. The *services* of H. M. S. Melville, and of "The mariners of England, whose flag has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze," are required for the conveyance of the governor general and his suite! The governor general may please to take a passage in H. M. S. but the ship every moment she floats on the ocean, and her crew have other and higher duties to perform than merely conveying him to his home:—and are in the instant performance of those duties. What, is the evidence of power, skill, and energy in a British man of war nothing? is she but a pleasure boat--a yacht? is Britannia degraded into a bar-maid, and will she, presently, asks us for the amount of our score? An exemplification of the might and dominion of Great Britain,—the *line breaker!*—dwindles, in the hands of the editor of the Bombay courier, into a packet-boat!

EDITAL.

Tendo o Illmo. e Exmo. Sr. Vice Rey e Capitao General dos Estados da India Ordenado, que no Leal Senado desta Cidade, com a Presidencia do Illmo. Sr. Governador e Capitao Geral, e com a assistencia do Illmo. Sr. Ouvidor, se regulassem os Direitos que pagao os Navios Hespanhoes provenientes da Praça de Manila, de forma que se estabelecesse a possivel reciprocidade para com os Navios Portuguezes de Macáo, que ali sao tratados como os mais Extrangeiros; este Leal Senado depois de ter examinado tudo quanto tem occorrido sobre este objecto desde o anno de 1695, como consta miudamente das respectivas actas, julgou por agora bastante fazer as alteraçoens, que vao nos artigos seguintes.

1. Que os Navios Hespanhoes procedentes de Philipinas, que entrarem no Porto de Macáo, pagarao na Alfandega desta Cidade quatorze por cento de Direitos do que importarem, em lugar de seis por cento, que até agora pagavao.

2. Que os Navios Portuguezes provenientes de Manila, ou qual quer outro Porto das Ilhas Philipinas, deverão pagar na mesma Alfandega de Macáo o mesmo que até agora, com a diminuiçao de hum e meio por cento, que la pagao de Direitos de Exportaçao.

3. Que os dois artigos anteriores só terão execuçao depois do dia 15 de Julho do prezente anno.

4. Que logo em Manila sejao alterados os Direitos alli estabelecidos a respeito dos nossos Navios, e Commercio, tambem em Macáo se praticque outro tanto, e na mesma proporçao, a respeito dos sobreditos Navios Hespanhoes.

Isto se fará publico na forma do estillo, fixando se os respectivos Editaes, e mandando se emprimir para constar donde convier.

Macáo em Meza da Veraçao 7 de Junho de 1834. Eu Jozé Joaquim Barros, Escrivao da Camara e Fazenda que o fiz escrever e subscrevi.

(Assignados.) Andrea, Dr. Costa, Azevedo, Roza, Freitas, Martins, Pereira.

Mr. Editor,

By the kindness of a friend I had this season lodgings for sea-bathing in one of the best houses in a principal street of Macao for a month or so; my next immediate neighbour was a Portuguese subject of some consideration.

I was more than once, during my short sojourn, shocked by the sound of *blows!* as if on the *human body by a harder substance*, joined to heart-rending human screams.

On my northern habits this came like "*fell despair*," and brought back all one had read and heard of (but never witnessed) "the horrors of slavery."

EDINENSIS.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will "rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, JUNE, 24TH 1834. NO. 25. PRICE 50 CENTS.

NOTICE.

CANTON REGISTER AND CANTON GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

At the commencement of the present year, when we undertook to conduct these publications (issued weekly) our wishes and intentions were to have had but one subscription list for both papers. But the experience of the half year, now ended, has taught us that so arbitrary an arrangement is not proper for the public convenience, and, consequently, not beneficial to our own interests: if the converse were the fact we should yield readily and devotedly.

In order to consult the wishes of those who are interested in the politics and affairs, domestic and foreign, of the *celestial* empire, we shall begin our second half year with the following alterations in our first unadvised and too restricted plan: namely,

	$	
Subscription to the Canton Register and General Price Current per ann.	16	payable quarterly.
do. for 6 mo.	10	in advance.
do. for 3 mo.	6	
do. to the Register per annum.	12	quarterly.
do. for 6 mo.	8	in advance.
do. for 3 mo.	4	

do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5.
Extra numbers to subscribers taking 25 copies, do. $5.
do. do. do. under 25 do. cents 15 ea.

Single copies of the Register, price 50 cents, and of the Canton General Price Current, price 25 cents, are to be purchased at Messrs. R. Markwick & Co. Canton & Macao.

NOTICE.

Charges for advertising in the Canton Register and Canton General Price Current, inclusive.

	$
Vessels for freight &c.	5 each.
Advertisement inserted once.	1.
do. do. for 3 mo.	6.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA.

THE fast sailing Dutch ship PLEIADES, Captain J. C. Ross, will sail for the above ports, FROM WHAMPOA, on the 15th instant; She will receive Freight for Lintin. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 1st, 1834.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE GOOD SUCCESS, Captain DURANT, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE British ship MANGLES, Captain Carr; has the chief part of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in *Viccajee Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office* of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co.
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NOTICE.

TIMOTHY WIGGIN Esq. now acts as agent in London for the TENTH CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 30th January, 1834. General Agents

NOTICE.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834.—Price 50 cents.
Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have formed a copartnership at this place for the transaction of Commission Business, under the firm of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co. in connexion with the House of Russell & Sturgis of Manila.

JOHN W. PERIT,
GEO. R. RUSSELL,
RUSSELL STURGIS,
HENRY P. STURGIS.

Canton, May 1st, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE India JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCE, edited by Messrs. J. GRANT, and J. T. PEARSON, is on sale at Messrs. RICHARD MARKWICK'S & Co.

ERRATA.

No. 94 P. 93 R. C. 9th l. fm. top, for "objects," read "object.
" " " last " —— " "Too-vu," " "Too-yu."
94 L. " 9th " fm. top, " "preson," " "person."
95 " " " " bottom, " "present," " "present."
96 " " 11th " " " read "to be continued," omitted.

CANTON.

The Lintin shipping report of the 21st instant states the arrival, on that day, of the CHARLES FORBES, Captain Wills, from Bombay, and the RUBY, Captain Warden, from Calcutta. Both of these vessels sailed from their respective ports prior to others which have already reached China, and therefore they are not the bearers of either European or Indian news.

On the 22nd instant we received a Singapore Chronicle and supplement of the 29th Ultimo. We observe that considerable confidence is placed in the report of the ministry having consented to forego the levying, in China, of taxes on the China trade.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

For the past week Canton has been flooded more deeply than even in the summer of the last year; and the waters are still rising. The heavy rains that have fallen in the neighbourhood, conjoined with the high tides in the districts of *Tung-keang* and *Pih-keang*, and the great encrease of waters in the adjoining province of *Kwang-se*, which have flowed thence into the Pei-ho and its tributaries, have occasioned this calamity.

A few days ago the crop of paddy appeared flourishing, and promised an abundant havest, but it was not fully ripe; had the flood been six days later, the paddy would have ripened thoroughly, and the harvest been gathered safe in: but rice will now become dear in consequence of this dreadful visitation. No reports of the destruction of dwellings, or loss of life, have yet reached Canton.

It is said Governor Loo is in the district of Shaou-chow, reviewing the troops.

FREE TRADE.

We beg the attention of the mercantile community of Canton to the paper on FREE TRADE TO ALL THE PORTS OF CHINA; which this day appears in our columns. This is a subject which may—like all others—become tiresome by repetition; but it is one which can scarcely have too much said upon it; it cannot be worn thread-bare for some time to come. It is to the free merchants and others of Canton, that the world *now* looks for fuller and truer accounts of China than have yet been made public, either in the

lettres and *mémoires* of the clever jesuits, or elsewhere. It is on them that the increase, progress, and successful results of the China trade *now* chiefly depend. It is they who can smooth the difficulties that may occur—who can most effectually plead for and advance conciliation—who can suggest new modes of treatment and communication in the most attainable manner—who can, in short, unshackle and improve the trade of China itself. We say they can do all this under the conviction that they will enjoy the full and powerful protection of their government; but if this is, in the slightest instance, withheld or tampered with, then, indeed, their task will neither be so easy, nor their position so pleasant. The ideas of our correspondent are deserving of the utmost respect; and we have no doubt they are generally correct; that he has a practical knowledge of the character of the Chinese, learned by intimate personal communication with them in various places; and his suggestions must be most interesting and important to all foreigners resident in or connected with China, for they affect all the subjects of their hopes and fears: namely, the improvement of their domestic happiness and of their social and political condition; the prosecution of their commercial pursuits under a liberal system, and the encrease of their trade, free from all restrictions that can confine its usefulness and activity: his appeal will, we have no doubt, arouse a wish for the rights and privileges of civilised men, now that the time has arrived when they can be obtained. The Chinese themselves allow that the human will can conquer a *numerical fate.*

INTERNATIONAL LAW;

IF APPLICABLE TO CHINA &c.

The question has been often asked but never satisfactorily answered—how far the *jus gentium*, as acknowledged by the nations of Europe, is applicable to China? we say *acknowledged*, not *observed!* for it is often broken. We shall not now attempt a reply. Yet international law, in a less extensive meaning, being considered the agreements and treaties between particular states, could, we think, be explained to, and comprehended by, a Chinese privy councillor without much difficulty. But the *jus gentium*, if quoted as embracing, and binding on, all those kingdoms, that claim civilisation—however explained or understood—as their boast and distinctive characteristic, would, we consider, be quite unintelligible to the same man. Asking the China *Hwang—te* to join in and be bound by the common league of nations will be received with the same ready and cordial feeling as we imagine a proposition to Bonaparte to resign his title of conservator of the confederation of the Rhine and join the band of mediatized princes would have been. But even the power and ambition of Napoleon, had their opponents and masters, although supported by *his* mind and the might of half the continent, made mightier by the supineness and submission into which he and his armies had chastened and frightened the other half. Great Britain was the mightiest and most persevering of those successful opponents of what was considered an intention of universal domination: she spurned and derided the attempt in Europe; she is herself all dominant in half of Asia; and yet she tamely submits to the same principle openly and eternally avowed in China! and not only avowed but constantly applied in the most galling and degrading instances to her subjects there! some of whom, it must not be forgotten, were lately invested with powers by her parliament. This, surely, does not look like a consistent course of policy; Great Britain has still a path of honor and usefulness before her, which should not be even attempted without manifestations of superior energy; much less will she tread it with glory to herself and advantage to mankind, unless girded early and closely for the task:—the diffusion of science, the establishment of pure religion, the knowledge of her power, the recollection of her glory, should be her sources of inspiration.

We have been induced to make these observations by the perusal of the paper of a correspondent, on the POLICY OF APPOINTING A PERMANENT ENGLISH RESIDENT AT PEKING, which is continued from our last number.

The China trade, in its present state, is worthy of the anxious attention of the home government; and it can scarcely meet with less regard in the future, as the government itself has encouraged its extension on the part of the people. We, therefore, consider that every effort will be made by the ministry to protect the trade—to encourage and to assist the merchants engaged in it to discover new channels of commerce; and to establish binding and friendly connexions with the Peking government; no difficulties will be in the way which cannot be easily overcome; the Chinese are a nation too full of national and individual vanity not to be easily managed by a proper course; indeed, it is only their never-failing industry—be it remembered they are slaves under a foreign yoke—that saves them from contempt—*Panes et circenses* is not inapplicable to this people; and the fiendish expression, *oderint dum timeant*, might easily be extorted from a *celestial* Nero: we doubt if this is not the feeling of their present Tartar rulers towards them.

PENAL CODE OF CHINA.

The history of China proves the people to be submissive to government, tenacious of their customs, and attached to their institutions. The political ethics of Confucius, who is reverenced by the Chinese of all ranks and stations, also prove that ancient sage to have been well versed in the knowledge of man, such as it could be attained by the study of only one people and one language; although, doubtless, the different independent states of China exhibited in his day more varied and interesting pictures of men and manners than in the present repulsive calmness of passionless submission to a *plaited-black-tailed* despotism. But we hope the time is near when some modifications of the PENAL CODE OF CHINA will be made in favor of both natives and foreigners; and that the infusion of a knowledge of British laws and government into the *dead sea* of the Chinese mind will quicken it again into the currents of healthful life. Yet as some time may elapse before the revivification of this vast and inert mass of mankind, the CODE must, for a season, take its course. Perhaps the first process in its alteration may be the admittance of foreigners to all the privileges of the *eunomia* of China; and as Englishmen are great patrons of boxing, (of which, by the way, the sons of Han are not wholly ignorant) and the prize-ring, we extract, as a piece of necessary information, that section of the CODE which will, probably, be most applicable to them when possessed of the right of equality before the Chinese laws.

BOOK III.

QUARRELLING AND FIGHTING.

SECTION CCCII.—*Quarrelling and Fighting between Equals in ordinary Cases.*

In all ordinary cases of quarrelling and fighting, every person who strikes another with his hand or foot, but not so as to produce any assignable hurt or wound, shall be punished with 20 blows.

If a blow is struck with the hand or foot, and produces a hurt or wound; or is struck with a cudgel, or any other similar weapon, but produces no assignable hurt or wound, the punishment, in either case, shall amount to 30 blows.—If, in the latter case, any hurt or wound is occasioned by the blow, the punishment shall be increased to 40 blows.—Whenever the part of the body struck, swells or inflames, the injury received shall be deemed a hurt or wound; in general also, when any blow is struck, otherwise than simply by the hand or foot as aforesaid, that circumstance shall always occasion an aggravation of one degree in punishment.—A soldier striking with the back of his sword, shall also be liable to the aggravated punishment.

The offence of tearing away more than an inch (*Tsun*) of hair, shall be punished with 50 blows.—If a blow has been struck in such a manner as to occasion blood to flow from the eyes or ears, or to be discharged from the stomach in consequence of some internal injury, the offender shall be punished with 80 blows.—In the case however of blood flowing only from the nostrils, or immediately from the part of the body where the blow was received, merely in consequence of the skin upon such part having been broken, the punishment shall not be more severe than in the case of an ordinary hurt or wound above mentioned.

The offence of throwing filth on the head or face, shall also be punishable with 80 blows.—Breaking a tooth, a toe, a finger, or any bone in the body; wounding an eye, without totally destroying the sight, materially injuring and disfiguring the ears or nose; scalding with hot water; burning with fire; wounding with copper or iron needles; or filling up the mouth and nose with filth, shall in each case subject the offender to a punishment of 100 blows.

Breaking two teeth, two fingers, two toes, or tearing away all the hair of the head, shall in each case subject the offender to a punishment of 60 blows and one year's banishment.

Breaking a rib; wounding both eyes; striking a woman ninety days gone with child, so as to occasion miscarriage or abortion; or wounding in any case with the edge of a sharp instrument, shall subject the offender to a punishment of 80 blows, and two years banishment.

Breaking a leg or an arm, or the back-bone, or destroying one eye, is considered by the law to be an infliction of a permanent and irremediable injury, and shall subject the offender to the punishment of 100 blows and three years banishment.

Breaking both legs, both arms, or a leg and an arm; destroying both eyes; or doing any other injury which produces entire disability and incurable infirmity; cutting out the tongue so as to deprive the sufferer of the faculty of speech; or violently injuring a person of either sex, so as to incapacitate such person from becoming a parent, shall subject the offender, in each case, to the punishment of 100 blows, and perpetual banishment to the distance of 3000 *lee;* half the property of the offender shall also, in such cases, be forfeited to the support of the person injured.

In the case of a woman being violently injured, but not to the extent of rendering her incapable of becoming a mother, this law shall still be put in force, except in as much as respects the forfeiture of half the property of the offender. When there are more offenders than one, and they agree together to attack jointly, they shall be punished according to the severity of the blows respectively inflicted by them, except in the case of the original contriver, who, whether he joined in the attack or not, shall always suffer, at the least, a punishment but one degree less severe than that which is inflicted on him who struck the severest blow.—In the case of an ordinary affray, no other persons shall be liable to suffer punishment in consequence of their being implicated therein, beside the original contriver, and such of the parties as may be convicted of actually striking a blow: but if any person is killed in the course of an affray, all the persons who were privy to and in any manner concerned in the same, shall, at the least, be liable to a punishment of 100 blows each.

If several persons jointly attack another, and in course of the affray, mortally wound him, the person who struck the last and severest blow, shall be esteemed the principal in the homicide: in those cases of promiscuous fighting, in which it is impossible to ascertain who struck the first blow, and who the last, who struck the lightest, and who the heaviest, the original contriver shall in general be esteemed the principal; and when there is no evidence of previous contrivance, the responsibility, as principal offender, shall attach to the person who first engaged in the affray, or commenced the quarrel.

In the case of a combat between two persons; and in the case of several persons engaging in an affray, and promiscuously striking and fighting each other, they shall be punished respectively, according to the blows duly ascertained, and proved by the examination of the effects, to have been received by their antagonists, except that the punishment of the person or persons who only return the blows received, and have the right and justice of the dispute on his or their side, shall be reduced two degrees in consideration of such favorable circumstances: but this reduction shall not take place in the instance of striking an elder brother or sister, or an uncle; on when inflicting, in any case, a mortal blow.

As for instance; let *Kia* * and *Yee*, be supposed to quarrel and fight, and that *Kia* deprives *Yee* of an eye, and *Yee* deprives *Kia* of a tooth; now the injury sustained by *Yee* is the heaviest, and subjects *Kia* to the punishment of 100 blows and three years banishment, whilst the lesser injury sustained by *Kia* subjects *Yee* to a punishment of 100 blows only:—nevertheless, if it appears that *Kia* only returned the attack, and had the right on his side, his punishment shall be reduced two degrees, and accordingly amount to 80 blows and two years banishment:—on the contrary, if *Yee* only returned the attack, and had the right in the dispute, his punishment shall be reduced two degrees, and amount to 80 blows only; the punishment to which the antagonist is subjected remaining in either case the same as before: when the punishment originally included a forfeiture of half the property of the offender, that penalty shall not in any case, be reduced.

SECTION CCCIII.—*Periods of Responsibility for the Consequence of a Wound.*

When any person is wounded, the magistrates shall distinctly examine, and take evidence respecting the wound, in order to ascertain the nature thereof, and the manner in which it was inflicted; which having done, they shall according to the circumstances determine the period during which the offender is to be held responsible for the consequences, that is to say, strictly bound both to provide medicinal assistance for the wounded person for such time, and also to answer for the contingency of his death, either on account of such wound, or from any external cause operating thereon, previous to the expiration of the period.

If the wounded person should die after the expiration of the period, or even within the period, provided he had recovered from the wound, and is clearly proved to have died from some other cause, the offender shall not be held guilty of a capital offence, but be punished according to the apparent nature of the wound inflicted, as stated in the preceding section.

If, on the contrary, the wounded person not only survives the period assigned, but by the aid of medicine entirely recovers within the same, the punishment of the offender for inflicting such wound shall be reduced two degrees.

Nevertheless, if any permanent injury, disability, or bodily infirmity remains, after a recovery from the immediate effect of the wound, the law shall be executed on the offender in its full extent.

When a wound has been inflicted with the hand or foot, or with any article which is not an ordinary weapon of offence, and the injury sustained is apparently not considerable, a period of twenty days responsibility shall only be required.

When a wound has been inflicted with a sharp instrument, with fire, or with scalding water, the period of responsibility shall be extended to thirty days.

When any bones are broken or dislocated, or the body or limbs violently injured; and when, in any case, the sufferer happens to be a woman with child, the period shall be extended to fifty days, in whatever manner the blow may have been inflicted †.

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* *Kia* and *Yee* (*or John Doe and Richard Roe*) are names used merely by way of exemplification, in the same manner as with us sometimes, the letters of the alphabet, or the fictitious names introduced into the proceedings of our civil courts of justice.

† According to one of the supplemental clauses annexed to this law, an intermediate period of forty days is established for cases of gun-shot wounds; the judicious application of this particular law, it is worthy of notice, once very materially contributed to extricate the East India Company's representatives in China, from very serious difficulties, and from the distressing alternative, of either ignominiously sacrificing the life of a British subject, or totally abandoning the important commercial interests under their management.

(*Staunton's penal code.*)

POLICY OF APPOINTING

A PERMANENT ENGLISH RESIDENT AT PEKING.

(Continued from No. 24, Page 96.)

(From a correspondent.)

Nobody will doubt that our relations with the celestial empire would be greatly improved by the appointment of a chargé d' affaires at the imperial court. Hitherto England has not yet enjoyed the honor of being considered an independent state, but ranks amongst the tributary kingdoms, of which a due catalogue is kept in the imperial kalendar. Our having a representative on the spot would at once do away with so preposterous a notion; we should obtain that consideration in the eyes of government which such a powerful empire as Great Britain claims as it's due; we should be enabled to treat upon the basis of equality, and thus greatly facilitate our commercial intercourse. We trust that both religion and science would no longer be considered as contraband if an enlightened British statesman at Peking were their declared patron. His importance would be enhanced by the relative position of the British dependencies in India, in regard to the Chinese territory. As people begin to dread the grasping influence of the Russians, some might also think it advisable on this account to have a permanent resident in Peking, who, in case of emergency, might counteract their designs. As we are, however, no politicians, we cannot decide upon the two latter points. So far as British merchants are concerned, nothing could be more propitious than such an arrangement, which would at once put a stop to petty annoyances and exactions, and give them a full scope for extending commercial enterprize. Our forlorn condition of having nobody to plead our cause at head-quarters, whenever difficulties were thrown in the way, has often been severely felt. If we had to deal with a veracious local government, there would be no need of representing our affairs ourselves; but we know enough of the *fides* of those mandarins who are the medium of our communication. Much time has been lost by futile altercations, and more property been at stake than it would have required to maintain an envoy for many, many years.

In our humble opinion, a British envoy at Peking is of equal importance as in the American republic, where our relations are chiefly commercial. We wish not to intimate that such a proposition must be dictated to the Chinese government at the point of the bayonet or the muzzle of the cannon: nothing could be more unjust; but there is a medium between cringing servility and firmness of character. The consequence of the former behaviour may be so serious as to provoke to quarrel and bloodshed as soon as the passions are roused by corresponding indignities on the side of the Chinese; whilst a show of unshrinking determination, and the adoption of decisive measures, will be the best preservatives against interruption in our trade, and the giving rise to hostilities. If the character of the Chinese government is well kept in view, which, though weak and unprincipled, nevertheless respects unbending determination of purpose, and yields to peremptory demands, if our measures are taken accordingly, we shall not fail to ensure success to our undertaking.

FREE TRADE TO ALL THE PORTS OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

(From a correspondent.)

There was a time when barbarians were forbidden to approach any part of the celestial coast. There was also a time when all the harbours were thrown open to foreign enterprize; a long time has passed, during which the intercourse with foreigners has been restricted to one port. We are now entering another era; we presume that liberal principles will also find their way to the *middle kingdom*, and are anxious to see the result.

As a matter of policy, on the side of the Chinese, the trade to all the ports has been condemned as pernicious to and subversive of the old established customs. If the Chinese open all their ports to British enterprize it is generally said the whole fabric of ancient institutions will be overturned; a rebellion will be the immediate consequence; the people, in learning the ways of free born men, will be immediately in uproar, bloodshed and rapine will instantly follow. To these sentiments, which are pretty general even amongst those who are desirous of the extension of the trade, we cannot give our assent. Was the country thrown into a state of rebellion when foreigners formerly visited the northern ports, or when the jesuits had spread all over the empire? Has Canton, after having been visited by so many thousand foreigners, been the scene of bloodshed and rebellion? True, the barbarians are pretty well kept in bounds, but, nevertheless, the number of natives with whom they communicate is large enough to from a conspiracy so as to endanger the peace of the metropolis: has this, however, happened? and has there ever an attempt been made to revolutionize the Canton district? We are ignorant of such a black crime, which would charge infamy justly deserved upon foreigners. But if this never happened within the space of more than a century, during which time many turbulent heads have visited this part of the world, why should then, all at once, the northern ports fall a prey to Jacobinism as soon as British merchants are permitted to visit them? To presume such a thing is utterly absurd. But it may said, that the Chinese will be degraded by an intercourse: if anybody starts this remark in full earnest we should refer him to those Chinese who have never come in contact with Europeans, and he would very soon see that the Canton people, who are in the habit of dealing with foreign merchants, are vastly superior to their countrymen. China, as it is now, can scarcely sink lower in the scale of morality; and, surely, enlightened foreigners would never attempt to deepen the gulph of iniquity.

Waving, however, this question, we wish to state our conviction that the advantages accruing to both parties by an unshackled intercourse are important enough to claim the serious attention of an enlightened government. What a vast field would be opened for the importation of British manufactures if we enjoyed the trade to all the maritime provinces! it is superfluous to remark that by buying the produce on the spot where it grows we should greatly benefit ourselves; nor is it necessary to speak about the increase of shipping and the prevention of overstocking the Chinese market with our manufactures by opening more channels to ensure a ready sale. Every unprejudiced person will fully agree upon this point; but if a free trade to all the ports is so desirable, ought it then not to be worth while to apply for it? As the experiment to legalize the trade has never been tried officially, it ought to be done in such a way as to ensure success. We wish not to wring such a concession by mere force from those who can bestow it, but simply to demand it as founded upon the laws of international intercourse. If we allow full scope to Chinese merchants to visit our colonial ports, and even to go to Europe, if they choose to do so, why should we not be entitled to ask an equivalent in return? We never can admit that the Chinese government can refuse it upon any just plea; the most sophistical reasoning has never proved conclusive whenever such a point was debated in a conclave of mandarins. But, really, the difficulties are not so great as we are led to imagine from the tenor of the prohibitory edicts; nor does the present government possess sufficient courage to meet a *firm* demand with a flat denial. We wonder that minor objects should engage so much of our attention, when so important a point presents itself to our view. Let us consider the emperor as a fellow-mortal, to whom, by no means, the power of excluding his subjects from all intercourse with other parts of the world is given: though he even might plead a divine right, we may assure him that the law of nature implanted in the human breast by a divine lord is in direct opposition to such a misanthropic measure. Should we, then, despair of carrying the point when all bids fair, except the repugnance of a single individual, we leave to the reader to judge for himself.

Mr. Editor,

Your remarks upon the state of Chinese females, and the propriety of granting permission to European females to reside at Canton, are so conclusive as to preclude any further comment upon the subject I hope they will draw the attention of the foreign residents in the celestial empire, and induce them to insist upon the abrogation of a prohibition which is neither founded upon *old custom*, nor upon the laws of the country where we reside.

The Chinese law even declares marriage as annulled whenever the husband absents himself too long from his wife. We are unable to find any statute amongst the multifarious volumes relating to Chinese legislation which decrees the separation of *barbarian* women from their husbands as long as they tread upon celestial ground. If there exists no law there can be no transgression; and we are firmly persuaded that our community here, by an unanimous vote of doing away with so degrading an infringement of nature's law, will succeed in maintaining their rights. The time is past by when a subtle governor, a boisterous foo-yuen, and a gallant tatar general threatened to drive barbarian women away: a repetition of so ridiculous a procedure would only induce us to adhere with greater firmness to our purpose. This we hope, that your observations upon the subject will induce us to act in concord, according to the dictates of common sense and propriety.

YOUR CONSTANT READER.

ANALYSIS OF TEA.

Translated from Berzelius "Traité de Chimie.—2e partie—Chimie Organique," for the India Journal of Medical Science.

BOHEA AND GREEN TEA.

Tea has been analized by Frank. Distilled with water it loses all odour, and the product of the distillation shews traces of a volatile oil. The aqueous solution contains mucilage, and tannin which blackens salts of iron. Black tea contains more tannin than green. The residue digested in water gives vegetable albumen to caustic potash. Alcohol and æther with which it has been treated, take from it neither fatty oil, nor resin. Green tea contains 34·6 of tannin, 5·9 of mucilage, 5·7 of vegetable albumen, 51·3 of insoluble vegetable fibre (loss 2·5). Black tea contains 40·6 of tannin, 6·2 of mucilage, 6·4 of vegetable albumen, 44·8 of ligneous fibre, (loss 2·0). The ashes of both species of tea contain silex, carbonate of lime, magnesia, and chloruret of potash. Frank's proportion of tannin is too large, and is mistaken for all the substances soluble in alcohol when agitated on the aqueous extract of tea. Davy on the other hand found in souchong tea 32·5 per cent of extract, of which 10·0 parts only were precipitated by isinglass, thus the 22·5 parts remaining did not consist of tannin. In like manner he found but 8·5 per cent. of tannin in green tea. According to the analysis of an anonymous English chemist, tea contains also a small quantity of a resin which is soluble in alcohol, and which possesses a very agreeable odour of tea. The following table shews the results of his analysis; the different species of tea being ranged in the order of their price, commencing by the dearest.

GREEN TEA.

100 parts of tea give	Soluble. in water	Soluble. in alcohol	precipitated by gelatine	insoluble fibre
No. 1	41	3	31	56
2	34	9	29	57
3	36	7	26	57
4	36	6	25	58
5	31	10	24	59

BLACK TEA.

100 parts of tea give	Soluble. in water	Soluble. in alcohol	precipitated by gelatine	insoluble fibre
No. 1	35	1	28	64
2	34	3	28	63
3	35	2	28	63
4	35	1	24	64
5	31	4	23	65

The species of tea No. 5 is only half as dear as that No. 1. The gelatine used in the operation of precipitating by that substance was isinglass, and the precipitate was dried in a temperature of 100. It is estimated to contain from 40 to 45 per cent of tannin.

Finally, Oudry has announced that he has discovered a salifiable base in tea. To obtain it he infused 12½ parts of tea in 200 parts of hot water, in which 3 parts of muriate of soda had been dissolved. At the end of 24 hours he evaporated the liquid to dryness, treated the residue with alcohol of sp. gr. 0·81, evaporated, dissolved the alcoholic extract in water, and digested the solution with pure magnesia. The liquor filtered and evaporated unto a certain degree of concentration deposited crystals of *theine*. The magnesian precipitate treated with alcohol yielded a certain quantity of this alcali. According to Oudry, theine is soluble in 35 to 40 parts of water at a temperature of 10° crystallizing from this solution in regular, fine, colorless crystals. Alcohol dessolves it in all proportions; but this solution furnishes crystals of an irregular form. When heated it fuses, and at a very high temperature is decomposed, leaving a coal. Notwithstanding that theine shews no alcaline re-action, Oudry regards it as a salifiable base, and imagines that he has obtained crystallisable salts with the sulphuric and citric acids. This however needs confirmation.

(*India Journal of Medical Science, March* 1, 1834.)

CANTON GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

VOL. I. CANTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1834. NO. 29.

IMPORTS, DUTIES PAID BY THE PURCHASER.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	PRICE IN SP. DOLLARS.	PER	REMARKS.
Amber 1st, large, lt. straw col.	16	Catty	Heavysupplies
„ 2d sort	14		
„ 3d sort	.40 a 5½		
Assafœtida	4½	Pecul	
Bees' wax	24 a 25		
Betel nut	2½		
Bicho de mar, ordinary	5 a 12		
„ „ „ good	36 a 50		
Birds' nests, white	30	Catty	In little demand, and Large stock.
„ „ middling	11 a 16		
„ „ black	1½ a 5		
Camphor Baroos	6 a 20		Very dull.
Cloves Molucca	24 a 25	Pecul	
„ Mauritius	20 a 22		
„ Mother	10 a 12		Overstocked.
Cochineal Europe, garbled	260 a 280		Little on hand.
„ ungarbled	200 a 220		
Copper Japan			None imported.
„ S. American			
„ at Lintin for exportation			None.
Coral fragments	40 a 65		No demand.
Cotton Bombay old, Tael	10.5		
„ „ new	11. a 13.5		
„ Bengal	14.5		
„ Madras	13.8		
Cotton goods British			
Cambrics 40 yds. ⅝	4 a 5	Piece	
Chintzes, 28 „	2½ a 4½		Heavy supplies.
Long-cloths - in			
white 38 a 40 y. by 36 a 40	3 a 5		
„ double piece 80 yds.	9 a 10		
grey 38 a 40 y. by 36 a 40	4 a 4½		
„ coarse 60 „ „	4½ a 5½		
Monteith's scarlet Hdkfs.	1.90 a 2		
„ blue	1½ a 1¾		
Muslins 20 yds.	2 a 2½		No enquiry.
Cotton yarn, No. 16 a 20	40	Pecul	
„ „ „ 20 a 34	46 a 48		
„ „ „ 36 a 40	52		
„ „ „ 42 a 50	50 a 55		In little demand.
Higher Numbers			Unsaleable.
„ Calcutta,	41		
Cotton Cloths American			
30 yds. by 1 yd.	1.80	Piece	
Cow Bezoar	18 a 20	Catty	
Cudbear	14		
Cutch Pegue	4 a 4½	Pecul	
Ebony Mauritius	5 a 6		Little on hand.
„ Ceylon	2½ a 3		Large stock.
Elephant's teeth			
1st sort 5 a 8 to a pecul	90		
2d „ 12 a 15 „	80		
3d „ 18 a 25 „	70		
cuttings	70		
Fish-maws	50 a 70		
Flints	.40		
Gambier	1 a 1½		
Ginseng crude	30 a 34		
„ clarified	55 a 60		
Iron bar 1 a 3 inch	1.30 a 1.40		heavy supplies.
„ rod ½ inch and under	2⅔		
„ scrap	1½		
Lead pig	3½ a 3¾		Large stock.
„ sheet			
Mace			None.
M. O'Pearl shells	15		Little on hand.
Myrrh	4 a 8		
Nutmegs			None.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	PRICE IN SP. DOLLARS.	PER	REMARKS.
Olibanum garbled	4½	Pecul	Large stock.
„ ungarbled	2½ a 3		
Opium Patna last year's	980	Chest	
„ „ new	530 a 540		
„ Benares last year's	650		
„ „ new	530		
„ Bombay Malwa „	605		
„ Damaun Do. old	630		Little on hand.
„ Turkey	580	Pecul	Very little demand.
Pepper Malay	7		
Putchuck	13 a 14		
Quicksilver	59 a 60		
Rattans Banjermassing	3½		
„ Straits	2½ a 3		
Rice	2.20 a 2.60		
Rose maloes	30 a 32		
Saltpetre, at Whampoa			None.
„ at Lintin	7 a 8		
Sandalwood Indian	12 a 14		
„ Timor	8 a 9		
„ Sandwich islds.	1½ a 7		
Sapanwood	1.40 a 2		
Shark's fins	23 a 24		
„ „ very fine	28 a 45		
Skins Rabbit	48 a 50	100	
„ Seal	2 a 2½	each	
„ Sea Otter	36 a 48		
„ „ „ tails	2½ a 3½		
„ Land „	4 a 7		
„ Beaver	4 a 7		
„ Fox	.90 a 1		
Smalts	30 a 70	Pecul	Limited demand.
Steel English	4		Heavy suplies.
„ Swedish	4	Tub.	
Stockfish	5 a 6	Pecul	None.
Spelter	3½ a 4½		Difficult of sale.
Thread gold and silver Dutch	36 a 38	Catty	Stock much reduced.
„ „ „ „ Eng.			None.
Tin plates	10 a 11	Box	
Tin Banca	16 a 16½	Pecul	
„ Straits, 1st quality	15 a 15½		
Tortoise-shell	1000 a 1100		
Woollens, in.			
Broad cloth ex. super. 60 a 62	2.75	Yard	Dull.
1st Sp. stripes „ „	1.15		
2d supercloths „	.75 a .80		
3d worsters „	.70		
Long Ells,			
Scarlet	8½	Piece	
Green	8		
Stamped or flowered			No demand.
Scarlet Cuttings			
Superfine large	80	Pecul	
Coarse	15 a 40		No demand.
Woollen yarn	80		Limited demand.
Worleys 25 yds.	10½	Piece	
Camlets, at Whampoa			
Double 55 ys. by 30 in	21		
Single „ „	17		
2d „ „ „	15		
Dutch 40 ys. by 28 in	28 a 29		
„ broad 40 „ 33 in	29 a 30		Nominal.
Camlets, at Lintin			
Double 55 ys. by 30 in	28		
Single „ „	26		
2d „ „ „	24		
Dutch 40 „ 28 in			
„ broad 40 „ 33 in			

EXPORTS, FREE ON BOARD.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	PRICES IN SP. DOLLARS	PER	REMARKS.
Alum at Macao	2	Pecul	None.
,, at Canton	2¼		
Anniseed star	11 *a* 12		
,, oil of	1.80	Catty	
Bamboo canes	10 *a* 14	1000	
Brass leaf	45 *a* 46	Box	
Camphor at Macao		Pecul	None.
,, at Canton			None.
Capoor cutchery	5 *a* 6		
Cassia	14		
,, (shipped outside)	9½		
,, buds	17		
,, oil of	12	Catty	
China-root	3½ *a* 4	Pecul	
Cubebs	20 *a* 22		
Dragon's blood	80 *a* 100		
Galaugal	3½ *a* 4		
Gamboge	65		None good.
Glass beads	16 *a* 22		
Glue	9 *a* 11		
Hartall or orpiment	11 *a* 14		None.
Lead white	10		
,, red	11		
M. O'Pearl shells	16 *a* 17		
Musk	65 *a* 80	Catty	
Nankeens Company's 1st	78	100	
,, ,, 2d. 1st	60		
,, ,, 2d	54		
,, ,, 3d	50		
,, small			None
,, ,, blue 9¾ yds. 12 in			None
,, large 10½ yds. 13 in	88		
,, Canton	72		
Rhubarb	34	Pecul	None good remaining.
,, ½ cut	60		
,, Dutch cut	75		
Silk Raw,			
Nankin Taysaam	300 *a* 320		
,, Tsatlee	335 *a* 350		
Canton No. 1 Taels	240		
,, ,, 2	225		
,, ,, 3	215		
,, ,, 4			
,, ,, 5			
Silk piece goods per piece		weight in taels	
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	12.50	36	
,, col'd. ,, by ,,	15.00	30	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed 35 in	5.00	17	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	4.25	15	
Hdkfs. 7-8 cross barred Sarsnets Nankin silk	4.30	11	

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	PRICES IN SP. DOLLARS.	WT. IN TS	REMARKS.
Hdkfs. white . Pongee 32 in.	6.40	20	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	6.00	18	
Levantines cold . 30 yds. 24 ,,	11.75	24	
,, black ,, ,, ,, ,,	9.70	30	
Lutestrings mix t 18 ,, 24 ,,	6.80	18	
,, black ,, ,, ,, ,,	6.25	22	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	9.80	30	
,, ,, ,, 32 ,,	10.65	32	
,, Szechues 19 ,, 19 ,,	4.10	27	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	4.40	30	
Sarsnets black 30 ,, 29 ,,	8.10	26	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	13.25	36	
,, colored 30 ,, 24 ,,	10.00	21	
,, crossbarred ,, ,,	8.80	18	
Satins black 38 ,, 19 ,,	12.50	40	
,, colored ,, ,, ,, ,,	14.55	36	
,, damasked crimson	17.50	38	
,, ,, colored	16.75	38	
Senshaws Nank. blk. 29 29 ,,	10.75	38	
,, ,, ,, colored	12.25	33	
,, Canton black	8.25	33	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. 55 *a* 58 in	2.45	5	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 65 *a* 68	3.30	6	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 54 *a* 57	1.85	4½	
,, ,, damasked 45 *a* 47	1.40	2	
Watered silks cold. 18 y. 29 in	14.50	32	
Sugar raw 1st Taels	6.2 *a* 6.4	Pecul	
,, ,, 2d	5.8 *a* 6		
,, Pingfa	7.5		
,, Candy Chinchew $			
,, Canton 1st. sort Taels	7.8		
,, ,, 2d ,,			None
Tea Bohea	12 *a* 15		
,, Congo	16 *a* 20		
,, Campoi	16 *a* 20		
,, Souchong	15 *a* 28		
,, Peko	26 *a* 40		
,, Ankoi Souchong			None.
,, Hyson	32 *a* 55		
,, ,, skin	13 *a* 22		
,, ,, young	30 *a* 42		
,, Gunpowder	40 *a* 52		
,, Imperial	37 *a* 49		
,, Twankay			None.
,, Orange Peko	14 *a* 17		
,, Caper	14 *a* 17		
Tortoise shell	$ 1100 *a* 1150		Little on hand.
Turmeric	5 *a* 7		
Tutenague or China spelter	13 *a* 14		Not nowexported
Vermilion	36 *a* 38	Box	
Whanghees	18 *a* 20	1000	

ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF OPIUM IN CHINA,

FROM THE 1st OF APRIL, TO THE 1st OF JUNE, 1834.

		PATNA.			BENARES.			MALWA.			TOTAL.	
		Chests.	Price.	Value in Drs.	Chests.	Price.	Value in Drs.	Chests.	Price.	Value in Drs.	Chests.	Value in Drs.
May,	old	29	685	19,865	4	650	2,600	424	610	258,640	1355	768,175
	new	742	545	404,390	156	530	82,680					
The previous month	old	40	—	298,160	9	—	49,450	425		257,125	1040	604,735
	new	486			80							
Consumption to the 1st of June		1297		722,415	249		134,730	849		515,765	2395	1,372,910
Stock at Lintin, June 1st.	old	71			35			98			767	
	new	373			190							

Prices of Bullion.

Gold 98 touch	$22 ¼ a 23 per tael.
Sycee silver at Lintin	3 per cent premium.
Spanish dollars Ferdinand	1 " "
" " Carolus	4 " "
Republican for exportation	at par.

Rates of Exchange.

Bills on London at 6 months sight 4s. 10d. *a* 5s.

Bengal Company's		
" private at 30 days	204 Sa. Rs. per 100 Sp. Drs.	(no demand.)
Bombay "	" 216 *a* 215 " "	(little do.
Madras "	" " 227 "	

Premiums of Insurance.

IN THE TENTH CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY.

	Goods.	Treasure.
Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Mauritius, Bourbon, Rangoon,	3 per cent.	2½ per cent.
Singapore	1½ "	1 "
Malacca, Penang and Batavia	1½ "	1½ "
Manila	1½ "	1 "
Great Britain, via Singapore	4 "	3 "
North America and New South Wales	2½ "	2 "
London & ports in G. Britain in 1st class ships	3 "	2½ "
Continent of Europe, touching at ports in the British channel, in first class ships	3½ "	3 "
Continent of Europe direct in do.	3 "	2½ "
The Lintin risk from 1st May to 1st Nov.	½ per month.	

Canton Currency.

The circulating medium at Canton is broken Spanish dollars by weight the proportion of which to a tael varies in different transactions; being in *calculations* of prices, or *accounts* between foreigners and native merchants, at the rate of 720 Taels per 1000 Dollars.

But in the *weighing* of money for *payment* .717 " 1000 "

Excepting to the Company's treasury, or for Bengal opium, when it is weighed .718 " 1000 "

Or to native merchants not of the co-hong, who receive, unless otherwise agreed .715 " 1000 "

As do also ship and house compradors.

COMMERCIAL WEIGHTS.

Pecul.	Catties.	Taels.	Lbs. av.	Cwt.	Kilogrammes
1	100	1600	133⅓	1,0.21⅓ or 1.19047	
	1	16	1⅓		0.604.725

One Ton=16 peculs, 80 catties.
One cwt.=84 catties.
One Pound avoirdupois=⅓ of a catty.
Four Ounces avoirdupois 3 taels.

MONEY WEIGHTS.

Tael.	Mace.	Cand.	Cash.	Ounce troy.	Grains troy.	Ind. Tolah
1	10	100	1000	1.208	579.84	3.2213
	1	10	100		57.984	
		1	10		5.7984	

500 Taels=604 ounces troy.
3000 " =302 pounds troy.

Usage has established a difference between the tael of commercial weights, which, at the rate of 133⅓ pounds to the pecul, weighs 583¼ troy grains, and the tael of money weights, of which the old standard is 579.84 troy grains.

Whampoa Port Charges.

Pilotage inward and outward	$120
(Linguist's and comprador's fees vary on ships of different nations.)	
English country ships pay for Comprador	50
for Linguists' fees	173
Cumsha, on French vessels 1,680 Taels.	
On other vessels 1,600 Taels, or	2223
Charged alike on all vessels large or small	$2566

Measurement is charged at three different rates, according to the product arising from multiplying the length between the mizen and foremasts by the breadth at the gangway.

The First class, of which the product so arising is not less than 1600 covids, or 1960 feet, pays 0.7874755 taels per covid, or about $0.8974 per foot.

Second class, above 1200 covids, or 1462¼ feet, pays 0.7221091 taels per covid, or about $0.8229 per foot.

Third class, 1200 covids and under, pays 0.5062341 taels per covid, or about $0.5769 per foot.

Vessels importing rice and no other goods, are free of cumsha and measurement duty, but are subject to various irregular fees.

Macao Import Duties.

Goods imported into Macao pay a duty of six per cent on a fixed valuation The valuation of and the duty on the undermentioned goods, are:

		Valuation.	Duty.
Betel nut, Gambier, and Rattans,	per pecul,	taels 1.200	taels .072
Bicho de mar,	"	" 40.000	" 2.400
Birds' nests 1st sort,	catty	" 22.400	" 1.344
Broad cloth fine,	covid	" 2.400	" .144
middling,	"	" 1.600	" .096
better than ordinary	"	" .800	" .048
coarse	"	" .480	" .028
Camlets,	"	" .280	" .016
Camphor Malay 1st sort,	catty	" 18.400	" 1.104
Cardamoms Cochinchina, and Mace,	pecul	"160.000	" 9.600
Cloves Molucca,	"	" 22.400	" 1.344
Bourbon	"	" 17.600	" 1.056
Cochineal,	catty	" 1.920	" .215
Coral fragments 1st sort	pecul	" 64.000	" 3.849
Cotton and Pepper,	"	" 4.000	" .240
" yarn and M. O'P. shells,	"	" 8.000	" .480
Dragon's blood and Tobacco leaf,	"	" 12.800	" .768
Elephant's teeth 1 to 12 to a	"	" 56.000	" 3.360
Ginseng American,	"	" 28.800	" 1.728
Indigo 1st sort,	"	" 45.600	" 2.736
Lead in bars and Spelter,	"	" 2.400	" .144
in sheets,	"	" 4.800	" .288
Myrrh 1st sort,	"	" 12.000	" .720
Putchuck,	"	" 6.400	" .384
Quicksilver,	"	" 36.000	" 2.160
Saltpetre Bengal,	"	" 4.000	" .240
coast of Goa,	"	" 1.600	" .096
Sandal wood Malabar, 1st sort,	"	" 11.520	" .691
Sandwich islands,	"	" 8.000	" .480
Tin Europe,	"	" 5.600	" .333
Tortoise shell 1st sort,	"	"460.000	" 27.600
Opium imported in Portuguese ships,	per chest,		$10½
in foreign ships,	"		15½
Gold and Silver in coin, bullion, or plate,			a per cent.
ditto ditto. in Spanish vessels from Manila			1½ "
Pearls, Seed Pearls, Fine Corals, Diamonds, and other precious stones, in conformity to the tariff of 1804.			2 "

The Portuguese government does not levy any duties on goods exported from Macao. The calculations are deduced from the pecul of 100 catties 133⅓ arrateis or custom-house pounds:—100 arrateis=75 catties

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Imports.

The overflowings occasioned by the late heavy rains and high tides have caused almost a total cessation to business in the past week; and no goods can be shipped or landed, the Honge being inundated.

Cotton. We have not heard of any further sales having been made out of the recent arrivals from Bombay.

Cotton Piece Goods. Chintz and handkerchiefs realize very low prices, and are dull of sale; no advance in the price of Long cloths.

Opium. Little doing, and no alteration in prices. The deliveries to the 22d inst. have been as follows.

Patna old	23
" new	715
Benares old	7
" new	154
Malwa	290
Total	1189 Chests.

Rice. Considerable injury is supposed to have been done to the crops in the low surrounding countries, and prices have advanced within these few days as much as 20 to 30 cents per pecul, but we have not heard of any extensive sales, though the speculators have been moving about amidst the waters.

Straits Produce remains without any alteration.

Woollens. Not the least improvement in the demand or price.

Exports.

Raw Silk Nankin. Reports lately received from the silk districts seem favorable to the production of the coming crop.

Sycee Siver at Lintin, extremely scarce.

Teas. All the good teas now out of the market.

Importations per Lowjee Family, Cotton 4868, M. Opium 333 chests.
Charles Forbes, " 4602, " " 124
Charlotte, " 3914, " " 297
Sylph, Patna 540, Benares 232 chests.
Red Rover, " 451, " 373 "
Ruby, Opium, chests 155, description unknown.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

San Juan Baptista,	*(Sp.)*	———,	June 18th,	Pangasinang.	
Charles Forbes,	*(Brit.)*	Wills,	„ 21st	Bombay,	
Ruby.	„	Warden,	„ „	Calcutta.	
Washington,	*(Am.)*	Jefferson,	„ „	Liverpool,	Feb. 8th
Providence,	„	„	„ 23d		
Agnes,	*(Brit.)*	Holmes,	„ 23d	Singapore,	June 12th
Wm. Rodger,	„	Crawford	„ „	Bombay,	May 1st
Belhaven,	„	M. Crawford,	„	Calcutta,	„ 5th
Fort William,	„	Neish,	„	Bombay.	

VESSELS DESPATCHED FROM WHAMPOA.

Brit. Sylph,	Wallace,	17th June,	for	Calcutta.
Elizabeth,	Stephens,	19th „		Singapore.
Madeline,	Hamilton,	21st June,	for	London.
Perseverance,	Gibson,	23d „		Liverpool.
Emily Jane,	Boothby,	„ „		Calcutta.

SAILED.

Henry Tuke, *(Am.)*	Sever,	from Lintin, Jun. 13th,		Batavia.
Pearl, „	Engle,	„ „ „	20th,	Valparaiso.
Sylph, *(Brit.)*	Wallace,	„ „ „	23th,	
Dss. of Clarence,	Evans,	„ Macao „	21st,	London.
Consuelo, *(Sp.)*	Gonsales,	„ „ „	„	Manila.
Samarang, *(Am.)*	Gray,	„ Lintin	22d,	„
Tremont, „	Cunningham,	„	23d,	

LIST OF VESSELS IN PORT.

British. Mangles,	Carr,	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
„ Good Success,	Durant,		
„ Ann,	Penrice,		
„ Eliza Stewart,	Millar,	R. Turner & Co.	
„ Lowjee Family,	Johnson,	Thomas Dent & Co.	
„ Charles Forbes,	Wills,	Do.	
„ Charlotte,	Melville,	Burjorjee Furdonjee.	
Dutch. Pleiades,	Ross,	A. S. Keating.	
American. Beta,	Pearson,	Russell & Co.	
„ Plato,	Shumway,	C. V. Gillespie.	
British. Brothers,	Towns,	Russell & Co.	

LIST OF VESSELS AT LINTIN.

British. Hercules,	Parry,	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
„ Jane,	Crockett,	Thomas Dent & Co.	
„ Cornwallis,	Key,	Framjee Muncherjee.	
„ Ruby,	Warden,	Whiteman & Co.	
„ Col. Young,	Rees,	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
„ Red Rover,	Clifton,		
Danish. Kronborg,	Lind,		
Spanish Sabina,	Escovar,		
„ Virginia,	Garcia,		
American. Lintin,	Macondray,	Russell & Co.	
„ Covington,	Holbrook,	Wetmore & Co.	
„ Washington,	Jefferson,	Do.	
„ Providence,		I. M. Bull.	
Dutch. Atlas,	Symonds,	B. Gernaert.	

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE British ship MANGLES, Capt. Carr, has the chief part of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Good Success, Captain Durant, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA.

THE fast sailing Dutch ship PLEIADES, Capt. J. C. Ross, will sail for the above ports, from Whampoa, on the 15th inst. She will receive freight for Lintin. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 1st, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed Agents in Canton, for the *Alliance Insurance Company* of Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance on such risks as, by the regulations of the office, they are permitted to take. RUSSELL & Co.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have formed a Copartnership at this place for the transaction of Commission Business, under the firm of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co., in connexion with the house of Russell & Sturgis of Manila.

Canton, May 1st, 1834

JOHN W. PERIT,
GEO. R. RUSSELL,
RUSSELL STURGIS,
HENRY P. STURGIS.

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in *Viccajee Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office* of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co. *Agents.*

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed agents in Canton, for the *Sun Insurance office* of Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance on such risks as, by the regulations of the office, they are permitted to take. DADABHOY AND MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE

NOTICE.

TIMOTHY WIGGIN, Esq., now acts as agent in London for the *Tenth Canton Insurance Company.* JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, January 30th, 1834. General Agents.

NOTICE.

AS parties desirous of buying or selling may be sometimes willing to grant higher or accept lower rates than stated in the GENERAL PRICE CURRENT; communications of their wishes are respectfully invited by Mr. Slade, the Editor, who will endeavor to promote their views.

NOTICE.

Terms of subscription to the *Canton General Price Current*, $5 per annum.
Extra numbers to subscribers taking 25 copies, - - - - $5 „
do. do. do. under 25 do. - - - 15 cts. per No.

No. 4, Danish Hong.

Single numbers are to be purchased, price 25 cents, at Messrs. R. Markwick & Co. Canton and Macao.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will "rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, JULY 1ST 1834. NO. 26. PRICE 50 CENTS.

NOTICE.

CANTON REGISTER AND CANTON GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

At the commencement of the present year, when we undertook to conduct these publications (issued weekly) our wishes and intentions were to have had but one subscription list for both papers. But the experience of the half year, now ended, has taught us that so arbitrary an arrangement is not proper for the public convenience, and, consequently, not beneficial to our own interests: if the converse were the fact we should yield readily and devotedly.

In order to consult the wishes of those who are interested in the politics and affairs, domestic and foreign, of the *celestial* empire, we shall begin our second half year with the following alterations in our first unadvised and too restricted plan: namely,

	$	
Subscription to the Canton Register and General Price Current per ann.	16	payable quarterly.
do. for 6 mo.	10	in advance.
do. for 3 mo.	6	
do. to the Register per annum.	12	quarterly.
do. for 6 mo.	8	in advance.
do. for 3 mo.	4	
do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann.	$5	
Extra numbers to subscribers taking 25 copies, do.	$5.	
do. do. do. under 25	do. cents 15 ea.	

Single copies of the Register, price 50 cents, and of the Canton General Price Current, price 25 cents, are to be purchased at Messrs. R. Markwick & Co. Canton & Macao.

NOTICE.

Charges for advertising in the Canton Register and Canton General Price Current, inclusive.

	$
Vessels for freight &c.	5each.
Advertisement inserted once.	1.
do. do. for 3 mo.	6.

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FOR LONDON DIRECT.

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CANTON.

The British vessels, SPARTAN, Lumsden, from Liverpool, ROYAL SOVEREIGN, Henderson, from Batavia, AGNES, Holmes, from Singapore, WILLIAM RODGER, Crauford, FORT WILLIAM, Neish, ANN, Allen, HELEN, R. Langley, from Bombay, BELHAVEN, M. Crawford, NEREUDAH, Patrick, from Calcutta, and the American vessels, WASHINGTON, Jefferson, from Liverpool, PROVIDENCE, Martin, from New York, COLISEUM, Stoddart, from London the 14th of February, have arrived in the last week. We have not, however, received either new intelligence, or certain information of the constitution, duties, and powers, of the board of superintendents. That lord Napier is chief superintendent, and has left England in H. M. S. Andromache, seems tolerably certain; but we have heard nothing more of that ship. It is said it is probable she will arrive in China in the present month.

SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE IN CHINA.

In number 16 of the Canton register of this year is a paper from an able correspondent and indefatigable Chinese scholar, suggesting to the civilised community living in the suburbs of Canton, the establishment of an institution for the promotion of useful knowledge among the Chinese. The further attention of the community to this subject was requested in the next number; and we again recur to a subject which *all* must *now* deem of great importance. It is thought that by the circulation among the Chinese of such books, the study of which will raise them in the scale of human beings, inform their minds, and convey to them juster notions of the people of other countries, will result in the most beneficial effects on their present confined and antisocial rules of thinking and acting. Books on all subjects, except politics, will be distributed; and little doubt is entertained that the study of useful subjects will not interest the minds of the Chinese; or that the sale will eventually defray the cost of printing and publishing.

In a short time a prospectus will be laid before the public, under the conviction that the enlightened members of the American and British nations will readily follow the example of their countrymen at home, and, by proper means, promote this grand object.

FREE TRADE TO CHINA.

The seventh article in the one hundredth number of the quarterly review is on "Free trade to China;" and in that paper the following publications are reviewed, as being connected with the subject: namely, Mr. Charles Marjoribank's letter to the Right Honble Charles Grant; papers relating to the ship Attherst, ordered to be printed by the house of commons; papers relating to the affairs of the East India company; corrected report of the speeches of Sir George Staunton on the China trade in the house of commons, June 4 and 13 – 1833; and observations on the China trade by Sir James Brabazon Urmston, late president of the select committee.

If the question of the *China trade* is not now understood, it cannot be for want of writers on the subject; for we have here the published opinions of three presidents of the select committee of the East India company's supracargoes. But we consider the company's "China," or rather "*Canton* trade," and FREE TRADE TO CHINA, as distinct and widely different questions; neither do we think that the knowledge acquired in the conduct of the former will be of much use in the active prosecution of the latter.

The writer of the paper in the quarterly, begins to send forth his "warning voice" in the following sobbing Pythonistic exclamation: "The deed is done for good or for evil." The tea plantations of Fuh këen and the "Chinese nymph of tears, green tea," will no longer be preserved from foreign intrusion! the out ports of the *middle kingdom* are exposed to the *disorderly* irruptions of free traders! the *eternal* and *immutable* edicts of each *successive* Mantchoo despot will no longer be heard with trembling awe! the cold shivering induced by

the majesty of the laws of the celestial empire will not again be felt by Britons! And the hong merchants—the generous and the just,—will be deceived and ruined in their transactions with the countrymen and fellow subjects of the quarterly review writer! The "orders emanating from Peking" will be obeyed no longer:—Alas! for the flowery and flourishing empire and the black-haired people! even the "divine utensil," the throne of China, is cracked,—the seat of the dragon is tottering to its fall! the influence of the sages of yore is passed! Yaou and Shun are disregarded! tea is an article of common purchase! the quarterly sales and the *farthing advance* are ended, and the charter is no more!

The "Free trade to China" is at once a subject of both jest and seriousness: of jest, if the childishness and imbecility of the Chinese government be considered: of seriousness when it is looked upon as the commencement of great changes in China—at least in the maritime provinces. We do not know who has recommended ships of war to commit aggressions on the celestial nation, but the writer says,

It would be well that those who recommend ships of war to proceed to China, not for protection but aggression, were reminded that England has already a large catalogue of things of this nature laid to her charge by foreigners—for example, the capture of the Danish fleet and of the Spanish treasure-ships—though acts of state-necessity; the seizing and detention of the Dutch merchant ships; and, above all, the Turkish fleet, while quietly at anchor in the bay of Navarino—an act to which we will not venture to give a name. But all these put together, even supposing them to have been unjust and unwarrantable, are not half so atrocious as would be the act of pillaging and destroying the towns and villages of the Chinese people, merely because they refuse to enter into any treaty of commerce, alliance, or friendship with us, or to admit an indiscriminate intercourse with us or any other foreign state; persuaded as they are, from the experience of ages, that to having kept their laws, their institutions, and their language wholly pure and unmixed, and systematically avoiding as much as possible any intercourse with foreigners, they owe the preservation of an empire, swarming with a population that sets all other nations at nought, unchanged for three thousand years! Why, solemnly, with what shadow of right can we presume, because we happen to be the strongest, to dictate to such a nation in what manner and in what places they shall admit our ships, and to what extent they shall carry on with us a trade, which is not of their seeking, but ours?

But the attempt to force them to admit us, however atrocious, would be futile. We may carry the violation of their unalterable laws to a great extent; —we may drive their man-of-war junks from the ocean;—we may set the authorities at defiance, quarrel with them, and lay waste the coasts of the Yellow Sea with fire and sword,—and the Chinese may not be able to make any, at best but a feeble, resistance, and be utterly unable to drive us away. Nay, we may force an illicit traffic to a considerable extent, because we are told the *people* are with the free-traders and the smugglers; and it is more than insinuated that the *people* will always beat the government. But these addle-headed politicians judge of the whole from a small part only: do they suppose, merely because the smugglers, the fishermen, and the lowest rabble in China, who dwell on the coast, are sometimes able to intimidate the custom-house officers, and force an illegal traffic, as happens now and then on our own coasts—that the government of China has no other means left than of opposing force to force? do they imagine that the tea-trade will flourish in spite of the government?—Let not our free traders be led astray with any such notions. We venture to assure them that a single imperial edict, launched from Pekin, would put an immediate stop to the supply; nay, if that failed, to the cultivation of tea—would eradicate, if that were thought necessary, every tea-plant in the empire.

No, say the advocates for free-trade and smuggling, the government would never do that; the influence of the tea-growers and the tea merchants, and the Canton authorities, and the imperial treasury, would combine to prevent this extremity; besides, tea is in such general use in China, as to be almost a necessary of life. We have reason to believe that this is a bundle of mistakes; if the government of the country and its institutions were trampled upon, and the danger imminent, any local influence would be of little avail; and as to tea being a necessary of life, it is doubtful whether it be so considered in China; with us it may almost be called so, but the stuff that is generally used by the common people of China can scarcely deserve the name of tea; 'weak tea and dry rice,' says Mr. Davis in his evidence, is the figurative expression for *poverty*. The tea which comes to Europe is grown and prepared specially for the European market; and the increased cultivation has arisen from the increased demand for the article by *foreigners*, and by means of *foreign* advances to enable the cultivators to extend the growth of it. As therefore it would mostly affect those who deal with foreigners, we have little doubt that state-necessity would appear, in the eyes of the Chinese, to justify this exterminating measure. The government rests its foundation and permanency on the paternal care of the emperor and his mandarins; and in such a case as we are supposing, a simultaneous order would issue to supply the cultivators of tea with rice from the public granaries, until the land had been turned to other species of culture. At present the province of Fokien, especially along the barren coast, is supplied with rice from Formosa, and so anxious is the government to obtain an adequate supply, that no duties are levied on the ships that bring it; and as the western side of Formosa is in a state of rebellion, and harbours pirates and smugglers, this would be an additional reason to transfer the culture of the staff of life to the tea districts. Another reason would have a powerful operation, in the event of our attempts to force the trade on this coast. The people of Fokien were the last to acknowedge the present Tartar dynasty, and for a long time in a state of rebellion. This is, no doubt, fresh in the recollection of the Chinese government, and, rather than risk a recurrence of commotion it would not hesitate, in order to save the empire, to get rid of the temptation that draws foreigners to that coast, not only to trade, but, by specious pretences, to seduce the people from their allegiance. China is, in truth, a poor country, in which millions and tens of millions have little other food than rice and millet. These two are the great staples of food for the poor—rice, in fact, is to the Chinese what potatoes are to the Irish; and we learn from Gutzlaff the miserable expedients they are frequently put to, of adding a large quantity of water to swell their rice to a greater bulk, to fill their stomachs and appease the feelings of hunger. Rice and millet then would be to the government a more acceptable species of culture than tea, in case of their getting rid of all foreign trade, which, in a financial point of view, as appears from the parliamentary evidence, cannot be considered of any importance, the whole of the duties paid to government not amounting to half a million sterling.

We have not space to enter so fully as we desire into a review of this article and of its peculiar and party views. The most astounding part of it is the twice repeated question, "Is China, then, because she refuses to enter into commercial intercourse with foreigners, to be put without the pale of international law?" which we meet with another: "within the bounds of what international law does China acknowledge herself to be?" until this is answered, it is useless to discuss the question. But the "deed is done;" and we consider this writer against free trade; who is so ready to allow the Chinese government to be as wise and paternal as it claims to be, the governors of Canton to be actuated by the feelings of gentlemen, (witness the placards, describing the character and tastes of Europeans to the natives, pasted yearly on the walls of the English factory)! and the hong merchants to be equal to any of their class in other countries, —is not the best judge of its probable consequences. We are on the spot—we do not imbibe our knowledge from Du Halde; we consider the practical information of resident Europeans to be deserving of some attention; we think that to induce the Chinese government to enter into a commercial convention *on our own terms* will be by no means a matter of difficulty if engaged in with proper instruments and earnestness of intention, those *terms* being, of course, such as would become Great Britain to propose; we hesitate not avow our conviction that we have the right and power on our side, both of which should be used to ensure the attainment of an end so desirable for the *people* of both empires. We have no squeamishness in this business: that nation whose *pencil* (not hand—it dare not lift one), is against every man, must expect to have the *pen* of every man against it. Violate the Chinese laws! what are they? how are they applicable to Europeans? in no way! what protection do they afford? none! but "by the law *is* the knowledge of sin;" and, "where no law is, *there is* no transgression." What does the word *law* mean? a rule of action: for whom? tribes of men congregated into nations: well, does it not, therefore, imply a contract: protection on the one side, obedience on the other? What is the jus gentium? what is international law? If China had the courage and hardihood of Rome *she would* subdue the world; what law would cause her to pause in her career of slaughtering conquest? would she respect the Justinian code, or the lex scripta et non scripta of Great Britain? *No!* why should we, then, be with-held from insisting on the common rights of men when in her territory, and when we can assuredly *gain* them?

The conscience of the writer in the quarterly review is particuliarly tender whenever and wherever the distant myriads of this empire are concerned; and he calls in the aid of religion to support and strengthen the feelings of European forbearance in suffering *aggressions*, and meek submission to the edicts of Chinese officers; "do as you would be done by", is a most excellent precept, which the free traders will observe as strictly as the company's servants; but they will also say, "if I have spoken evil bear witness of the evil: but if well, why smitest thou me?" The Chinese are not "to be put out of the pale of international law!" indeed! how long were the catholics of the united kingdom put without? how long, indeed, were the *people* and *constituency* of the house of commons kept without it? admirable consistency! the man who calls his fellow countrymen names, (a peculiar accomplishment of all quarterly review writers), and who endeavours to *write* them down in the opinion of this government as "addle-pated politicians," and asserts that "free trader" and "smuggler" are synonymous! would in his wisdom, and with his *knowledge* of the Chinese people, leave them to the unlimited will of their successive despots and their thousand idols—to the mental darkness in which they are buried—to

their unsocial policy—to their domestic manners—he would still have the yellow sea, a mare clausum—and the finest portion of Asia a "*promised land.*" But a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush; and with all our low opinion of the court of Peking—the Hwang-te—and his *button* satellites, we really think their minds could not conceive the idea either of flooding the provinces—or of loosing their tea forever—merely because the nation they most esteem—China's best customer, desires to form a more intimate and useful connexion with them. "Reason's Glory" and his advisers will not subject themselves to the censure of the historian, "solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant."

We think we see some unfairness—some simulation in this 7th article of the 100th number of the quarterly review: after doubting, in a very insolent manner, the country of Mr. Walter Stevenson Davidson, he is facetious and learned in describing the *probable* fate of 10,000 men marching to Peking under British authority; but when speaking of Sir George Staunton, he describes this gentleman as having *traversed*—that is, to cross, to *wander over*, to *examine thoroughly*—the Chinese empire from one end to the other; and then, to convince his readers that he is an indisputable authority on all that concerns "the sandy plains of Sericania," he quotes and firmly believes in a certain père Trigault, a jesuit, who declared that the use of tea is not of very ancient date in the celestial empire—and that they (the Chinese) have no character for it; but the writer in the quarterly, sinologically learned, here gravely remarks that the said père Trigault was wrong.—

We have reason to think that tea is not of very ancient use in China as a beverage. The ancient classical books make no allusion to it. Silk, flax, and hemp are classical plants, but *cotton*, *tobacco*, and *tea*, are not. Père Trigault, the Jesuit, says the use of tea is not of great antiquity, but he adds that they have no *character* to represent it, which is not true. The popular belief is, that tea whas first intruduced in Honan to cure the bad quality and taste of the water. The earliest account we have of it is in the relation of the two Mahommedan travellers who visited China in the ninth century. These, after telling us that 'their usual drink is a kind of wine made of rice,' mention 'a certain herb which they drink with hot water, called *sah*,' (*tcha*, tea,) adding that 'this drink cures all manner of diseases.' It was not therefore at that time a common beverage. Be that, however, as it may, we are inclined to think it is a mistake to suppose that the Chinese are inveterately attached to the use of tea. That which is used for home consumption is of a very inferior description, made up sometimes into round balls, having all the appearance of a ball of tarred twine, sometimes in flat cakes, cemented together with a glutinous substance, and sometimes used in loose leaves that have been dried without any preparation; they have besides the essence in small cakes, as bitter as wormwood. The leaves of the *camellia sasanqua* are also used as tea; and we learn from the Abbé Grozier, that in Shantung, and the northern provinces, tea is prepared from a kind of moss; and he asks, if adulterated tea is common in China, how can we flatter ovrselves that we are not drinking the infusion of moss from the rocks of *Mang-ing-hien*?

We can tell more than père Trigault; the use of tea is traced up to the fabulous period of Chinese history, to the supposed time of *Yen-te-shin-nung-she*, "the divine husbandman," who first taught the Chinese the art of agriculture 3114 years before Christ: of course this is a fable; however, in the time of the *Han* dynasty, A. D. 1, the character 茶 *too*, which before expressed tea, was changed into 茶 *cha*, the present character and name for tea: see the 綱鑑易知錄 "kang-king-e-che-luh" and 事類賦 "sze-luy-foo."

This writer says that Mr. Charles Marjoribanks "quitted the presidential chair in Canton to obtain a seat in the house of commons."

It was extreme ill health that compelled Mr. C. Marjoribanks to leave China, and—so shattered was his constitution—could he have left the "Ann and Amelia" on her voyage *out*, he would have returned to England, and would not have proceeded on to Canton to assume his duties as president of the select committee.

Lord Lyndhurst, when he changed his opinion—being lord chancellor—on the question of catholic emancipation, was thought to have made a candid and triumphant reply when he told his cavillers "*he had been to school*," since he had been in office. We do not know why Mr. Charles Marjoribanks should not also be allowed to encrease his knowledge on a question he had formerly very naturally considered but in one view only:—perhaps *he* went to school, and there learned that the British people had rights to which a long residence in a despotic country had blinded his conception.

In Sir James Urmston's "observations," there is an interesting extract from the journal of Mr. Cunningham, surgeon to the English factory at Chusan in 1702. 3, which is not quoted in the quarterly review. Mr. Cunningham has this concluding and remarkable observation in his account of Chusan; "But as for merchandise, there is none, except what comes from Nigo-po (Ningpo), Stang-chew, (Hang-cheow-foo,) Nankin, and the inland towns, some of which I hope to see, when I have acquired a little knowledge of the Chinese language" (see Harris's collection of voyages, vol. 1. p. 852. f°.) Mr. Cunningham did not appear to see much difficulty in the "systematic avoidance of intercourse with foreigners," to his visiting Nankin and other inland towns; ignorance of the language seems to have been the only bar to his travels: such was the expressed hope of an English gentleman 130 years ago. Since the factory has been at Canton, with an encreased trade and proportionate scale of individual profit, who of its members has, at any time, expressed a similar hope? *we dare nòt now wander half a mile from our dwellings without the risk of being beaten and robbed.*

With reference to the reviewers observations on the word E—we need only remark that its use is *not* respectful, when the subjects of Great Britain are in question. It may be used by the Chinese to designate the Malay tribes, and the various bordering nations; but *Britons have a name.*

We entirely differ from the writer in almost all that he has advanced on the subject of the British trade with China; we consider it will be the tamest and most spiritless policy to confine our trade to Canton; we also consider to abandon that port would be equally a proof of ignorance and imbecility. "*Free trade to all the ports*" of the Chinese empire is the meaning of the act of parliament; and there can be no doubt that the British merchant will take his goods where he can sell dearest, and then go to where he can buy cheapest: we confidently leave his own interest in his own keeping, and the national honor in the care of Lord Napier.

FINANCIAL SYSTEM OF CHINA.

(From a correspondent.)

In forming an adequate idea of the political strength of the celestial empire, it would be well that its financial system was thoroughly investigated, and the sources of its revenues properly traced. There is, however, a great difficulty in coming to a true estimate, for though the Chinese statistics furnish us with a large list of the revenues and expenditure, little reliance can be placed upon the accuracy of such documents, so long as a tissue of falsehoods pervades every branch of the government. But these are the only sources from whence we may derive our information; and such as they are, they present a better state of finances, than many kingdoms in Europe have to boast of. The landtax forms the inexhaustible source, from which the state supplies its necessities, next to it the gabelle, the duties on tea, and the revenue arising from the export and import duties. It is pretty clear, that the heavy burden of taxation presses principally upon the necessaries of life; it is not the consumer but the grower who pays the tax directly; the manufacturer seems to be exempted from the taxation of his labour, and luxury can scarcely be said to be restrained by heavy imposition. Whether the principle of levying the taxes in kind is preferable to receiving them in money we will not determine, but the Chinese government prefers this system to any other; it receives even the pearls and gin-seng of Mantchooria, and afterwards disposes of them to the best advantage. Great as the expenses are, the country is so well cultivated as necessarily to leave a surplus after every disbursement has been made. How such paltry warfare as that of Formosa and Turkestan has so materially affected the imperial coffers, as to leave a large deficit in the income, we can hardly understand. The martial Keen-lung, who waged war for mere amusement, was, nevertheless, able to remit the land tax to all the empire thrice. It now happens, that his imperial majsety complains about the enormous expenses, and his inability to meet them, and we conclude, that some mismanagement in this branch has occasioned the distress.

We have touched upon the financial system as Europeans; to a Chinese the sentiments uttered would be a jargon; if he looked over the revenue list, he would immediately add the following items: bribes—fees—confiscations; that these three sources are, perhaps, the most productive, we leave the imperial treasurer to judge. A monarch, who is the father of his children and the sole proprietor, has, of course, an entire control over the property of his subjects; the mandarin, who represents the universal father in the district, city, or village, over which he is placed, participates in these patriarchal privileges; and all vie conjointly in the exercise of their duty of partaking in the fruits of the labor of their dutiful children.

ECONOMY OF CHINESE PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

(From a correspondent.)

LE, the provincial judge, has issued an exhortatory proclamation to the people, in a most paternal and affectionate tone, to abstain from robberies. He represents to them, in forcible language, the consequences which immediately ensue when they are discovered, brought to trial, and condemned; prompted by an affectionate regard for their welfare he points out the heinousness of the crime, and admonishes them to behave peaceably, minding their business, and avoiding coming in contact with such vagabonds, as, alas! too much abound in this province. We consider the whole as a true specimen of patriarchal government, and only hope that the judge is actuated by the same kind regard for the lives of the people when he is seated to pronounce judgment upon culprits.

Thanks to old governor LOO--under whose administration we enjoy peace—who seems to have adopted the system of non-interference, and is always ready to settle affairs without having recourse to violence. It is generally stated that he is extremely averse to business, being too old to meddle much with government's affairs: this may account for his peaceful reign, but we are also assured that Mowkwa is his adviser, and we are persuaded that as long as he adopts the measures proposed by him, we shall in no wise have to complain that matters concerning Europeans are misrepresented. Several official personages have assured us that the emperor appointed Loo to his high office, knowing his peaceable disposition, in order to give satisfaction to Europeans. He has, then, not disappointed the expectations of his imperial master, and we fondly hope that he will maintain to the last this line of conduct. However, let us not be too sanguine, but rather await the end.

The reign of peace does not solely extend to Europeans, but also comprehends the native population: of this we have a strong proof in another proclamation of the provincial judge, who strongly admonishes the people not to engage in law suits and quarrels and thus pamper the greedy attornies, who will create litigation in order to enrich themselves by it: happy the people who willingly obey their rulers: if this edict was translated and sent to Europe, people might be led to believe, that lawsuits will, from henceforth, cease; the worst of all, however, is, that the language in the official document is at variance with facts, and that whilst a mandarin disclaims against abuses of this kind, he openly foments dissention, that he may get the fees of the legal proceedings. We hope that judge LE is a man of a different stamp.

TEA.

Mr. Editor,

You favored us in your last with a chemical analysis of our favorite beverage, tea, and I am therefore emboldened to communicate to you something about the tea plant, a subject highly worthy of the attention of the merchant, and which has the advantage of not yet being trite.

It must be admitted that we know hitherto very little about this plant, beyond the botanical description with which Linné has favoured us. The various attempts which have been made to transplant it to other parts of the world, which have met generally with little success, prove, that it only can thrive in celestial soil, or that we are not sufficiently acquainted with the localities where it thrives and the treatment whereby it is raised. Having ourselves frequently taken a walk amongst the tea plantations in Che-keang, and having once seen the beautiful rows of tea shrubs in Hing-hwa district, we should think that the plant might perhaps grow in a similar climate. It thrives best in a stony soil, mixed with clay, and is almost always planted on the southern side of hills; in a soil, where nothing else would grow, the tea plant thrives, yea, it grows very luxuriantly in a wild state, only with this difference, that the leaves are coarser and not so plentiful as on the shrubs which the hand of man has pruned. In our botany only two species are known, but it is pretty certain that there exists a great variety; and a Chinese work, which treats upon the subject, gives a formidable nomenclature of the various kinds, which are produced in the different provinces, though its growth is principally confined to the maritime provinces, Che-keang, Fuh-keen, and Keang soo, between the 25° and 31° degree of latitude; it grows throughout all the central provinces of the Chinese empire, and its home consumption is really enormous. The question has often been put, whether the same shrub does not produce different kinds of teas, varying in quality according to the time the leaves are gathered; and it may be answered, though this is really the case, the tea shrub partakes nevertheless of the quality of the vine; some districts, or even some plantations, will only produce such and such teas, let the time of plucking be whatever it may, nor can the drying and manipulating of the leaves occasion any material difference in the flavour. It requires a great deal of care to prune the shrub properly, nor is it, after four or five harvests, of any use, the leaves having become too coarse and the shrub itself too leafless. We hope that some botanist may clear away several doubts, and fully elucidate the subject, so as to give us some hopes how far we may be enabled to cultivate the shrub ourselves.

Your Constant Reader.

THE FLOOD.

Mr. Editor,

In surveying the immense devastations occasioned by the inundation of this and other districts, it is very natural to trace the causes which have occasioned this calamity. It may be said that the frequent rains, which have lately fallen, brought on such an increase of water as to overflow the banks of the rivers. Yet considering the enormous height to which the water rose (in some places in the city to more than a fathom) it is scarcely credible that this could be the consequence of the frequent rains. We are of opinion, that immense volumes of water arose from the melting of snow in Yun-nan province, where the Choo-keang takes its rise, and that the masses were considerably increased in Kwangse, through which it flows, and receives several tributary rivers. In how far we may attribute these floods to an inundation occasioned by the Yang-tsze-keang in Keangsoo, with which the Choo-keang communicates, we are at present unable to determine. Suffice it to say, that the immense injury which this province has suffered far exceeds the damage done by the inundations of last year. The natives are horror struck, and, though blinded by pagan superstition, acknowledge the mighty hand of god. The calamity not yet being known to its full extent, as even at the present moment the water has not yet entirely subsided, it is thought that four fifths of a most promising crop in the low ground is destroyed. We are not informed that lives have been lost, but have to record with deep feelings of compassion, that several thousand houses in and near the city of Canton have fallen down. Thus, houseless and starving, the wretched inhabitants are left without any resource. The government has undertaken to relieve the immediate wants of a few thousands, by a gratuitous destribution of food in scanty portions to those who were absolutely starving. It would be an honor to christianity, which our foreign community here professes, and raise the name of foreigners considerably in the estimation of the Chinese, if a subscription was entered upon, and so much money collected, that a sufficient quantity of rice might be bought to relieve the urgent wants of a few thousands of our suffering fellow-creatures. We hope not to have made this appeal in vain, but if our entreaties might have no effect, we believe, that the cries of starving wretches may awaken both our sympathy and charity.

A FOREIGNER.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will "rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, JULY 8TH, 1834. NO. 27. PRICE 50 CENTS.

NOTICE.

CANTON REGISTER
AND
CANTON GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

At the commencement of the present year, when we undertook to conduct these publications (issued weekly) our wishes and intentions were to have had but one subscription list for both papers. But the experience of the half year, now ended, has taught us that so arbitrary an arrangement is not proper for the public convenience, and, consequently, not beneficial to our own interests: if the converse were the fact we should yield readily and devotedly.

In order to consult the wishes of those who are interested in the politics and affairs, domestic and foreign, of the *celestial* empire, we shall begin our second half year with the following alterations in our first unadvised and too restricted plan: namely,

	$	
Subscription to the Canton Register and General Price Current per ann.	16	payable quarterly.
do. for 6 mo.	10	in advance.
do. for 3 mo.	6	
do. to the Register per annum.	12	quarterly.
do. for 6 mo.	8	in advance.
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do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann.		$5.
Extra numbers to subscribers taking 25 copies, do.		$5.
do. do. do. under 25 do.		cents 15 ea.

Single copies of the Register, price 50 cents, and of the Canton General Price Current, price 25 cents, are to be purchased at Messrs. R. Markwick & Co. Canton & Macao.

NOTICE.

Charges for advertising in the Canton Register and Canton General Price Current, inclusive.	$
Vessels for freight &c.	5each.
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THE fast sailing Dutch ship PLEIADES, Captain J. C. Ross, will sail for the above ports, FROM WHAMPOA, on the 15th instant; She will receive Freight for Lintin. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 1st, 1834.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE GOOD SUCCESS, Captain DURANT, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE British ship MANGLES, Captain Carr; has the chief part of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR MANILA & BOMBAY,

THE ship, CHARLES FORBES, Capt. Wills, will leave Whampoa on the 12th inst. For freight or passage apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1834.

FOR SINGAPORE, MADRAS & CALCUTTA.

THE ship, NERBUDDA, Capt. Patrick, will leave Whampoa on the 12th inst. For freight or passage apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1834.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE new and fast sailing ship, ELIZA STEWART, Capt. R. Millar, 423 tons burthen, having about ¾ of her cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch. Apply to

R. TURNER & Co.

NOTICE.

A SITUATION WANTED, as Book keeper or Clerk in a Commercial House, by a resident who is acquainted with the Italian method of Book-keeping, as well as with that of Bennett's improved system of Book-keeping, being a material diminution of the labour as required in that by the Italian method.

In case he should not meet with an early engagement, he intends returning to England by the first vessel.—An answer, addressed W. L. care of the Editor, will receive a reply.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at
R. MARKWICK & Co's.

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in *Viccajee Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office* of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore.

RUSSELL & Co.
Agents.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have formed a copartnership at this place for the transaction of Commission Business, under the firm of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co. in connexion with the House of Russell & Sturgis of Manila.

JOHN W. PERIT,
GEO. R. RUSSELL,
RUSSELL STURGIS,
HENRY P. STURGIS.

Canton, May 1st, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834.—Price 50 cents.

Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong

CANTON.

The LORD CASTLEREAGH, Tonks, from Bombay, which port she left on the 24th of May, arrived in Macao roads on the 5th instant.—By her we have received a Singapore Chronicle of the 19th of June, which contains a long extract from Alexander's East India Magazine, for December, 1833, on the various differences which occurred between the English and the local government of Canton from 1810 to 1830; we merely remark that utter strangers to the exclusive laws and semibarbarous customs of China are hardly to be thought good authorities in these matters.

JAVA.—We are glad to observe that the British trade to this fertile and populous island—"this pearl thrown away richer than all"—has attracted the attention of the "TIMES;" and we trust that the ministers will insist upon the strict fulfilment of the treaty of 1824; for the prosperity of the free trade to China is closely connected with the free trade to Java. An extract from the observations in the "TIMES" is inserted in another column.

GASPAR HAUSER.—In our columns will be found an account of the assassination of Gaspar Hauser. A full narrative of the circumstances of the appearance of this youth in the city of Nuremburg will be found in the Spectator newspaper. Had he lived there is no doubt the developement of his faculties would have been carefully noted by the German philosophers, and the science of mind would have been improved by the result, but his early death has ended these hopes of psychological discoveries.

We publish an edict, issued by the Desembargador of Macao on the 23rd ultimo, threatening the seizure of goods and the punishment of the persons of offenders if the rules of the Macao custom-house are not more strictly observed by the native and foreign importers of merchandise.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

The local officers in the performance of their bounden duty—which is to love and feed the black-haired children—have lately seized one or two natives connected with the opium trade. We are fully aware that the Chinese are not acquainted with general search warrants, and that they do not consider their houses to be their castles, but the manner of conducting this seizure has occasioned remarks even in Canton. We have heard various reports of the *bailliffism* of the police and its effect upon some females of the families of the accused, but the difficulty of obtaining a correct knowledge of the facts of any case in which official proceedings are implicated is so great that we are deterred from publishing a statement which we cannot fully prove. The Qwang-chow-foo is the officer who ordered the caption.

The accused we have heard were rich; the late floods have unhoused a number of persons, who, it is said, are now entirely destitute. To relieve this wandering and distressed part of the population is the pretext for stripping the accused of their whole property; we trust the Chinese officers will allow the wealth they have thus obtained to follow its destiny, and

—"wander, heaven-directed, to the poor."

THE FLOOD; RELIEF TO THE DISTRESSED CHINESE.

The letter from a "Foreigner" on the late flood—which appeared in our last number—has attracted the attention of the European community; and the hint thrown out that a subscription for the relief of the distressed Chinese would be gratefully received, has been followed up by a communication from a highly respectable quarter expressing a hope that the benevolent suggestion of the "Foreigner" should be adopted.

From information which we received, in the course of our enquiries as to the best method of carrying such praiseworthy beneficence into effect, we were fully convinced that any such eleemosynary aid would neither "raise the name of foreigners considerably amongst the Chinese," nor be, in any way, productive of good either to it's distressed objects, or to its generous contributors, for the government would never admit of such an interference with its most particular, paternal, and pleasing duty: namely, feeding the hungry, and clothing the naked.

In number 20 of the register, published on the 20th of last May, is an extract from the Chinese repository for the preceding month, which details some mournful particulars reproachful to the humanity of the Chinese, and much more so to the fatherhood of the government officers.

The letter of *Philo* and the comments of the editor of the repository in the number for April, drew immediate notice from Europeans to the wretched condition of the unsheltered vagrants in the suburbs of Canton, and exertions to "do" something "to relieve these sufferers" were forthwith made by those who had the greatest power to "do"—this power being the effect of their position, circumstances, and connexion with that *intermediate* body the hong merchants, whom they would willingly have made their many-handed *Lady Bountiful* on the occasion.

We have been informed by the best authority that these charitable offers were declined by one of the most influential members of the hong: and it was, moreover, said that neither encouragement nor assistance were to be expected from the merchants in the arrangements of receiving for, or distributing to, their distressed countrymen any extraneous aid; they pointed out the difficulty which must attend the dole of either clothes or food to the immense crowd which would in the course of a day or two gather in the confined district where the foreign factories stand, as all descriptions of persons in want would be attracted to that spot when the proceeding became known; and danger to limb and life would arise from the keen contention of the supplicants for a share of the alms, which would immediately involve all concerned in government examinations and punishments: a correct knowledge of the Chinese character made these representions too important to be lightly disregarded, and the charitable intentions and expressions of human fellow-feeling of the Europeans were thus defeated and rejected by the fearfulness and apathy of the Chinese themselves.

The late inundations must have caused great destruction to property in houses, furniture, and crops, and there can be no doubt that many lives have been lost. The government of China does not love to dwell upon these dreadful visitations, and the official statements never divulge the real extent of calamities by flood, fire, or earthquake; when these phenomena frequently happen they are considered as caused by the bad government of the officers of the district, whose conduct is supposed to influence the course of nature, therefore, they have a personal interest in the suppression of facts connected with such occurrences. We have made several enquiries as to the extent of damage occasioned by the late floods but have not succeeded in obtaining any correct information, on the contrary, we know that statements grossly exaggerated have been laid before us. A short time hence, when the people recover from their alarm and losses, an account somewhat to be trusted may be had.

The establishment of an hospital under European management, on shore or afloat, would be of great benefit to this city. It may also in a short time be desirable for the reception of sick Europeans. We should like to see this subject discussed here, and we shall be most happy to give insertion to any hints for arousing interest in it. We may probably recur to it in an early number.

Mr. Editor,

Your remarks upon an article in the quarterly review regarding the celestial empire and the intercourse with red bristled barbarians has thrown me into a scribbling mood, and I really must give vent to my feelings in order to free myself from the heavy load of sullen rumination.

It appears, then, that our English friends, who condescend to illustrate our celestial relations, bid us, their countrymen, and barbarians in general, who repair to the confines of the celestial empire, to obey strictly the laws of a country where we, they say, reside by mere sufferance, and are tolerated by imperial compassion; but there are three former presidents of the select committee who think differently; I, therefore, sat down eager to find out what were those excellent laws which our kind friends at home order us to obey. After having ransacked the imperial code, and gone through large files of Canton regulations addressed to barbarians, examining the original documents lest my mind might be biassed by the translations—conceive then my utter astonishment, when, after the most unwearied research, I could find no law regarding barbarians; strange to say, that mention was not even made of western barbarians, unless you will rank your countrymen with the Kalmucks and Mongols, for whom imperial compassion has enacted special laws: Well, thought I, that excellent English advice, to obey the laws which regulate our intercourse, is similar to ordering a salute to be fired when there is neither powder nor cannon at hand. But now we can perfectly understand the difference of opinion between the *ins* and *outs*, the latter seeing only through the spectacles which Du Halde has lent them, and these, unhappily, have a magnifying power when applied to any thing of celestial origin. But, Mr. Editor, you will, perhaps, be able to tell me how those persons, who have never been in China, who neither know the celestial lan-

guage, and have had no intercourse with the flowery nation, are much more ready to dictate rules of behaviour for their own countrymen than those who have bestowed years upon the study of Chinese laws and character, and are at a loss to dictate obedience where absolutely no laws exist. This has always puzzled your correspondent, who, in his stupidity, finds such a thing a complete anomaly. But this is not the only doubt which he requests you to clear up, there are a few other things which his dulness cannot comprehend, and you may probably put him to rights. There exists a large code of laws enacted and augmented by many emperors, but neither mandarin nor emperor take the trouble to act accordingly unless it suits their interest. It is very evident that there is no law in China, except the will of his imperial majesty and the pleasure of his officers, who imitate the glorious pattern in every thing. Even the flowery natives seem perfectly aware of this, and when they are going to law they do not provide their attorney with quotations from the imperial code which suit their case, but carry a few dollars in their pockets, which give weight to their ju licial proceedings. Oh! how much benefited would he the writer of the quarterly and all his excellent friends, if they once might be permitted to apply to celestial justice, and to refer doubtful cases to the Chinese officers. They would then see what a formidable instrument of justice this refined code is, which being, printed upon paper has no weight at all when put into the scale with gold. Suppose now that they took it in their heads to point out, under these circumstances, the regulations of governor Le and his colleague Choo, as the laws enacted in regard to foreigners, and to argue that the whims of two or more ephemeral rulers, sanctioned by his majesty, were always binding on their countrymen; well then, we might ask, is the observance of these regulations practicable or not? For instance, the nonresidence of barbarians during the summer months at Canton, notwithstanding the great heatiness which is carried on during this time;—the prohibition of boats proceeding to and fro from Canton to Whampoa, unless the Captain is in her, etc. and, above all, their not leaving the factory without special permission from the hong merchants: could any reasonable being imagine for one moment that these trivial laws—foolishly so styled—ought to be strictly obeyed: well, if these are not obligatory and are too childish to require a moment's serious attention, where is then the line to be drawn between laws binding and regulations dormant? Mr. Editor, will you kindly inform me, have our worthy reviewers construed puerile ebullitions of petty wrath, in the shape of regulations to annoy barbarians, into the laws of the celestial empire, enacted for the great benefit of their countrymen? Having myself frequently resided at Canton, I also heard, that the hong merchants and linguists were ordered to instruct and tutor the barbarians in order to repress their profligacy and pride. Well, this seasons much of the transforming influence which, proceeding from Peking, scatters its benevolent rays over all the world, and teaches barbarians wisdom. Our reviewers will never forget the paternal care which takes so great an interest in the moral habits of barbarians, and this extensive benevolence would be worth pages of panegyric, if those linguists and hong merchants did not neglect their duty entirely, and the stupid barbarians had not an innate sense of becoming decency, and rather took this admonition, coming from the most worthless characters, as a real insult.

But how does it happen, that conciliatory measures are so much recommended when the experience of two centuries has taught us that we get into continual brawls and quarrels by adhering to them? We are, however, lovers of peace and not of strife, and therefore no advocates of conciliatory measures which have led to the stoppage of trade, mutual insults, and repeated aggressions, and therefore we do not wish back the olden times. By firmly asserting the honor of the British flag a great deal of mischief may be avoided.—Your friends seem to be extremely afraid of the dreadful consequences which would ensue if England was viewed as an independent state, and if there was a mutual understanding between both parties, and the trade put upon a proper footing, and intercourse with Europeans duly regulated. Well, the reviewers intentions are surely good, but I doubt whether he would like to see his countrymen on the same footing as the Dutch in Japan, who have conciliated so long and so much till they have scarcely any trade left. Doubtless he is aware of the national character of the Chinese government, namely, to treat with indescribable contempt all those who crouch and cringe, and view with a kind feeling of regard those who maintain their respectability. To subjects of this kind not theoretical opinions but facts ought to be the basis upon which we build, and facts dictate a different line of conduct from that hitherto adopted.

STUDIOSUS.

June 2d. Acquittal of a murderer. In a village belonging to Nanhae, not far from this city, there lived a notorious villain, Kwan Chaoopang. 'There was no wicked deed which he would not do; and the injuries which he inflicted on those around him were very numerous.' He insulted every one, and 'was completely regardless of all law.' On the 28th ult., having some business to transact with a kinsman, he began in his usual manner to insult him: when a young man, a son of the person insulted, seized a knife and killed Chaoupang, "much to the joy of all in the village." The next day, the young man came to Canton and surrendered himself into the hands of the chief magistrate of the district of Nanhae, who went immediately to examine and report the circumstances of the murder. To-day the rumor is, that the young man has not only been acquitted, but has actually received a reward for killing Kwan Chaoupang!

Wednesday, 11th. Festival of the dragon boats. Religious festivals, the celebration of the anniversaries of the birthdays of gods and goddesses, heroes and sages, together with numerous other holidays, exert a powerful influence on the character of the Chinese. The interest felt and manifested on some of these occasions is almost incredible. Come what may, the rites and ceremonies of the festival must not be neglected. It is often seen as on the present occasion, that business of every description may be omitted, and the sick and the poor be left to famish and die, but the dragon boats must not be slighted. Only let them be befitting the nature of man, and we object not to recreations; much less do we reprobate an occasional cessation from labor: the Framer of our bodies has made provision suited every way to their necessities; and it is not less our duty to cease from business during the time which he has appointed for rest, than it is to keep the command, "six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work." Ignorant as the Chinese are of the divine laws, they are of course not guilty in the same degree that those are who knowingly transgress the rules which they acknowledge to be the only true standard of moral conduct: still a heavy charge lies against the Chinese. Multitudes of them know, and multitudes more have the means of knowing, that all their sacrifices to wood and stone, to the winds and waves, are useless; the same too they know respecting the heavy, and sometimes grievous, burdens which they bear in order to support their religious festival. Yet, knowledge and reason notwithstanding, they obstinately follow the course in which their fathers trod, sacrificing to dumb idols and to devils the good and perfect gifts of the true God. This they do, while the poor and the needy are dying around them for want of food, and the common necessaries of life.

We are urged to make these remarks by seeing hundreds of men, women and children, destitute of food and raiment, sick and dying, on the one side, while on the other, thousands and tens of thousands are going madly after the 'dragon boats.' Of the origin of this singular festival, we shall not now speak, hoping hereafter to give our readers a full and connected account of the Chinese religious festivals, holidays, &c. Suffice it here to remark, that the day has been 'fine,' and one of great noise and bustle; that the number of boats is large and they are well manned, each carrying from ten to eighty or a hundred; and that the races, which commenced a few days ago, will continue for several days to come.

Saturday, 14th. Chinese fast. Governor Loo, has issued an order to the two chief magistrates of the districts of Nanhae and Pwanyu, 'commanding them to interdict the slaughter of animals and to fast for three days, to visit two of the principal temples of the city, to offer incense and pray for fair weather'. This proclamation came out this morning; no beef, pork, &c., has been seen in the markets during the day. The weather has been fair, which leads many of the people to imagine that the change from rainy to fair weather has been caused by the virtue of their rulers; to them therefore they give the praise, and not to God who sends or withholds the rains and the fruitful seasons at his pleasure.

Peking. Lord Macartney's friend, Sung Chungtang, (old Sung) is at last laid on the shelf; and must in the course of nature soon be laid in the grave. His imperial majesty on the 6th of march last, published a 'vermilion mandate' containing his triennial opinion and decisions concerning the magistates of the land. The hero of Cashgar, the present show seang, or premier of China, Changling, was first in order. 'His merits,' said the emperor, 'are far renowned beyond the city: his virtues and his heart are equal.' The cabinet minister, Tsaou Chinyung, has long labored with diligence, respect and zeal in the military council. He is now upwards of 80 years of age, but his spirits and strength are as usual. The cabinet minister, Footseun, has exerted his energies for many years. He has been a pure and industrious public servant. His age is 66. His spirits are rather good. These three are lucky omens of a prosperous dynasty. (Footseun has since died.)

The emperor names several others, the governors of Keängnan, Kansuh, &c., and last of all poor Sung, of whom he says: "he is now upwards of eighty years, his strength and his spirits are greatly decreased, and he is hereby ordered to retire with the rank of tootung." This is a sad falling off from the rank of chungtang which was his style forty years ago.

Chinese Repository.

TRADE WITH JAVA.—The state of the trade with Java is a subject of considerable anxiety with some of our leading merchants, who earnestly desire that the attention of the Ministry should be called to it. It is too late, they feel, to complain of the improvident policy which, at the close of the last war, led to the cession of that island to the Dutch, but they consider that they have a claim to be supported in such treaties and engagements connected with the trade of the island which were entered into subsequently to such cession. It should be borne in mind that with a view probably to compensate as far as practicable for the sacrifice then made on the part of this country, Mr. Canning, then Foreign Secretary, concluded a treaty in 1824 with the Dutch Government on the following terms:—It was stipulated that in no case were goods imported in a British vessels into Java to be charged with more than double the duty levied when conveyed in a Dutch ship; and in all cases were goods were imported, duty free, under the Dutch flag, the maximum of duty by a British vessel was not to exceed 6 per cent. This treaty, however, was, as it appears, only made to be broken. It was soon after discovered that the manufacturers of Ghent and of Verviers would be greatly benefited by having, in some measure, the exclusive privilege of supplying Java with their cotton and woollen cloths, and these were accordingly admitted into the island free of duty, while 25 per cent. was at the same time actually levied upon all such foreign manufactures, and British goods considered under the British flag have been subjected to this impost ever since. Various representations have been made from time to time by the merchants to procure redress for this gross infraction of the treaty, but without effect, and the abuse threatens, to all appearance to be perpetuated, unless Ministers take up the question and act with a vigour corresponding with the occasion. It is true that the manufacturers of Verviers and Ghent no longer enjoy this privilege of sending their goods free of duty to Java, but the King of Holland is now, it seems, intent on transferring this benefit to his Dutch subjects, and already there are several manufacturing establishments forming in Holland with that view. The fulfilment of the treaty is, therefore, an object of real importance, and will be considered of much more general interest when it is understood that Java contains 5,000,000 of inhabitants, capable of consuming very large quantities of our manufactured goods.—*Times.*

GASPAR HAUSER "The unfortunate Gaspar Hauser is no more. He died on the 17th of this month (December) of a wound made by the blow of a dagger, which he received on the same day, from an unknown assassin. He lived at Anspach, where the President of the Court of Appeal had given him a little employment in the Registrar-office. Lord Stanhope, during his stay at Anspach, had also provided for his support. It is presumed that the assassin is the same person who had already made an attempt upon his life. He disappeared without leaving the least trace of himself. On his return, at mid-day, to his office, Hauser was accosted in the street by a person who promised him important revelations, and appointed a meeting in the park. Instead of imparting this incident to his friends, Hauser maintained silence, and went after dinner to the place of assignation. The stranger was waiting for him. He took him aside—there he gave him a blow with a dagger, which has put an end to the existence of a man whose life and death have been equally unfortunate.

The history of Hauser is one of the most singular events of our time, and perhaps more mysterious than that of the man with the iron mask. It might be conceived that the policy of a despot might have an interest in the concealment of an important personage; but what interest could it have in bringing up, in complete isolation, an infant—in making it a prisoner, during the whole of its infancy, in the hands of a gaoler, and afterwards abandoning it to public charity, and finally to cause its assassination? How can there exist in our age a monster capable of such a refinement of cruelty?

What is scarcely less strange is, that the Bavarian police, which is always on the watch for political objects, and which suffers nothing to escape that would offend the Holy Alliance, has not been yet able to discover the least trace of the wretches who have several times attempted the life of this poor young man, and who have at last accomplished their abominable purpose.

The following are some new details, not given in our recital:—

It was at three o'clock in the afternoon that Hauser left home, to go to the place of assignation appointed by the unknown person. In half an hour after he ran quite out of breath to the house of his tutor, appointed to take care of him, and was able to utter at intervals the words "Parc—bourse—Uz—monument," but almost immediately fainted; it was not until then that his master perceived the unfortunate young man was wounded. He then sent a soldier of the police to the Castle Park, who found near the monument of the poet Uz a small lady's work-bag, made of violet-coloured silk, containing a paper, on which was written the following words, but so crossed that it was found necessary to place this paper before the glass of a window to read them:—"Hauser will be able to tell very distinctly how I have acted and whence I came. To save Hauser the trouble I tell you myself whence I come; I come from the Bavarian frontier.....upon the river of.....I will tell you even more, the name, M. I. O."

Hauser was struck with terror, and was able to give to the police only few particulars of the description of the assassin."

WHIG AND TORY.

Mr. Editor,

The account of the origin of the two political watchwords, Whig and Tory, is better explained in the Encyclopædia Americana than any where else I have met with, and may amuse your readers. Defoe is an undoubted high authority as to the slangwords of his time: and the connection of whig with the peculiar kind of strong beer used by the Scotch covenanters is borne out in several allusions of Walter Scott's 'old mortality,' and others.—

A.

Whigs and Tories. We have already given Defoe's account of the origin of the latter nick-name under the head, Tories. "As to the word whig," says "the same writer, it is Scotch. The use of it began when the western men, "called Cameronians, took arms frequently for their religion. Whig was "a word used for a kind of liquor the western Highland men used to drink, "whose composition I do not remember, and so became common to the "people who drank it.

"They took arms about 1681, being the famous insurrection of Bothwell-"bridge. The duke of Monmouth, then in high favor here, was sent against "them by Charles, and defeated them. At his return, instead of thanks for "his good service, he found himself ill treated for having used them too mercifully; and the duke of Lauderdale told king Charles, with an oath, that "the duke had been so civil to the whigs because he was a whig himself in "his heart—this made it a court word, and in a little time the friends and "followers of the duke began to be called whigs: and they, as the other "party did by the word tory, took it freely enough to themselves (Defoes "Review VII)"

Tory—"The word tory is Irish, and was first used in England, at the "time of Queen Elizabeth's war, to signify a robber who preyed on the "country. In the Irish massacre of 1641 you had them in great numbers "assisting in every thing that was bloody and villainous—In England, about "1680, a party of men appeared among us who, though pretended protestants, "yet applied themselves to the ruin of their country.—They began with "ridiculing the popish plot, and encouraging the papists to revive it.

"They pursued their designs in banishing the duke of Moumouth, and "recalling the duke of York; then in abhorring, petitioning, and opposing "the bill of exclusion—In giving up charters and the liberties of their "country to the arbitrary will of their prince; then in murdering patriots, "persecuting dissenters, and at last in setting up a popish prince on pretence "of hereditary right, and tyranny on pretence of passive obedience.—These "men began to show themselves so like the Irish thieves and murderers "aforesaid that they quickly got the name of tories—their real god-father "was Titus Oates——till at last the word tory became popular, and it stuck "so close to the party in all their bloody proceedings that they had no way "to get it off So at last they owned it, just as they now do the name of "*highflyer.*"

The Irish word tory is derived from *toruighim*—to pursue for the purposes of violence.—

EDITAL.

O DOUTOR JOZE FELIPPE PIRES DA COSTA, Cavalleiro da Ordem de Christo, do Dezembargo de Sua Magestade Fidellissima, e seu Dezembargador dos Aggravos da Caza da Supplicaçao de Lisboa, Ouvidor Geral, Provedor Mór dos Defunctos, e Auzentes, Capellas e Reziduos, e Juiz da Alfandega desta Cidade de Macáo na China pela Mesma Senhora Que Deos Guarde &c.

Faço saber, que constando-me por informaçoens certas, que apezar da notoriedade das Leis geraes das Alfandegas, e do conhecimento publico da existencia e observancia do Regimento da desta Cidade, muitos Importadores de fazendas neste porto tem buscado transgredi-lo, fazendo dezembarques de volumes sob o titulo de encommendas em outros pontos fóra do Caes da ditta Alfandega, nao obstante as continuas vigias, que os tem encaminhado ao competente Depozito para o necessario despacho: e devendo obstar-se á continuaçao de semelhantes transgressoens, para que se nao possa allegar ignorancia, declaro pelo prezente, que todo o Importador de fazendas Nacional, ou Estrangeiro neste porto sejao ellas vindas em qualquer qualidade de embarcaçoens, nao as dezembarque se nao no caes desta Alfandega, procurando fazè-lo de dia, e nunca, nem de dia, nem de noite, na Praia-grande, ou outro lugar particular: Sob pena de que desde apublicaçao deste Edital em diante, o menor volume, ou artigo desencaminhado da forma sobre ditta, e sempre prohibida, será tomado como perdido, e o desencaminhador será prezo, e castigado como merecer a sua culpa, na forma do sobre ditto Regimento. E para que chegne á noticia de todos se passou oprezente, que será afixado na porta da ditta Alfandega, e nós mais lugares publicos do costume. Macáo aos 23 de Junho de 1834. Eu Demetrio de Aro. e Sa. Escrivam interino da Meza Grande que o escrevy.

DR. JOZE FELIPPE PIRES DA COSTA.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JUNE.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.	WINDS.
☉ 1	74	83	29:70	EaS.rainy,1st &mid.pt.fh.br.lat.T.L.hy.r.lt.br.
☽ 2	76	82	29:70	E a NNW. at times heavy rain, vble, mod.br.
♂ 3	75	86	29:85	N a NNW. fine weather, most part light br.
☿ 4	76	86	29:95	E. f. w.1.&mid. lat. pt. T. L.&hy. rain, lt. br.
♃ 5	76	82	30:00	S a SE. most part rain, T.L. light breeze.
♀ 6	76	78	29:85	SE. cloudy throughout, mid. part heavy rain.
♄ 7	76	82	29:90	SEaN. first part fine, mid.&latter heavy rain.
☉ 8	77	80	29:95	NaE. unset.d with heavy rain&squalls, lt. br.
☽ 9	75	84	29:95	SE. fine weather, lightning latter part, lt. br.
♂ 10	78	84	30:00	SE.unsettled,mid· pt.heavyrainT.&L.mod.br.
☿ 11	78	88	29:95	SE.fine weather 1st&mid.lat.rain T.&L.lt br.
♃ 12	79	86	29:90	SE. most part rain, latter part mod. breeze.
♀ 13	76	80	29:90	SE unsettled,cloudy, frequent rain, light br.
♄ 14	77	81	29:90	SE.heavy rain 1st part, mid fi.lat.cly.mod.br.
☉ 15	79	84	29:75	SE.cloudy thro'out.with light rn.at times,lt.br.
☽ 16	79	83	29:70	SE.——do.——do.——do.
♂ 17	80	86	29:75	SE. cly.rn.at tme.1st&mid.lat.pt.rn.T.L.lt.br.
☿ 18	76	80	29:75	SE.1st pt.const. rn.mid.&lat.cldy.rn.at tms.
♃ 19	78	84	29:75	SE.1st pt.fi.,mid.&lat.unsetd. with rn.at tms.
♀ 20	80	86	29:75	SE. unsetd. with frequent rain, mostly lt br.
♄ 21	80	86	29:70	SE.——do.——do.——do.
☉ 22	80	88	29:80	SE fine weather thro'out, light breeze.
☽ 23	82	89	29:80	SE.——do.——latter part mod. breeze.
♂ 24	84	89	29:80	SE.——do.——most pt. mod. br.T. lat.pt.
☿ 25	83	90	29:70	SE. fine weather thro'out.most part mod.br.
♃ 26	82	90	29:70	SE.——do.——do.—light breeze.
♀ 27	82	90	29:80	SE.——do.——do.—mod. breeze
♄ 28	82	90	29:85	SE.——do.——do.——do.
☉ 29	82	90	29:90	SE.——do.——do.—light breeze.
☽ 30	83	92	29:90	SEaSW.do.——do.——thunder lat. pt.lt. br. vble.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will "rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, JULY 15TH, 1834. NO. 28. PRICE 50 CENTS.

NOTICE.

CANTON REGISTER
AND
CANTON GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

At the commencement of the present year, when we undertook to conduct these publications (issued weekly) our wishes and intentions were to have had but one subscription list for both papers. But the experience of the half year, now ended, has taught us that so arbitrary an arrangement is not proper for the public convenience, and, consequently, not beneficial to our own interests: if the converse were the fact we should yield readily and devotedly.

In order to consult the wishes of those who are interested in the politics and affairs, domestic and foreign, of the *celestial* empire, we shall begin our second half year with the following alterations in our first unadvised and too restricted plan: namely,

	$	
Subscription to the Canton Register and General Price Current per ann.	16	payable quarterly.
do. for 6 mo.	10	in advance.
do. for 3 mo.	6	
do. to the Register per annum.	12	quarterly.
do. for 6 mo.	8	in advance.
do. for 3 mo.	4	

do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5.
Extra numbers to subscribers taking 25 copies, do. $5.
do. do. do. under 25 do. cents 15 ea.

Single copies of the Register, price 50 cents, and of the Canton General Price Current, price 25 cents, are to be purchased at Messrs. R. Markwick & Co. Canton & Macao.

NOTICE.

Charges for advertising in the Canton Register and Canton General Price Current, inclusive.

	$
Vessels for freight &c.	5each.
Advertisement inserted once.	1.
do. do. for 3 mo.	6.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE British ship MANGLES, Captain Carr; has the chief part of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR MANILA & BOMBAY.

THE ship, CHARLES FORBES, Capt. Wills, will leave Whampoa on the 12th inst. For freight or passage apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1834.

FOR SINGAPORE, MADRAS & CALCUTTA.

THE ship, NERBUDDA, Capt. Patrick, will leave Whampoa on the 12th inst. For freight or passage apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1834.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE new and fast sailing ship, ELIZA STEWART, Capt. R. Millar, 423 tons burthen, having about ¾ of her cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch. Apply to R. TURNER & Co.

NOTICE.

A SITUATION WANTED, as Book-keeper or Clerk in a Commercial House, by a resident who is acquainted with the Italian method of Book-keeping, as well as with that of Bennett's improved system of Book-keeping, being a material diminution of the labour as required in that by the Italian method.

In case he should not meet with an early engagement, he intends returning to England by the first vessel.—An answer, addressed W. L. care of the Editor, will receive a reply.

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in *Viccajee Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office* of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore.

RUSSELL & Co.
Agents.

CANTON.

We have not received any report of arrivals of ships this week, although several from Bombay and Calcutta are daily expected.

The weather for the last three weeks has been unseasonably hot, the thermometer ranging from 90° to 96° in the shade; the term of extreme heat in the Chinese kalendar is on the 23rd instant, surely, this season it has commenced earlier, and we need not now dread any accession to the solar influence. The sultriness has been slightly lessened by some severe squalls and thunder storms, which occurred daily after the sun had passed the meridian, and we have observed that they came on later by an hour or two every day. They commenced on the 10th instant, and on the 11th the American vessel Plato was struck by lightning in Whampoa reach. Her main topgallant, top, and lower masts were shivered and the rigging burnt; fortunately, lives were not lost, nor was the cargo injured; but for this unfortunate accident the Plato would have been despatched yesterday for New York; we are informed she will now proceed to the Cap-sing-moon anchorage to be refitted.

The long delayed arrival of Lord Napier encourages hopes that the first hasty arrangements for the establishment of a British authority in China to protect and promote the free trade have been revised. The orders in council, which we have read only in the Singapore chronicle, appear to have been too hastily drafted, and they are, if not contradictory, scarcely intelligible. The various rumours which have been floating about Canton are scarcely deserving serious notice, for we are in total ignorance of every measure of the home government founded on the acts of parliament passed in August last, but we think the sweeping repeal—as far as regards Europeun born British subjects—of the acts 4th and 6th of George the 4th, and the 5th section of the acts 3rd and 4th of William the 4th, cap. 93, has given to the free trade to China rights which seem to have been but ill understood by the framers of the orders in council or the advisers of H. M. in bestowing the appointments of superintendents. The "object of amicable intercourse with the dominions of the emperor of China," will scarcely be attained unless by those whom the Chinese authorities must respect for their stations and functions as government officers and representatives of majesty, wholly unconnected with commercial transactions. The combination of incongruous duties in the persons of the superintendents will at once draw down the sneers and ridicule of both the government and people of this country; and we are also somewhat at a loss to conceive the opinion which the ministers expect will be cherished of a board, so constituted, by the free traders.

We have observed in some of the late English papers that complaints are made of the silence of the British community in India on the Indian bill.

The receipt of news-papers is acknowledged from each presidency, but it is remarked they were merely filled with the bill itself without comments—without praise and with-

out censure. It is not long since an interest in the welfare of India and a very limited knowledge of the country and the people have been either felt or attained in England, and if the feelings of the public are not kept alive by the constant and fearless interchange of opinions, the houses of parliament will soon become tired of legislating for a race so contented.

We shall not, by the suppression of our opinions, be liable to the same reproach, for we have already, and that more than once, entered our protest against the tonnage duty &c., and as we are ignorant of every other proceeding of the home government—with the exception of the appointment of lord Napier—our present silence might be excusable; yet as we consider many and great errors have been committed by the ministers in their measures for *governing* the trade, denominated *free*, to the dominions of the emperor of China, and as the rumours above mentioned have reference to those measures, we think, when they have an evil tendency, even such rumours should be disproved if possible, for, if suffered to do their task silently, they may be supposed to accord with both the wishes and expectations of those whose ears they are intended to tickle: therefore, as our hearty wishes are for the encrease and prosperity of the free trade, for an amicable and extended intercourse with the Chinese, for a higher station than we now hold in the judgments of the emperor and his officers, and for a cordiality amongst ourselves—*the free traders*—working towards the attainment of all these desirable ends, we hold the aforesaid rumours to be entirely unfounded, and should they prove to be true we consider that all the *expediency* of "the act to regulate the trade to China," will be first *disproved* by the ministers themselves.

We have a higher opinion of their prudence and independence, and we hope better management; the ministers will scarcely forget that in this matter "those who are not for us are against us."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF KAOU-TSUNG, EMPEROR OF CHINA, OF THE MANTCHOO DYNASTY. *Kaou-tsung*, usually called in Europe, *Keen-lung*, from the name of the years of his reign, was the eldest of three sons of *She-tsung*, better known by the name of Yung-ching, third emperor of the present reigning Mantchoo dynasty. He ascended the throne on the death of his father, which occurred in 1735; being then 26 years of age, his first act was to nominate four regents for governing the empire during the time of his mourning. His father had kept him from public business and confined him to his studies. The young emperor profited by the time which elapsed until he took the reins of government in order to prepare himself for holding them with the greater dignity. But he delayed not to bestow proofs of his goodness in setting at liberty and re-instating in their dignities the princes of his family, sons or grand-sons of Kang-he, who had been imprisoned, exiled, or degraded, in consequence of court intrigues, or from the effects of a suspicious and un-enlightened policy.

Prince Po-ke, son of the 14th child of Kang-he, had been shut up in the prisons of the *garden of everlasting spring* since the commencement of the reign of Yung-ching. Keen-lung was scarcely on the throne when an officer of the court went to seek Po-ke-in his prison, and merely said to him these words: "the emperor demands who is he who detains you here: go forth;" and in retiring he left the prison door open. At the same time a just severity was exhibited towards another prince, brother to Po-ke, but as bad a brother as he had been a son. A long catalogue of the crimes which he had committed against filial piety was detailed to him by the emperor's order, they then stripped him of his title, and ordered him to shut himself up in a garden which he had planted.

Events of this kind, which possess only a momentary interest, and persecutions directed against the christians by the supreme courts of China, and authorized at least by the emperor, fill up the first years of the reign of this prince, and merit in our opinion but a small space in the life of Keen-lung. But in 1732, the leaders descended from that Galdan who, so often in the times of Kang-he, had disturbed the tranquillity of the empire, after having carried on a continual war against each other, began to make themselves formidable to their neighbours. Many Eleuths came to implore help from the emperor. This prince joined in a quarrel which one of the Eleuths, named Amoursanan, had with Dawadji, another chief of the same family. The imperial troops placed Amoursanan on the throne, but the emperor gave his prisoner, Dawadji, his life, moved thereto no less by clemency than by policy, and in order to have him, in time of need, to oppose to his rival. This latter, guessing the motives of the conduct of Keen-lung, and discontented with the small share of authority which the lieutenants of the emperor allowed him in Tartary, roused the people against the Chinese authority, and raised the standard of revolt in 1755.

All the Chinese great men were for leaving the Tartars to their quarrels, and against the undertaking of a distant and hazardous war; but Keen-lung thought differently. His generals had orders to penetrate to the remotest parts of the country inhabited by the Eleuths, as far as the Kir-kish Cossacks; but allowing themselves to be deceived by the chiefs of these people, who were secretly inclined towards the Eleuth chiefs, they were too slow in capturing Amoursanan, and were even betrayed by the tartars who formed a part of their forces.

Keen-lung seeing his armies almost destroyed by the effects of a treachery which deranged all his plans, hesitated to continue the war; but Chaou-hwuy and Fou-te, two excellent general officers, one a chinese, the other a mantchoo, changed the aspect of affairs. The Eleuths retreated before them; all their country was occupied. Amoursanan, a fugitive, withdrew himself first amongst the Cossacks, afterwards into Siberia, or, as the Chinese say, in the vast solitudes of Lo-cha. He died there soon afterwards of the small pox.

Keen-lung not having been able to possess his enemy living, wished at least that they should send the bones to him, to make of them an example, according to custom. This was the object of a negotiation which entirely failed, for the Russian court would not consent to the delivery of Amoursanan's corpse. They contented themselves with showing it to Keen-lung's officers that they might be able to assure their master of the death of the rebel. The Chinese armies then traversed all Tartary, in gathering together all that remained of the Eleuth tribes: the commonalty were transported into distant countries, and most of the chiefs sent to Peking, where the emperor, who was also their judge, condemned them to the punishment of rebels, because they had accepted offices and titles before revolting against him. The country was governed under his auspices by chiefs whom he appointed and made hereditary, on condition that they should hold from him their authority.

The vast countries inhabited by the Eleuths were not the only ones which, by the issue of this war, found themselves subjugated by Keen-lung. All the cities of the mahometans, that is to say of the turks of Cashgar and Yarkand even as far as the cossacks, formerly vassels of the eleuths, passed under the chinese government. The sultan of Badakhshan was obliged to give up the princes of Cashgar and Yarkand, who had fled to him. Thus again was the Chinese, dominion exercised at the furthest boundary of tartary, close to the borders of Persia, as in the times of the Hun and Tang dynasties.—*Nouveaux mélanges asiatique. Par M. Abel Remusat.* *(To be continued.)*

JAPAN.

In 1612-13 Captain John Saris first opened the British trade with the empire of Japan under "articles of priviledge," and the English East India company maintained a factory at Firando until 1623, when they abandoned it. The communications with the factory were usually sent by the way of Bantam, but occasionally direct voyages from England to Japan were made; in 1621 Captain Pring, in the James Royal, a ship of 1000 tons burthen sailed to Firando, and had an interview with the emperor; but in the next year the country was disturbed by civil commotions, arising from the proceedings against the jesuits and their converts, and the British interests suffered in consequence, for Mr. Cock

het *captain and cape merchant* of the factory returned to England.

Captain Saris who sailed from the Downs in April 1611, with three ships, delivered a letter from James the 1st to the emperor of Japan; after the presents had been sent in, "coming to the emperor," says captain Saris, "*according to our english compliments*, I delivered our king's letter unto his majestie, who tooke it in his hand, and put it up towards his forehead, and commanded his interpreter, who sate a good distance from him behind, to will master Adams to tell me, that I was welcome from a wearisome journey, that I should take my rest for a day or two, and that his answer should be readie for our king. Then he asked me whether I did not intend to visit his sonne at Edoo. I answered, I did. The emperor said, that order should be taken to furnish mee with men and horses for the journey, and against my return his letters should be readie for our king. So taking my leave &c." (*Introduction to Golownin's recollections of Japan.*)

In a few days Captain Saris "delivered the articles of priviledge to Codskedonu, being in number fourteene. He requested to have them abbreviated, and made as short as might be; for that the people of Japan affect brevitie. The tenth, the articles so abridged, were sent by mastar Adams to the secretarie, who showed them to the emperor, and he approved thereof, denying one only which was, That whereas the Chinese had refused to trade with the English, that in case we should now take any of them by force, that our nation might have leave and liberty to bring them into Japan, and there make sale of the goods so taken. At the first motion, the Emperor answered, that seeing they denyed us trade, we might take them. But upon conference with the Lieger of China, the Emperor's mind was changed, and would not allow that article. The rest were passed under his greate seale, which is not of waxe (as ours), but stamped like a print and coloured red." (*Ibid.*)

The privileges granted by the then reigning monarch of Japan to the English trade were as follows: namely,

"Privileges granted by Ogoshosama, Emperor of Japan, unto the Right Worshipful Sir Thomas Smith, Knight, Governor, and other the Honorable and Worshipful Adventurers to the East Indies.

I. *Imprimis*, We give free licence to the subjects of the King of Great Britain, viz, Sir Thomas Smith, Governor, and Company of the East India merchants and adventurers, for ever safely to come into any of our ports of our empire of Japan, with their shippes and merchandizes, without any hindrance to them or their goods. And to abide, buy, sell, and barter, according to their owne manner, with all nations; to tarry here as long as they think good, and to depart at their pleasures.

II. *Item*, We grant unto them freedom of custom, for all such merchandizes as either now they have brought, or hereafter shall bring into our kingdome, or shall from hence transport to any foreign part. And doe authorize those shippes that hereafter shall arrive, and come from England, to proceed to present sale of their commodities, *without further coming or sending up to our court.*

III. *Item*, If any of their shippes shall happen to lie in danger of shipwrecke, we will our subjects not only to assist them, but that such part of shippes and goods as shall be saved, be returned to their captains, or Cape merchants or their assignes. And that they shall, or may build one house or more for themselves in any part of our empire, where they shall thinke fittest and at their departure to make sale thereof at their pleasure.

IV. *Item*, If any of the English merchants, or other, shall depart this life, within our dominions, the goods of the deceased shall remaine at the disposal of the Cape merchant. And that all offences committed by them shall be punished by the said Cape merchant, according to his discretion: and our laws to take no hold of their persons or goods.

V. *Item*, We will that ye, our subjects, trading with them for any of their commodities, pay them for the same, according to agreement, without delay, or returne of their wares again unto them.

VI. *Item*, For such commodities as they have now brought, or shall hereafter bring, fitting for our service and proper use; We will, that no arrest be made thereof, but that the price be made with the Cape merchant, according as they may sell to others, and present payment upon the delivery of the goods.

VII. *Item*, If in discovery of other countries for trade, and return of their shippes, they shall neede men or victuals, We will, that ye our subjects, furnish them for their money, as their needs shall require.

VIII. *Item*, And that without other passeport, they shall, and may set out upon the discovery of Yeadzo, or any other part in or about our empire.

From our castle in Surunga, the first day of ninth month, and in the eighteenth year of our Dary, according to our computation. Sealed with our broad Seale.

Underwritten,

Minna Mottono.
Yei. Ye. Yeas." (*Ibid.*)

A reply to King James's letter was given at the same time, which we also submit to our readers.

"*To the* King *of Great-Britaine:*

Your Majesty's kind letter sent me by your servant Captain John Saris, (who is the first that I have knowne to arrive in any part of my dominions) I heartily embrace, being not a little glad to understand of your great wisdom and power, as having three plentiful and mighty Kingdomes under your powerful command. I acknowledge your majesties great bountie in sending mee so undeserved a present of many rare things, such as my land affordeth not, neither have I ever before seene: which I receive not as from a stranger, but as from your majestie whom I esteeme as myselfe. Desiring the continuance of friendship with your Highnesse: and that it may stand with your good liking, to send your subjects to any part or parts in my dominions, where they shall be most heartily welcome, applauding much their worthinesse in the admirable knowledge of navigation, having with much facilitie discovered a countrie so remote, being no whit amazed with the distance of so mightie a gulfe, nor greatnesse of such infinite cloudes and storms, from prosecuting honorable enterprizes, of discoveries and merchandizing; wherein they shall find mee to further them, according to their desires. I returne unto your majestie a small token of my love (by your said subject), desiring you to accept thereof, as from him that much rejoiceth in your friendship. And, whereas your majesties subjects have desired certaine privileges for trade, and settling of a factory in my dominions, I have not only granted what they demanded, but have confirmed the same unto them, under my broad seale, for better establishing thereof. From my castle of Surunga, this fourth day of the ninth month, in the eighteenth year of our Dary, according to our computation. Resting your majesties friend. The highest commander in this kingdom of Japan.

(*Subscribed*) Minna Mottono.
Yei. Ye. Yeas." (*Ibid.*)

An attempt to re open commerce with Japan was made in 1673. On the arrival of the expedition, which had sailed from England on this duty, at Nangasaki the governor and secretary went on board, when a copy of the articles granted at the first establishment of the factory in 1612 was presented to them. After having read it with much attention the governor asked for the original with the emperor's seal attached to it; he was informed that when the establishment was broken up the original paper was returned to the imperial council. This attempt was defeated principally on account of Charles the 2nd having "married with the daughter of Portugal their enemy, they could not admit us to have any trade, and for no other reason."

The last attempt to resume our commercial connexion with Japan was made in 1813, under the auspices of the East India company. We have not seen any journal of this voyage, but in the appendix to Sir S. Raffle's history of Java is an account current of the expenses and returns, which exhibits a profit of $ 42,126.

The bitterest hatred of christianity was and is the exciting cause of the exclusion of Europeans from Japan. It is not easy to say what measures should be adopted to change this feeling to its opposite. The people are stupified by ignorance under the selfish policy of the government; they know not, it is said, even the name of the ruling despot; consequently, a "schoolmaster," either catholic or protestant, would be looked upon with suspicion, as may be inferred from the following remarks of captain Golowin, extracted from his "RECOLLECTIONS OF JAPAN."

It is well known in Europe, how restricted the trade with foreigners is in Japan. The cause of it is probably the distrust of the Japanese government in the Europeans, and their bad opinion of them, for which it must be owned that the Europeans alone are to blame. Whether the Japanese government judges rightly or not, I leave to others to decide, and will merely observe, that the people of Japan, in general, wish to trade with foreigners, particularly Europeans. The enlightened Japanese reason as follows: "The people are blind, as far as regards the government of this kingdom, and only know superficially, what most nearly concerns them; they cannot see two steps before them, and therefore, might easily fall down a precipice, unless they were guided by persons who can see. Thus the Japanese, without considering the bad consequences which might result from an intercourse with foreigners, see only the personal advantage which they might derive from trading with them."

Till the attempt of the Europeans to introduce the christian religion into Japan, that empire carried on an extensive commerce with all the East. Japanese ships sailed not only to China and the Indian Islands, but even to the continent of India, which the Japanese call Tsudzigu. But the christian religion, or rather the catholic preachers of it, inspired the people with such terror, that the government, after the extirpation of christianity two centuries ago, forbade the Japanese, under pain of death, to travel to foreign countries, and did not allow foreigners to come to Japan, except with great precautions,

and in small numbers. Japanese ships can now only trade to Corea, and the Likeo (Loo-choo) Islands, because the inhabitants are considered, in some measure, as Japanese subjects, as they pay tribute. Only Corean, Loo-choo, and Japanese ships are admitted in Japan, but in small number. Of the Europeans only the Dutch have a right to trade with them, but on such hard terms, that the Dutch, in Japan, more resemble prisoners than free men who are engaged in a commercial intercourse with a friendly power.

The Chinese supply the Japanese with rice, porcelain, wrought and unwrought ivory, nankeen, moist sugars, ginseng root, medicinal herbs, alum, and divers trifles, such as fans, tobacco-pipes, &c. They receive from the Japanese, in return, copper, varnish, lackered goods, salted and dried fish, sea-cabbage and some Japanese manufactures. †

From the Dutch the Japanese receive sugar, spices, ivory, iron, medicines, saltpetre, alum, some sorts of colours, cloth, glass, and other European articles, such as watches, looking-glasses, mathematical instruments, &c. They give, in return, copper, varnish, rice, and some of their manufactures, such as lackered articles, porcelain, &c. I heard that the Dutch carry on a very advantageous trade with the Japanese goods in the Malay and Molucca Islands.

It is only the harbour of Nangasaky, in the south of Japan, that is open to the Chinese, as well as to the Dutch; all other ports are shut against them. In the same manner, one and the same method is uniformly observed by the Japanese in their trade, or rather barter, with the Chinese and Dutch. When a ship enters the harbour of Nangasaky, after the usual ceremonies and questions, the goods are landed. Then the imperial officers (for the foreign trade is a monopoly of the Emperor's) examine the quality and quantity of the goods, consult together, and fix the price in those goods, which the owners of the ship desire to have in return. The latter must either accede to the terms of the Japanese, or take back the goods; for all bargaining is impossible. In this manner, the Emperor buys foreign goods, by the medium of his commissioners, and sells them wholesale to the Japanese merchants, who sell them by retail. To judge by the high prices, which are paid in Japan for Dutch goods, it must be supposed either that the Dutch are paid exorbitantly dear for them, or that the Emperor and his merchants fix high prices on them; probably both are gainers.

The reasoning and the policy of the Japanese and Chinese governments appear to be the same and founded upon the same basis—contempt, and yet great dread, of all Europeans, thus combining in the same breast two passions generally supposed to be incompatible—scorn and fear. Their contempt of Europeans is based only upon ignorance—but their dread of them is founded upon a full conviction of their own weakness and tyranny. There is no doubt that attempts to trade in the ports of Japan will be made shortly, and if the letter to King James the 1st is preserved in the state paper office it might be turned to some account at the present time; and we trust that Japan has not been entirely excluded from the contemplation of ministers.

Mr. Editor,

I am informed by my friend, a linguist, that there are at present high sentiments uttered in Great Britain about China and China trade, and as I love my country, and take a high interest in its welfare, I think myself entitled to make a few observations upon these subjects.

First of all I have to tell you that a friend of mine has put my Chinese thoughts into plain English, lest some people, frightened by reading a jargon, might throw down the paper without perusing it. Secondly, you should know that I am a simple citizen, neither mandarin, courtier or statesman, and that I wish only to follow the dictates of common sense. Thirdly, you may be assured that I should never have ventured to come before the public if others had advocated the cause of my countrymen. Fourthly, let every body who reads this paper be persuaded that I do not dictate, but humbly state my own conviction. And now to the point.

There seem to be some clever writers amongst your nation who state to the world that we Chinamen are so entirely indifferent to our personal interests as to imagine that the extension of British trade was viewed with a feeling of utter disgust and jealousy. As for my part I like to wear a woollen and calico jacket whenever I can afford it, and I can assure you that my countrymen in Shan-tung and Keang-nan are of the same mind, but as your English friends are dead to enterprize and choose to send these things through the channel of Canton, they can not afford to buy them. Though I myself am no tea-dealer I have many a friend in the tea country who assure me that they could afford their articles much cheaper if you would only send ships to fetch the teas from the places where they grow. Now you ought to know that self interest is much stronger than national prejudice, nor ought you to think that vile smugglers alone reason in this way, there is many an honest man who thinks in such a manner; I could also point out mandarins and amongst them even hoppos of various places on the coast, and the greatest viceroy in my native country, who have imbibed the absurd idea that it would not be at all amiss if barbarians were permitted to repair to the province and districts under their jurisdiction. The fact is, that we are a gain-seeking nation from the emperor down to the meanest coolee, but to keep up a fair semblance, we talk a great deal about virtue and benevolence, and fill our *sleeves* with whatever our hands can take hold of, be it sycee or dollar, calico or nankeen, if we can only turn a penny to advantage. But as you have resided so long time at Canton, you ought to know that our whole nation is actuated by a mercantile spirit, and why do you not tell your friends at home that the people of every province are infected with the same desire to enrich themselves, even if it were by engaging in foreign trade.

But that you should charge my countrymen with a misanthropic disposition is quite wrong. I agree that our government and customs and language have tended to isolate us from all other nations, but we possess common sense enough to see the impossibility of living separated much longer from all the world. As we therefore cannot do without intercourse with foreigners, I humbly think that we should prefer the most enlightened people of the globe to the Coreans, Siamese, Monguls etc, who have hitherto been our confederates, and enter with them into a close connection. But you seem to be extremely frightened by the strong language used by our emperor in deprecating all foreign intercourse.—Now I can inform you, that we are accustomed to forcible expressions, for words with us are the substitutes for actions, but we always yield to reason, when we have no alternative but yielding. You ought also to consider that we are used to despise barbarians as long as they do not impress us with awe, but when we see that they are our superiors we change the tone entirely.—It is evident that as long as you choose to send tribute bearers, and thereby virtually acknowledge the political supremacy of heaven's son, we will treat you as you deserve, and as you want to be treated in no other way we will take care not to grant to inferiors any further privileges. In speaking thus I merely re-echo the sentiments of our supreme government, the people as well as the inferior mandarins consider the thing in a different light. All would be glad to mingle in an unrestrained intercourse benefitting each other whilst following the dictates of the human heart, which knows no anti-national laws between the inhabitants of the same planet. How could you consider us to be such great simpletons as not to see that you were superior to us in point of intellect and physical strength, but we will never acknowledge this, on the contrary we are most anxious to represent ourselves as the paragon of all nations, that by so doing we might decently cover our own weakness and defects. Neither ought you to suppose that our emperor thinks as he writes, he knows very well that you have a terrible power at your disposal, and that he can refuse you nothing if you ask it in a proper manner; as you, however, have never appeared at his throne except as suppliants, it is far better that he should dictate to you as to prostrate petitioners.—I should have written more to you but I ought first to hear whether these unsophisticated remarks are of any value to your friends, and remain in the mean time.

Your humble CHING-KUNG.

† The Chinese, however, are only permitted to trade at Nangasaki; should one of their junks visit any other part of the coast, she would be instantly ordered round to that port. So that, according to Thunberg, they had no further privileges than what were allowed to the Dutch.

When general intercourse with foreigners was first prohibited, except with the Chinese and Dutch, the former were only allowed a certain number of vessels, and a certain value of merchandize, but twice as much as was permitted to the latter. In other respects the Chinese were the worst treated, because the Japanese had not forgotten the ill usage they had formerly suffered in the ports of China, form whence they had been rudely driven. —Thunberg says most positively that the liberty which the Chinese formerly enjoyed with regard to commerce, was, in 1775, greatly curtailed. The cause he assigns is that the Chinese were actually suspected, not only of positively favouring the catholic missionaries in their own country, but also in regard to their designs upon Japan; and he states it as a fact, that the Chinese certainly were so imprudent as to introduce catholic books, printed in China, into Japan.—Ed of Golowin's Japan.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will "rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, JULY 22ND, 1834. NO. 29. PRICE 50 CENTS.

NOTICE.

CANTON REGISTER AND CANTON GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

At the commencement of the present year, when we undertook to conduct these publications (issued weekly) our wishes and intentions were to have had but one subscription list for both papers. But the experience of the half year, now ended, has taught us that so arbitrary an arrangement is not proper for the public convenience, and, consequently, not beneficial to our own interests: if the converse were the fact we should yield readily and devotedly.

In order to consult the wishes of those who are interested in the politics and affairs, domestic and foreign, of the *celestial* empire, we shall begin our second half year with the following alterations in our first unadvised and too restricted plan: namely,

	$	
Subscription to the Canton Register and General Price Current per ann.	16	payable quarterly.
do. for 6 mo.	10	in advance.
do. for 3 mo.	6	
do. to the Register per annum.	12	quarterly.
do. for 6 mo.	8	in advance.
do. for 3 mo.	4	

do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5.
Extra numbers to subscribers taking 25 copies, do. $5.
do. do. do. under 25 do. cents 15 ea.

Single copies of the Register, price 50 cents, and of the Canton General Price Current, price 25 cents, are to be purchased at Messrs. R. Markwick & Co. Canton & Macao.

NOTICE.

Charges for advertising in the Canton Register and Canton General Price Current, inclusive.

	$
Vessels for freight &c.	5each.
Advertisement inserted once.	1.
do. do. for 3 mo.	6.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE British ship MANGLES, Captain Carr; has the chief part of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR MANILA & BOMBAY.

THE ship, CHARLES FORBES, Capt. Wills, will leave Whampoa on the 12th inst. For freight or passage apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1834.

FOR SINGAPORE, MADRAS & CALCUTTA.

THE ship, NERBUDDA, Capt. Patrick, will leave Whampoa on the 12th inst. For freight or passage apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1834.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE new and fast sailing ship, ELIZA STEWART, Capt. R. Millar, 423 tons burthen, having about ¾ of her cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch. Apply to R. TURNER & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY, Captain Johnson, to sail on the 1st of August. For freight apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE FUTTAY SALAM, J. Keys commander, will leave Whampoa on the 1st of September next. For freight apply to DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

NOTICE.

A SITUATION WANTED, as Book-keeper or Clerk in a Commercial House, by a resident who is acquainted with the Italian method of Book-keeping, as well as with that of Bennett's improved system of Book-keeping, being a material diminution of the labour as required in that by the Italian method.

In case he should not meet with an early engagement, he intends returning to England by the first vessel.—An answer, addressed W. L. care of the Editor, will receive a reply.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed agent for Framjee Nasserwanjee & Co's *Insurance Office* of Bombay, is prepared to receive applications for insurance on such risks as by the regulations of the office he is permitted to take.

BURJORJEE FURDOONJEE, No. 3, Powshun Hong.

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in *Viccajee Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office* of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore.

RUSSELL & Co.
Agents.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have formed a copartnership at this place for the transaction of Commission Business, under the firm of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co. in connexion with the House of Russell & Sturgis of Manila.

JOHN W. PERIT,
GEO. R. RUSSELL,
RUSSELL STURGIS,
HENRY P. STURGIS.

Canton, May 1st, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834.—Price 50 cents.

Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

CANTON.

H. M. S. ANDROMACHE, Captain Chads C. B. arrived in Macao Roads on the 16th instant, having on board the right honorable Lord Napier R. N., chief superintendent of the British trade in China, and suite, lady Napier and two honorable Misses Napier; Captain Elliot, R. N., Mrs. Elliot and family. We have not yet received any list of the passengers by the ANDROMACHE, and therefore we cannot announce in this number all the names of the gentlemen of his lordship's suite. We understand his lordship may very shortly be expected to arrive in Canton.

The British vessels GLENELG, R. Lungley, FUTTAY SALAM, Keys, ALLALRVIE, Andree, from Bombay, RICHARD BELL, Wardle, from Calcutta, and the American vessel NILE, Hepburn, from London, arrived in the course of the last week.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 10th of June, and the Madras Times to the 19th of April, but we have not observed any news of importance.

TONNAGE DUTY.

The King's order in council of the 5th of March last for the revocation of the order of the 9th of December, 1833, will be found in another column. From the docility of ministers we hope that a satisfactory result to the government

and people will be eventually attained on the subject of the tea duties, as well as on all other points connected with the China trade; their first proceedings and appointments are, of course, only provisional, and they will, doubtless, gladly attend to suggestions for the improvement of their measures and the better security of the free trade; for their personal knowledge in this matter cannot be either clear or extensive: they will, then, look for information from the residents in China, who are deeply interested in and thoroughly acquainted with the trade, and with the true principles of British commerce.

At the tea sale of the 4th of March the trade declined buying, the court of directors having refused to release the buyers of the last quarter from their bargains. In the letter from the secretary to the court to the committee of the tea trade, is the following paragraph:

"In reply to your enquiry how soon can tea be legally brought to this country by free traders, I am desired to state that no tea can be shipped previously to the 22nd April 1834."

And the chairman, in reply to a question asked by the trade, when teas shipped from Canton, whether by Chinese or others, could leave Canton, also said, "that teas could not be shipped from ports eastward of the cape of Good Hope until after the 22nd April 1834."

The written reply of the secretary and the verbal one of the chairman are alike indistinct. Is it to be understood that by "*shipping teas*" the time of beginning to load a vessel is meant? and that British vessels being in China in April 1834 cannot legally receive a single chest on board until after the 22nd of that month? and that the free trade is to be embarrassed at its outset by every kind of difficulty and expense—ships to remain idle in Canton river, their crews unemployed, and the tea market abandoned to other competitors? We hope not. Under the act of parliament we think that British vessels could legally *leave* the port of Canton on the 23rd of April, laden with teas, and that those teas can be brought into the market on their arrival in Great Britain.

PORTUGAL.—The contest between Dom Pedro and Dom Miguel was still continued when the last advices left Portugal on the 1st of March last, and there had been some severe fighting between the two armies; Dom Miguel's troops were reported to have left Santarem.

Biographical Sketch of Kaou-tsung.

Continued from No. 28. Page 110.

Keen-lung, seeing himself sole master of the countries of central Asia, wished to comply with the rites which the ancient emperors practised at the end of a war gloriously terminated. He went six leagues on the road by which general Tchao-hwuy should return, to a place where an altar and a number of tents had been raised, one of which was intended for the meeting of the emperor with his general. When they approached the altar, Keen-lung alighted, and said to Tchao-hwuy, who came out of his tent, "you are returned happily, after so many fatigues and glorious actions, it is time you should enjoy in the bosom of your family that repose which you so much require. I, myself, will be your conductor; but it is necessary that we together first offer up solemn thanksgivings to the spirit of victory. He than approached the altar, performed the ceremonies, and afterwards re-entered the tent with general Tchao-hwuy, Fou-te and other officers; he seated himself, and having also made Tchao-hwuy sit down, he himself presented to him a cup of tea; the general wished to received it kneeling, as is the usage when anything comes even indirectly from the emperor, but this prince opposed it. Then they began their march in the middle of an immense crowd, with a magnificent retinue; the emperor was under a canopy, Tchao-hwuy on horseback, preceding him one pace, wearing his helmet and cuirass; thirty turkish prisoners marched on foot and in chains: this triumph took place in April 1760.

We shall be obliged to leave some great gaps in the life of Keen-lung, because his true history cannot be written so soon after his death, nor perhaps until the sceptre shall have passed to another dynasty, we can only have just now some imperfect memoirs written by missionaries or travellers. In 1761, the fiftieth year of his life was celebrated with great rejoicings. The emperor received on this occasion the offering of a new geographical work by the fathers Hallerstein and Benoit, two missionaries learned in the mathematics, and who had carried to a point near perfection charts of China and Tartary, previously drawn by the fathers Jartoux, Regis and some others of their predecessors. In 1767 Keen-lung performed with much splendour the ceremony of tilling the ground. In 1768 he had to sustain a war against the people of Ava.

In 1770, a singular event, the most honorable which, in Chinese ideas, could illustrate an emperor's reign, filled Keen-lung with joy, and served as a theme for the eulogies which they made on the excellence of his government. The Tourgouths, a mongol tribe who were established on the Wolga, discontented with the Russian rule, traversed the deserts of Kirkish, skirted the Balkak lake, and came to the borders of Ele, begging to return under the Chinese dominion, and to dwell in the country of their fore-fathers. They arrived, fatigued with a thousand battles which they had had to sustain, stripped of everything, to the number of 50000 families, reckoned at 300000 souls. The emperor joyfully received them, sent for their chief to come to court, and loaded him with honors. The following year, many tribes of Eleuths, Porrouths, and the remainder of the Tourgouth nation, in all 30000 families, came also of their own free-will, begging to submit themselves.

The first of the Tourgouths arrived precisely at the time of the solemnization of the eightieth birth-day of the empress-mother. The emperor, overjoyed at this concourse of events, celebrated it in a piece of eloquence which he composed in mantchoo, and which was translated into chinese, mongol, and thibetian; it was engraved upon a stone which was deposited in a temple just dedicated to Fuh, and upon another monument which was erected at Ele, in the native country of the Tourgouths. Father Amiot translated the inscription on this monument, and enriched it with curious notes.

In 1775 another event happened which the Chinese regarded also as very glorious, and which Keen-lung again celebrated as doing honor to his reign, but which strangers may judge differently. We wish to speak of the reduction of the Meaou-tsze, or rather of a small people of thibetian race who had remained shut up in the mountains of Sze-chuen, and preserved their independence, thanks to the inaccessible nature of the country which they inhabited. These people were accused of pillaging, on account of the quarrels which, from time to time, they could not avoid having with the chinese officers of the neighbouring towns. Keen lung was determined, at all hazards, to put them down; but the subjugation was rather a thorough extermination. General Akoui, after having, with the utmost difficulty, dragged his artillery up into the defiles where those mountaineers dwelt, followed them from shelter to shelter on the steepest rocks, and across the most dangerous precipices.

The Meaou-tsze made the most obstinate defence; the imperialists marched slowly and cautiously, and in less than a year and a half the general advanced from ten to twelve leagues, and came to the capital of the *little golden stream*—Kin-chuen—named Maeno. They took this town, they destroyed all the villages, and marched to the *great golden stream*. There the chinese found the Meaou-tsze ready to receive them, even the women having armed themselves. Marching through an unknown country they were surprised every moment by ambuscades, crushed by the fall of rocks, or precipitated from the tops of mountains. At length they took the capital of the *great golden stream*, and arrived before Karae, a place reputed impregnable, situated in the middle of inaccessible rocks, defended by an army to which had fled all that remained of these princes of the mountaineers. The fort was taken, and the princes conducted to Pe-king, where the emperor attain-

ed the lustre of this small but difficult victory by putting to death not only the chiefs, but many of the Meaou-tsze of an inferior rank, whose heads were exposed in cages.

Not content with this act of useless severity—and consequently a little barbarous,—the emperor wished to celebrate it himself, and this he did in stanzas which he composed according to the rules he had himself made; they were not subjected to measure, but the beginning and end of each line rhymed. Here is a translation of the first verse.

"The rebellious robbers of Kin-chuen had walked in evil paths from generation to generation. The Mantchourian armies, with happy success, have rapidly exterminated them."

In 1777 Keen-lung lost, successively, his mother, towards whom he had always observed the duties of filial piety in the tenderest and strictest manner; his eldest son, aged forty years, who evinced qualities worthy of a father so illustrious: and his first minister, Chonkhede, without whose advice he did nothing. Keen-lung conferred on his mother the title of empress, which she had not borne during the lifetime of her husband, and which she could not receive in the ceremonies of the worship of ancestors.

In 1780 the emperor caused the second of the lamas of Thibet to go to Jeho, in Tartary, and this journey, the motives of which were never clearly known, gave cause for many surmises, for the lama, having arrived at Peking, died there suddenly from the consequences of the small pox, as it is pretended. The policy of Keen-lung has been suspected by some persons of having been the cause of this death of one of the principal personages among the Budhists. However it may be, Keen lung, who made a dextrous use of the lamas in keeping his Tartarian subjects in order, and who, with this intention, had paid the lama great honors during his life, paid him even greater honors after his death, which, however, diminished nothing of the suspicions which had been conceived.—*Nouveaux mélanges asiatique, Par M. Abel Remusat.*

(To be concluded in our next.)

We insert the letter of R. M. with much pleasure, yet we must make a few remarks on it.

Referring to an article in the register of the week before last on the "flood" &c. R. M. dignifies the few slight observations then made as a "*view of the case.*" We are unconscious of taking any view of any case; the notice is simply a detail of facts.

The opinions of the hong merchants, as to the effect of any very public or general distribution of alms to the chinese, were expressed when they were asked as to the best method of giving relief to the "*beggars*" of Canton, the maimed, the halt, and the blind; and this relief, from the miserable and irremediable state of its objects, must be, in some degree, of a permanent nature, and consequently distributed at stated and known times. The dreadful loss of life, and that by starvation and cold, as detailed in the repository, moved the minds of the Canton residents to the attempt to relieve such intense suffering, and their enquiries were met by the opinions of the hong merchants, as already quoted. With reference to the flood and its disastrous effects, we trust that the residents in Canton, the "*private munificence*" of last year being in their recollection, have already pursued the same silent method of relieving the destitute, and to do this, we should think they scarcely needed the hints of "a foreigner," or other stimulus; but if the misfortunes of the natives this season have not yet attracted the same attention as in the last, it is not too late to follow up R. M's proposal, to raise a contribution and appoint a committee to seek out and relieve proper objects of charity.

R. M. says "the principle of the foreigner's letter was not christian:" this is a serious charge against principle. The "*foreigner*" in this case was a pleader, an intercessor—a christian one; he appeals to the professors and confessors of christianity to do honor to their religion by observing its greatest practical precept; as an adjunct to his appeal he says, that those who thus honor their religion will be honored in return: does not St. Paul say the same? "Whatsoever things *are* lovely, whatsoever things *are* of good report; if *there be* any virtue, and if *there be* any praise, think on these things." And when the same apostle writes to Philemon, desiring him to forgive his runaway servant, Onesimus, does he not endeavour to arouse pity and mercy in Philemon's heart by the most moving arguments and language? it may be that the "*foreigner*" was not unmindful of the fervid eloquence of St. Paul when he wrote his letter, the principle of which we think is christian, and that he has supported it like a christian.

On the letter from a *Tyro*, we remark that in a pamphlet on the china trade, published in London in 1830, there is this observation:

"However, be this as it may, the conduct of the chinese government to foreigners is neither warranted by it's own laws, nor justified by human feelings. The laws which have been quoted are, legally, only applicable to an enemy, and those enemies *were tartars*, or the surrounding nations, now subjected; and to extend the operations of those laws to friendly commercial powers, is conduct so arrogant and hostile as would seem to demand a notice suitable to the interests those powers have in sustaining any communication with china."

This opinion appears to approach that held by Studiosus, in his letter published in our 27th number. Tyro says the "plan of Studiosus to get rid of bad and oppressive *laws*, by denying them the honor of the appellation, is bold, but it has not truth to support it:" we think it is not too bold, and that it can be justified by *reason*, for *truth* is so little known in china that if we brought her to our aid she would dazzle the empire into blindness. In the 10th section of the Ta-heo, (a book written 400 years B. C.) the author, when speaking of good and bad ministers, remarks that it is only the virtuous man who would banish the latter, and "drive him to the surrounding barbarians (E.) and not suffer him to dwell in the *middle empire*." Now will any one pretend to argue that these "*four* surrounding *E's*, or barbarians," skirting the *then china proper*, included the Babylonian and Persian empires, the jews, with their temple and high-priest and the book of the law? or later, Greece and Rome, and now Europe and America,—with their sciences and arts, their free press, and encreased and encreasing political knowledge and freedom? is not the supposition eminently absurd? if the chinese can form laws on the antiquated saws of their old writers, and now apply to all the world what was only intended for a small and barbarous portion of it, we do not see why the pope should be laughed at for drawing a line across a map, and giving away the countries on each side to his best friends; or that his *gift* should be "put without the pale of international law," and infringed; his line of longitude does not appear a jot more ridiculous than the chinese lines of national circumvallation.

Mr Editor,

Permit me to offer a few remarks on your notice headed "the flood; relief to the distressed Chinese," in your last paper July 8th. My reason for troubling you is, that the view of the case therein contained, seems to put a complete extinguisher on all benevolent efforts for the chinese, on the part of foreigners; but the view appears to me incorrect. In the first place, the hong merchants are not the proper persons to apply to on such occasions; and in the next place their terrors should not be the rule of a benevolent man's acting. Without accusing the hong merchants of inhumanity or any other bad feeling, their *legal* position must always induce them to say to foreigners, "*be still, do nothing.*" In this course a hong merchant's responsibility becomes light. But if that "*intermediate*" body recommend doing this, or doing that, it is at the risk of their own ease, peace and prosperity. Self-interest being the master principle in human-nature, could the hong merchants reduce foreigners to mere machines they would do it: because they are always terrified lest a "squeeze" should be the consequence of any selfmoving power. But why should a benevolent christian man be

"affrighted with their fear"? or chilled into ice by their affected tremors; such as a foreigner's being charitable to the houseless poor involving all concerned "in government exactions and punishments."

But in fact the principle of the "foreigners letter on the late flood," was not christian. "To raise the name of foreigners considerably among the chinese," should not be the motive of granting "relief to the distressed chinese." We have all read and heard many times our saviour's injunction—"take heed that ye do not your alms before men, to be seen of them, otherwise ye have no reward of your father which is in heaven. Therefore when thou doest thine alms, do not sound a trumpet before thee, as the hypocrites do—but when thou doest thine alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth."

Acting on this principle there is no difficulty in doing much good and granting much "relief to the distressed chinese;" facts prove it. But neither hong merchants, nor mandarins need be solicited to be your "ladies bountiful". All foreigners have poor people who serve them, and however ill sometimes, they are *the class* of persons to whom foreigners in China are most indebted. Had *one* or *five* thousand dollars been quietly collected and put into the hands of a committee of three persons, one a commercial gentleman as treasurer, and the other two, missionaries or other persons zealous to do the detail, they could easily have found out, through the poor who serve us, *twenty* or *a hundred* distressed families, rendered houseless by the late floods, and relieved them to the amount of *fifty* dollars each, less or more as the funds permitted. And the hong merchants' bughear of "life and limb—and examinations and punishments" never be heard of. Something of this kind was done by private munificence last year, and no noise made about it. There was nothing but kindness on the one side and gratitude on the other. See how medical fears of helping Chinese sick have been removed by the active benevolence of individuals, who sought no other praise but that of doing good. But hong merchants were not first consulted.

It is possible that ingratitude and attempted violence may try to disturb the divine efforts of christian benevolence; but the fear of these will never unnerve the arm, or string the purse of any manly philanthropist. R. M.

MR. EDITOR,

Your correspondent "Studiosus," who comes in, uncalled I imagine, to your aid against the quarterly, tells your readers that "after having ransacked the imperial code, and gone through large files of Canton regulations—*examining the original documents*—he could find *no law* regarding barbarians"—by which be means european foreigners. The Chinese language is no doubt a very philosophical language, but a knowledge of it does not necessarily make philosophers, and wise men. However, there is no truer mark of genius than a bold assertion. Studiosus has no doubt stopped the mouth of the quarterly family, who are always cantiog "obey the laws—obey the laws."—Gentlemen, be silent, says Studiosus; I assure you, on the honor of a *sinalogue* that "after the most unwearied research, I can find *no law* regarding western barbarians."

This is astounding, certainly. I can account for it in no way, but by supposing that Studiosus' idea of *a law* must be different from that commonly received by the rest of mankind: perhaps "much study has made" him liable to instances of false perception.

In China, as in all other absolute despotisms, the *sovereign will*, generally by the advice and consent of legal boards and ministers of state, constitutes the *legislative authority*. The *declared will of the monarch* is the *law of the land*. Whether it be contained in the penal code, or in the archives of provincial governments; and—as in all countries—*long usage* has the force of law: although the Chinese do not generally act on a *lex non scripta*, as they do in England. Now, begging Studiosus' pardon, there are laws in the penal code concerning all foreigners, of the west as well as the east: there are laws of local government sanctioned by the *sovereign* will; and there are laws of usage also regarding them. The *law* of non-intercourse with foreigners, excepting by permission of government, is in the penal code; the governmental interdict of sedan chairs to foreigners was made *law* by the sovereign will in 1830; and the expulsion of foreigners from all cities is sanctioned by the *law* of long usage.

The plan of Studiosus to get rid of bad and oppressive *laws*, by denying them the honor of the appellation, is bold, but it has not truth to support it.

What then is to be done? I am not sure that I can show a more excellent way, without appearing to many equally bold. But the fact is, Mr. Editor, I must confess my infidelity as to the doctrine of high church and high tory,—"implicit obedience and non-resistance." I cannot believe that the divine being, the father of us all—has taken tyrants and oppressors under his special protection, and perpetuated misrule by a patent from heaven. This consequence of the doctrine alluded to is so absurd and wicked, that either the premises on which, or the reasoning by which, it is supported, must be false or inconclusive.

The worst governments contain many good laws to restrain individual violence, and preserve the peoples' lives and property from being destroyed or seized by each other. Government to this extent is the ordinance of god, and must be obeyed. But if governments wander out of their proper sphere, and legislate for men's minds, dictating what they shall think on politics or religion, or art, or excluding from friendly intercourse with their fellow creatures, from the innocent use of ocean, earth, and air—god's gifts to all animated beings—they have not heaven's sanction for *such* oppressive and unjust *laws*, and may be *disobeyed* without sin. Of course, it is a nice point just where to draw the line. In religion that point is settled for us, and the bible precept of obedience is explained and limited by the practice of the apostles. "Peter and the other apostles answered the rulers" (when they dictated the governmental order to be silent concerning Jesus to them) "we ought to obey god rather than men." That is, in fact, that it is right in some cases to disobey governments.

Christianity does not legislate directly for our civil condition. The reception of it neither adds to, nor diminishes from the natural rights of man. It gives them no exclusive privileges, not common to their fellow citizens; and in justice it should not be the pretext for denying them civil rights. Natural reason, without an express revelation, is competent to mere human government; although the justice and humanity of governments have been generally, not universally, improved where christianity has prevailed. However, I must close lest you reject my paper from its length. My conclusion is, that bad and wicked laws need not be obeyed; and the fact is that foolish laws are always evaded. I confess that I break the imperial law, not to have any intercourse with any Chinese except hong merchants and linguists, every day of my life, without feeling the least remorse. And if I could travel through China from east to west, from north to south, and buy and sell, and give away bibles, without loss of "limb or life," I would break the law tomorrow with a great deal of satisfaction, notwithstanding imperial frowns and infidel sneers, for these gentlemen have in days past, when it suited their purpose, urged the slavish quarterly high church doctrine of implicit obedience to wicked laws. Yours, A TYRO.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.
FROM FRIDAY NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

At the Court of St. James's, the 5th day of March, 1834, present, the King's most excellent Majesty in Council:

Whereas by an order of his Majesty in Council, bearing date the 9th day of December, 1833, made in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, passed in the 3rd and 4th year of his Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to regulate the trade to China and India," certain duties were imposed on British ships and goods on board thereof, trading to Canton, and certain regulations thereon were made for the raising and application of the said duties; and whereas, it is expedient that the said order should be revoked, rescinded, annulled, and made void:

It is therefore ordered by his Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, that the said order be, and the same is, hereby revoked, rescinded, annulled, and made void. WM. L. BATHURST.

DIED.—At Macao, Mrs. DURANT, wife of Captain DURANT, of the ship Good Success.

CANTON REGISTER EXTRAORDINARY.

CANTON, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1834.

His Majesty's Ship Andromache, H. D. Chads, Esquire, Captain, sailed from Plymouth February 7th, 1834, and anchored in Macao Roads on the 15th of July.

The right honorable lord Napier, chief superintendent of the British trade in China, left H. M. S. Andromache with the usual honors, and landed at Macao at 3 P. M. on the same day, being received by a salute of thirteen guns from the forts.

His lordship and the second and third superintendents arrived in Canton early in the morning of the 25th instant, and at daylight the British union jack was hoisted on the flag staff in front of the dwelling formerly inhabited by the supracargoes of the east India company.

We publish by authority His Majesty's commission to lord Napier, W. H. C. Plowden, and J. F. Davis, Esquires.

WILLIAM R.

WILLIAM the FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, King of Hanover &c. To our Right Trusty and Wellbeloved William John, LORD NAPIER, and to our Trusty and Well beloved William Henry Chicheley Plowden and John Francis Davis, Esquires, GREETING! WHEREAS by a certain act of Parliament made and passed in the third and fourth year of our Reign, intituled "an act to regulate the Trade to China and India" it is amongst other things enacted that it shall and may be lawful for us by any commission or commissions, warrant or warrants, under our Royal Sign Manual, to appoint not exceeding three of our subjects to be superintendents of the Trade of our subjects to and from the said Dominions for the purpose of protecting and promoting such Trade, and by any such commission or warrant, as aforesaid, to settle such gradation and subordination among the said superintendents (one of whom shall be styled the Chief superintendent) and to appoint such officers to assist them in the execution of their duties, and to grant such salaries to such superintendents and officers as We shall, from time to time, deem expedient, NOW WE reposing special confidence in the loyalty, Integrity and Skill of you the said William John, LORD NAPIER, William Henry Chicheley Plowden, and John Francis Davis, do by these Presents, in pursuance and exercise of the authority in Us vested by the said act of Parliament, appoint you the said William John, LORD NAPIER, William Henry Chicheley Plowden, and John Francis Davis to be superintendents of the Trade of our subjects to and from the Dominions of the emperor of China, for the propose of protecting and promoting such Trade. And we do hereby constitute and appoint you the said William John LORD NAPIER to be the Chief superintendent, and you the said William Henry Chicheley Plowden to be the second superintendent, and you the said John Francis Davis to be the third superintendent, for the purposes aforesaid. AND WE do hereby settle and appoint such gradation and subordination amongst you as such superintendents as aforesaid as is more particularly set forth and declared in the general instructions under our sign manual accompanying this Our Commission, or as shall be set forth in any further Instructions to be by Us addressed to You in the manner hereinafter mentioned. And in further pursuance and execution of the powers in Us vested in and by the said act of Parliament, We do hereby appoint such officers to assist you in the execution of your duties as such Superintendents as are mentioned in the said general Instructions, or as shall be mentioned in such further Instructions as aforesaid. And in the event of the death of any or any one of you the said William John LORD NAPIER, William Henry Chicheley Plowden and John Francis Davis while in the execution of this Our Commission, or of the incapacity, absence from the limits to which such Commission extends, or removal from office of any or any one of you, WE DO HEREBY declare Our pleasure to be, and do direct and appoint that the said vacancy so created in the said Commission shall be supplied on the spot provisionally and until our pleasure can be known, in such manner and according to such rules as are or shall be in that behalf prescribed in such general or further Instructions as aforesaid. AND WHEREAS you the said Willian Henry Chicheley Plowden and John Francis Davis being resident at Canton, or elsewhere, beyond the limits of our United Kingdom, have been and are unable to signify unto us your acceptance of this our Commission and of the offices hereby on you respectively conferred, and whereas it may happen that at the time of the arrival of this our Commission at Canton, you the said William Henry Chicheley Plowden and John Francis Davis or one of you may not be living or may not be resident at Canton aforesaid, or elsewhere within the Dominions of the Emperor of China, or may decline to accept this our Commission or the offices hereby on you respectively conferred, or one of such offices, NOW WE do hereby declare our pleasure to be that in any such contingency as aforesaid, this our Commission and the offices hereby on you respectively conferred shall be executed by such persons as are in that behalf mentioned or referred to in the general Instructions accompanying this our Commission. AND WE do further declare Our pleasure to be that any vacancy which may occur by the death, resignation, incapacity, absence from the limits to which the said Commission extends, or suspension or removal from office of any such subordinate officers as aforesaid, shall also be supplied on the spot provisionally and until our pleasure can be known, in such manner and according to such rules as are or shall be in this behalf prescribed in such general or further instructions as aforesaid. AND WE do declare and direct that the offices of you the said William John LORD NAPIER, William Henry Chicheley Plowden and John Francis Davis as such Superintendents as aforesaid, and the offices of such subordinate officers as aforesaid, shall respectively be holden during the pleasure of Us, our Heirs and Successors. And we do hereby authorise and empower you the said Superintendents upon sufficient cause to you appearing, but subject to such rules as are or shall be in that behalf contained in such general or further Instructions, to suspend from office provisionally, and until Our pleasure can be known, any such subordinate officer as aforesaid. AND WE do hereby straightly charge and require you, that in the execution of this your Commission, you do conform to and observe all such rules and regulations as are or shall be given to you for your guidance either in the general Instructions under our Signet and Sign Manual accompanying this your Commission, or in such further Instructions as shall from time to time be given to you under Our Signet and Sign Manual or in Our Privy Council, or by Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

GIVEN at OUR COURT at BRIGHTON this tenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, in the fourth year of our Reign.

By His Majesty's Commaud
PALMERSTON.

LORD NAPIER,
WILLIAM HENRY CHICHELEY PLOWDEN, Esquire,
and
JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, Esquire,
COMMISSION.

In consequence of the absence of Mr. Plowden, the office of Second Superintendent devolves upon Mr. Davis, as in His Majestys Commission provided; and the office of Third Superintendent has been accepted by Sir George Best Robinson, Bart.

John Harvey Astell, Esq. is appointed Secretary to H. M. Superintendents, and the Revd. Dr. Morrison Chinese Secretary and Interpreter, Capt. Charles Elliot, R. N. is Master Attendant, Mr. Colledge, Surgeon, and Mr. Anderson, Assistant Surgeon. The Revd. G. H. Vachell is on his way to assume the duties of Chaplain to the Establishment. The office of private Secretary to the Right Honorable the Chief Suporintendent is filled by Alex. Robt. Johnston, Esq.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will "rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, JULY 29TH, 1834. NO. 30. PRICE 50 CENTS.

NOTICE.

CANTON REGISTER AND CANTON GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

At the commencement of the present year, when we undertook to conduct these publications (issued weekly) our wishes and intentions were to have had but one subscription list for both papers. But the experience of the half year, now ended, has taught us that so arbitrary an arrangement is not proper for the public convenience, and, consequently, not beneficial to our own interests: if the converse were the fact we should yield readily and devotedly.

In order to consult the wishes of those who are interested in the politics and affairs, domestic and foreign, of the *celestial* empire, we shall begin our second half year with the following alterations in our first unadvised and too restricted plan: namely,

	$	
Subscription to the Canton Register and General Price Current per ann.	16	payable quarterly.
do. for 6 mo.	10	in advance.
do. for 3 mo.	6	
do. to the Register per annum.	12	quarterly.
do. for 6 mo.	8	in advance.
do. for 3 mo.	4	
do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann.	$5	
Extra numbers to subscribers taking 25 copies, do.	$5.	
do. do. do. under 25 do.	cents 15 ea.	

Single copies of the Register, price 50 cents, and of the Canton General Price Current, price 25 cents, are to be purchased at Messrs. R. Markwick & Co. Canton & Macao.

NOTICE.

Charges for advertising in the Canton Register and Canton General Price Current, inclusive.	$
Vessels for freight &c.	5each.
Advertisement inserted once.	1.
do. do. for 3 mo.	6.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE British ship MANGLES, Captain Carr; has the chief part of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR MANILA & BOMBAY.

THE ship, CHARLES FORBES, Capt. Wills, will leave Whampoa on the 20th inst. For freight or passage apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton. 1st July. 1834.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE ship, NERBUDDA, Capt. Patrick, will leave Whampoa on the 20th inst. For freight or passage apply to THOS. DENT & Co.

Canton. 1st July. 1834

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE new and fast sailing ship, ELIZA STEWART, Capt. R. Millar, 423 tons burthen, having about ⅔ of her cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch. Apply to R. TURNER & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY, Captain Johnson, to sail on the 1st of August. For freight apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE FUTTAY SALAM, J. Keys commander, will leave Whampoa on the 1st of September next. For freight apply to DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER to any part of the world, the fine new brig, RICHARD BELL, Captain Wardle; burthen per Register 252 tons. Apply to R. TURNER & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE ALLALEVIE, Captain Andree, will leave Whampoa on the 25th of September next. For freight apply to DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed agent for Framjee Nasserwanjee & Co's *Insurance Office* of Bombay, is prepared to receive applications for insurance on such risks as by the regulations of the office he is permitted to take.

BURJORJEE FURDOONJEE, No. 3, Powshun Hong.

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in *Viccajee Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office* of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore.

RUSSELL & Co.
Agents.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have formed a copartnership at this place for the transaction of Commission Business, under the firm of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co. in connexion with the House of Russell & Sturgis of Manila.

JOHN W. PERIT,
GEO. R. RUSSELL,
RUSSELL STURGIS,
HENRY P. STURGIS.

Canton May 1st, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834.—Price 50 cents.

Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at R. MARKWICK & Co's.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Enquirer*" is informed that he should improve his hand-writing.

CANTON.

Arrived the British vessels, WATER WITCH, Henderson, from Calcutta, PASCOA, Morgan, from Bombay, STAKESBY, Corner, and CITY OF ABERDEEN, Monro, from Java and Singapore.

In reply to the questions of an "*enquirer*," we think the appropriation of the fees paid by vessels importing rice into Canton is a subject well-deserving a strict scrutiny; but we scarcely hope for true information on the subject from any chinese source.

With reference to the square in the front of the factories, it was formerly railed round, and might have been so until now, with the keys of the gates in the custody of europeans, if they had been more persevering in securing their own comfort, and preserving the few *rights* allowed them by the local government.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF KAOU-TSUNG.

Continued from No. 29, Page 115.

In the same year great works were undertaken to confine the yellow river—which constantly threatened to devastate the provinces fertilized by its waters—to its bed. Akoui, the same general who was illustrious by his con-

quest of the Meaou-tsze, was also chosen to subdue the river, and he succeeded. As the emperor advanced in age he became more rigid in performance of the ceremonies which are a part of the duties of the sovereign; and when infirmities, which began to attack him, obliged him to relax something of his carefulness, he justified himself by proclamations, some of which P. Amiot has given to us. He also applied more closely to state-affairs, and at the age of eighty he rose in the middle of the night in the coldest weather to give audiences to, or transact business with, his ministers. The missionaries and european ambassadors, who were sometimes summoned to these early audiences, could not understand how an aged and infirm prince could sustain such fatigue; but the tartar exercises and the chase had hardened him to it.

His greatest desire had always been to reign as long as his illustrious grandfather, Kung-he, who had occupied the throne sixty years. His wishes were satisfied; and he faithfully fulfilled an oath which he had made to abdicate the crown if he attained that period. This he did on the first day of the year ping-chin (the 8th of February 1796) by resigning in a public declaration the imperial seals to his son, who gave to his reign the name of Kea-king, excellent or supreme happiness.

Keen-lung, although he had given over the reins of empire to his son, still received the ambassadors of the Mongols and other foreign states. Preparations were made for celebrating the new year, which, according to chinese calculation, was the eighty-ninth year of his age; when, on the third day of the first month (the 7th of february, 1799,) he died aged, according to our way of reckoning, eighty-seven years, four months and three days. His posthumous title, or *apotheosistical* name, and by which he will be known in history, is *Kaou-tsung*. Keen-lung is certainly one of the most illustrious emperors in Chinese history. His long reign, which equalled the revolution of a cycle, added much to the splendour which the reign of his grandfather had already clothed the Mantchow dynasty. He possessed a firm character, a penetrating mind, uncommon activity, and great uprightness; but, perhaps, was of less elevated genius and greatness of soul than his grand-father. He loved his people as a chinese sovereign should love them, that is to say, he was careful to govern them with severity, and to maintain at all hazards peace and plenty amongst his subjects. He visited the centre provinces six times in the course of his reign, and each time for the purpose of giving useful directions, to construct dykes on the sea shore, or to punish the malversation of the great officers, towards whom he showed himself inflexible. He regulated the course of the yellow river and of the yang-tsze-keang; five times on his mother's or his own birthdays he accorded a general remittance of all the taxes paid in money; and three times he remitted those paid in kind. The partial remittances which he made in the different provinces in time of droughts or inundations are not included, nor the distribution of many thousand ounces of silver amongst the poor.

The peace which he knew so well to preserve in the empire was only broken by conquests abroad. The country of the Eleuths, the Hwuy-tsze (mahomedans) the great and lesser Kin-chuen, were reunited to his vast empire. To conclude, in the events which signalized his reign the English and Dutch embassies may be numbered, although the chinese, who look upon these honors as their due, were less sensible of them than of the voluntary submission of the Tourgouths.

Keen-lung joined to so many cares the cultivation of learning, which had been his sole occupation before he ascended the throne. He busied himself much in polishing his native tongue by translating the best Chinese books, of which he often wrote the prefaces. He caused the classics to be revised and published in chinese and mantchoo. He celebrated the principal events of his reign in his own compositions, which he had engraved on stone; of these were the history of the conquest of the kingdom of the Eleuths, engraved on a monument erected in 1757 in the country of those tartars; the memoir of the transmigration of the Tourgouths, and the verses on the conquest of the Meaou-tsze. These three compositions have been translated by P. Amiot, and published, the two first in the first volume of *memoirs concerning the chinese*, and the third separately.

The same missionary has also given us a great number of rescripts, mandates, and explanatory ordinances, written by Keen-lung, and which are good data for the history of his reign. Sir George Staunton has inserted a testamentary ordinance, which was published by Keen-lung shortly after his abdication, at the end of his translation of the Mantchoo code. Some verses on tea, which this prince composed in 1746 during one of his hunting parties in Tartary, and which he caused to be written on porcelain cups of a new manufacture, have been much praised.

The collection of his poetical works, printed at Peking, contains twenty four small volumes. We also are indebted to him for an abridgement of the history of the Ming dynasty, and a collection of ancient and modern chinese memorials in more than 100 volumes, accompannied with explanations by a great number of artists and learned men. He had also undertaken to print a selection of what was best in chinese literature, and this selection was to contain one hundred and eighty thousand volumes. The emperor himself kept an exact record of the progress of this immense work, and in 1787 it was already far advanced. A magnificent edition of the *Sung-keen-kang-moo*, in Mantchoo, nor the new compilation of the *mirror* or *universal dictionary of mantchoo and tartar words*, with indices and supplements, where are gathered together all the new words invented by the emperor himself to express the ideas of which the tartars were destitute, and which they gained in studying the books of the chinese, and of the mongols, or of the tibetians. Most of these words were paragogically formed from corresponding chinese terms.

To conclude, the most known of the works of Keen-lung is that which the greatest poet of the last age has praised in an epistle which commences with these lines:

Recois mes complimens, charmant roi de la chine,
Ton trone est dout placé sur la double colline.

it is the *praise of the town of Moukden*, composed in chinese and mantchoo, and very different in one of these languages to what it is in the other. In chinese it is a perpetual cento, a collection of the most difficult, far-fetched, and sublime expressions contained in the ancient poets: under this form the poem is unintelligible without the help of a commentary. In mantchoo, on the contrary, the style is simple, and although both the texts are original the tartar one is very easy to be understood, a fact which cannot be explained without going into a minute detail on the genius of the two languages.

Keen-lung having collected examples of the various ancient writings which had been preserved on monuments of stone or bronze, wished his poems to be written on these models, and as there were thirty two, he made thirty two editions of the chinese text in as many different characters, always accompanied with the text in modern characters. There is nothing to blame in this, for it is merely a sort of diplomatic and paleographic work, which, if it has not the authenticity of ancient monuments, exhibits at least the imitation and serves to initiate the understanding of the ancient writings. Bnt from a childish spirit of imitation the emperor wished the mantchoo edition to be multiplied in the same manner, that it should not be inferior to the chinese edition, and they fabricated, by his particular order, thirty two sorts of mantchoo letters, analogous to the chinese characters, but composed in a way not at all agreeing with an alphabetical writing. The *praise of moukden* has been translated into french from the mantchoo by P. Amiot, and enriched with notes, where is found, amongst other things, the description of the thirty two orts of chinese characters. This translation was published in 1770, by the exertions of De Guignes.

The enumeration of the literary labors of Keen-lung shows that he well deserved the inscription put under-

neath his portrait which is at the beginning of the first volume of the memoirs concerning the chinese:

Occupé sans relâche à tous les soins divers
D'un government qu'on admire,
Le plus grand potentat qui soit dans l'univers
Est le meilleur lettré qui soit dans son empire.

CHINA. BY PETER AUBER. This book is well called an outline; it is indeed nothing but a mere kernelless shell. We expected somethiug better from the secretary to the court of directors, who has easy access to the minutes of the travelling supracargoes and the records of the factory. We consider he could command sufficient data for the formation of a clear and decided opinion on the China trade, and convey useful information to the British public on that new and unrestricted pursuit. Awant of leisure is not a sufficient excuse for a dearth of instruction, nor a lingering love of expired privileges for the suppression of intelligence and opinions which would encourage the adventurers in a new and unknown channel of commerce. What is the use of a book on China at the present time unless it conveys useful details to the public, and such as the public can understand? let no *free trader* read this *outline*, for it is written apparently to damp his enterprize. It is a mere compilation of praises of the east India company and its servants, mingled with extracts of letters from the court of directors and the consultations of the supracargoes, and dashed with a soft regret for the good things now lost. The emperor of China and his officers are described as great bugaboos with whom no one can have a chance of success unless he is one of the lads of leadenhall. We are, however, somewhat surprised that the court of directors, who seem always to have cherished the most profound respect for the laws of China, and who unceasingly impressed the careful observance of those laws on their servants, should themselves contravene those very laws by their orders in 1770 to the supracargoes *to reside permanently* in China. From that year,—the commencement of commercial nepotism—all records and opinions prove that the foreign trade has retrograded—not in extent but in character; privileges have been withdrawn, restrictions imposed, insults scattered, and slanders multiplied in ceaseless rotation.

In the same year the court seem to have learned and imitated some of the petty trickery of the Chinese, as is evidenced by the following instructions to Captain Skottowe.

A. D. 1760. Mission from Court to Canton. The Court determined to send out a special mission, in order to settle the differences which had arisen between the Chinese and supracargoes, who could not with propriety present any address from the court to the authorities at Canton, since the attempt to trade with Limpo. The person chosen for the purpose was Captain Skottowe, commander of the Company's ship Royal George.

He was charged with a letter from the Court of Directors to the Isontock.

In the hints drawn out for the conduct of that officer, he was not to be seen in the shops or purchasing china-ware. That in any goods he might wish to purchase, he was to send for the merchants and not to go after them, and never to appear in undress in the streets, or at home when he received visits.

He was to be called *Mr.* Skottowe, not *Captain*, and it was to be given out that he was the brother to his Majesty's under secretary of state, who had the honour to write the king's letters.*

The Court's address requested the liberation of Mr. Flint, who they stated was a British subject as well as a servant of the Company; and after expressing their mortification at their exclusion from Limpo, pointed out the exactions and grievances from which they desired relief, *viz.*

1st. The 1950 tales.

2d. The six per cent. on imports, and the two per cent. on all silver paid the Hoppo.

3d. To be allowed to pay their own duties, and not through the merchants who are styled securities, whom they charged with applying it to their own purposes.

4th. That the Hoppo should always hear the representations of the supracargoes, and that an appeal might be made by them direct to the Isontock.

The result of the mission was in no way satisfactory, not one of the points being conceded.

Who can help smiling at the cunning simplicity of these directions! it is indeed scarcely credible they could have been concocted by the collective wisdom of four and twenty grave cyphering citizens of London.

The restriction of the foreign trade in 1757 to the port of Canton arose from other causes than the intrigues of the Canton officers; it was occasioned almost wholly by political motives, for the obstinate opposition of the people of Fuh-keen province was long a matter of great anxiety and alarm to the new dynasty, even when all the rest of the empire was subdued, and is still in the remembrance of the Peking cabinet; and to separate as far as possible from europeans this—comparatively with the millions of their fellow-serfs—high-spirited and enterprizing race, was the exciting cause of the imperial restrictive regulations.

Having some knowledge of the east India company's trade with China we consider that the "*perils and difficulties of its origin, progress, and establishment*" have been much over-rated by Mr. Auber; its "*perils*" were imaginary, its "*difficulties*," by the aid of *palm oil*, soon overcome; as for its "*cost*," that the nation defrayed.

Mr. Auber observes, "if the results (of the free trade) prove favorable, and it is fervently to be wished they may, the country will owe them to herself; but, if adverse, she has herself alone to blame."

Aide toi et ciel t'aidera, is a true maxim in our opinion, and it has been exemplified in a wonderful manner of late years; but we do not look for *celestial* aid here, on the contrary, we are, or ought to be prepared to encounter the effects of the "*animis coelestibus irae*," and to tame it. Conciliation—that everlasting word in the letters of the court of directors—of the chinese authorities, unless they mend their manners, can scarcely always be the duty of the kings superintendents—nor the wish of the British nation: the trade on any terms is not their motto; but if that trade is still further degraded and interrupted, it is not the nation but the ministers who should be blamed, for they have not made the first board of superintendents as imposing in chinese estimation, and as efficient for the protection and promotion of the free trade, as they could and should have done; the selection of a peer, and he a naval officer, is wise; the appointment of members of the companys factory to be his colleagues is weak in the extreme. We do not say that we have an enemy in the camp, but we are mistrustful of the zeal and knowledge of the company's servants in their— to them— new and strange duties. We can only suppose that lord Napier has a very large discretion allowed him, in justification of such a *bizarre* proceeding as placing in power over the free trade men opposed to it from habit and inclination. It also appears, from the words which inform the public of the acceptance of office by the third superintendent, that the simple fact of being a member of the companys factory is sufficient for such enviable promotion; surely this is strange, when even the court always made the appointments to the committee a matter of particular selection, and by no means encouraged the idea that mere seniority of employment in the factory was to entitle the members to the management of the company's trade; indeed, we believe the appointments and covenants of the supracargoes were renewed every year by the court;—and when so lately as 1830 the court, for the fourth or fifth time deemed it right to supersede their committee—and the next year to severely censure their new and selected president, as well as other members of the factory; what is the inference but that, as the members of the china factory were often incurring the severe displeasure of their employers, they can scarcely be, on that account, received into a new service with a good character? As the reception which the local government will give to this new board, in consequence of this injudicious mixture of the offsets of trade and a commercial monopoly—so well known to the chinese—with the representative of the nation, must be soon apparent, we forbear expressing our anticipations, which are, however, very hopeless of good, credit, or honor to the British free trade.

There are many typographical and other errors in this book, mispellings and misquotings. Ning-po is called Limpo, and the great fire in the suburbs of Canton, when the factories were destroyed, is stated to have occurred in 1824, instead of on the 1st of November, 1822. In the list of presidents of the select committee the name of Sir T. Metcalfe, who held that office from January 1817 to 1820, is omitted. The author complains of the difficulty of first decyphering the letters and then spelling the names of Chinese towns &c. from

* Captain Skottowe's brother was employed under Government.

the M.S. S. of the India house; and had there not been a standard of adherence we should readily admit the difficulty; but when the dictionary of Dr. Morrison is at his elbow, what can prevent the secretary of the India house from using the knowledge within his reach? how poor a compliment is paid to Dr. Morrison, when a book is sent forth to the world, by the chief officer of that house which defrayed the expenses of printing his laborious work, containing mispellings of those characters for which the doctor had made an orthography. Chinese names of chinese characters will always, of course, be spelt differently by the alphabets of Europe, in accordance with the various pronunciations and powers of their vowels; but for Englishmen that question for the present, and until a better dictionary appears, is settled by that of Dr. Morrison.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE CHINESE PHILOSOPHER, MANG-TSZE.

Mang-tsze named Mang-ko while living, and Mencius by our oldest missionaries, is considered the first of chinese philosophers after Confucius. He was born at the beginning of the fourth century before J. C. in the town of Tseu in Shan-tung province. His father, Ke-kwang-ke, descended from Mang-sun, whose ostentatious conduct was blamed by Confucius, was originally from the state Tsoo, but established in that of Tsin; he died shortly after the birth of his son, whom he left in the guardianship of his widow Hang-she.

This prudent and watchful mother, from the pains which she took in the education of her son, is quoted as a model for the conduct of virtuous parents. Her dwelling was near a butchers shop, and she perceived the little Mang-tsze, at the least cry of the animals when being slaughtered, would run to assist at the spectacle, and on his return try to imitate what he had seen. Fearing lest the heart of her son should become hardened, and he be accustomed to blood, she went and established herself near a burying-place. The relations of those resting there often came to weep over their graves and pour the customary libations. Mang ko soon took great pleasure in these ceremonies and amused himself in imitating them. This was a fresh subject of inquietude to Hang-she; she feared that her son would only accustom himself to practise that which was the most serious thing in the world in jest, or negligently. She hastened to change again her habitation, and to reside in the town opposite a school, where Mang-ko found the best examples, by which he speedily profited. This little anecdote would not have been quoted if it was not always in the mouths of the chinese in this proverbial phrase: *The mother of Mang-tsze selected a neighbourhood.*

Mang-tsze was not slow in improving himself by the exercise of the virtues of the Chinese system, which are inseparable from the study of polite literature, that is to say, he early commenced reading the classics; and from the progress he made in the knowledge of these highly-esteemed books he deserved to be enrolled in the number of the disciples of Tsze-sze the grand-son and worthy follower of Confucious. When he was sufficiently instructed in this moral philosophy, which the Chinese call, by way of excellence, *the doctrine*, he went to offer his services to the king of Tse, Seuen-wang; but not having obtained any employment, he repaired to Hwuy-wang, king of Leang, or Wei; for at this epoch the country of Kae-fung-foo, in the province of Honan, formed a small state which was called by each of these names. This prince gave Mang-tsze a good reception, but did not employ him, as the philosopher desired, to put his lessons in practice.

Nouveaux mélanges asiatiques, Par M. Abel Remusat

(To be continued)

Mr. Editor,

The present situation of affairs with the British Superintendents gives the chinese an opportunity most suitable to the genius of the people, in perverting and misrepresenting all that takes place, and the want of publicity of their own government gives them the desired power.

What is wished at present is evident, namely: to represent the demands of the British *as unreasonable*, and so justly refused! for the information of the un initiated I give an example.

Two days since a letter sent to the viceroy by the British superintendents was refused, and desired to be given to the hong merchants, which was not done; now most of the intelligent merchants, and even some of the hong, go about saying to their American and English friends that this letter was refused because it did not give the viceroy his proper titles on its superscription: whereas, the fact is, it was refused solely because it did not profess itself to be a PETITION but a letter.

Yours,

DELTA.

To the Editor of the Canton Register

Sir,

Your Correspondent R. M. has, in your last number, offered some remarks to which I think some reply is due. The object which, it appears to me, your former correspondent wished to attain, was the collection of a sum of money, from foreigners, resident in China, which might be applied to the relief of sufferers in the vicinity by the late floods; such sum to be given us from the foreign residents *collectively*; and not, as R. M. proposes, to be distributed *privately*, by one or two individuals, to persons recommended by our native servants. This private charity might be exerted at any time, and without requiring the stimulus afforded by the visitation which called forth the suggestion of your correspondent, whom R. M, somewhat uncharitably, attacks on the score of "the principle of his letter not being christian."

It appears to me that, if charity be extended to our suffering fellow creatures, we should not be over nice or critical in the investigation of the motive whence such charity flows; but I can see nothing that requires reprehension in the wish to "raise the name of foreigners considerably among the Chinese;" and if the cause of charity can be served at the same time that this is effected, two good objects would be attained. Much has thus been done by the exertions of foreign medical men in this country; and perhaps, were *the means* greater, this might be pursued to a far greater extent, and with far more good, in every sense of the word, than could be hoped for from the plan proposed by R M. This plan would insure the proper direction of the funds that might be subscribed, and, I may safely add, do more real good than the distribution of $50, here and there, whether by "commercial gentleman" or "missionaries."

In the October number for last year of that useful and unassuming publication the "Chinese Repository", I find it stated that the "foundling hospital," and that for "aged, infirm, or blind people," both in the immediate neighbourhood of this city, are supported by the fees paid by foreign ships bringing in rice, each of which pays 620 taels. Is it possible to find whether this (which must in the last year have amounted to an enormous sum) is applied to the purpose intended? Or, whether, like the consoo fund, the tax remains, while the amount is appropriated to other purposes, far different from the one to which it is nominally destined? Surely this large sum, if fairly applied, should serve to keep from the front of the factories (the only promenade which we are permitted) the horde of miserable, blind, and decrepid wretches who throng every evening, to the interruption and annoyance of all passers. Is not an inquiry into this subject worth making? The hong-merchants, who are always put forward whenever a question arises in relation to foreigners, might, I should think, answer this, if they could not remedy the evil; at present, it is among the many annoyances to which foreigners are exposed, from their utter unwillingness to make any attempt to improve their condition.

I am, Sir,

&c. &c.

July 26th. 1834. AN ENQUIRER.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will "rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, AUGUST 5TH, 1834. NO. 31. PRICE 50 CENTS

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE British ship MANGLES, Captain Carr; has the chief part of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR MANILA & BOMBAY.

THE ship, CHARLES FORBES, Capt. Wills, will leave Whampoa on the 20th inst. For freight or passage apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1834.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE ship, NERBUDDA, Capt. Patrick, will leave Whampoa on the 20th inst. For freight or passage apply to

Canton, 1st July, 1834. THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE new and fast sailing ship, ELIZA STEWART, Capt. R. Millar, 423 tons burthen, having about ⅔ of her cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch. Apply to R. TURNER & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY, Captain Johnson, to sail on the 1st of August. For freight apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE FUTTAY SALAM, J. Keys commander, will leave Whampoa on the 1st of September next. For freight apply to DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER to any part of the world, the fine new brig, RICHARD BELL, Captain Wardle; burthen per Register 252 tons. Apply to R. TURNER & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE ALLALEVIE, Captain Andree, will leave Whampoa on the 25th of September next. For freight apply to DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

THE BOMBAY CASTLE, Capt. Wemyss, will receive freight at Lintin or Macao: To sail in all this month. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed agent for Framjee Nasserwanjee & Co's *Insurance Office* of Bombay, is prepared to receive applications for insurance on such risks as by the regulations of the office he is permitted to take.

BURJORJEE FURDOONJEE, No. 3, Powshun Hong.

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in *Viccajee Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office* of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co.

Agents.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at R. MARKWICK & Co's.

NOTICE.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834.—Price 50 cents.

Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

CANTON.

The BOMBAY CASTLE, AURELIA and CALEDONIA have arrived in the past week. The Bombay papers have not yet reached us.

We beg attention to the resolutions passed yesterday by the merchants at the office of the Superintendents.

The Canton community are invited to a conference with H. M. Superintents on the 8th instant on the subject of the delivery and despatch of letters to and from Canton.

At a Meeting of British merchants held at the Superintendents office this 4th, day of August 1834.

It was unanimously agreed, First, regarding the Receipt of Letters.

1st Mr. Markwick is recommended as a fit and proper person to take charge of a Post Office.

2nd A Post Office is to be established at Macao, and Canton.

3rd Authority to be given to Mr. Markwick, or his Deputy, to receive all Letters from British Ships arriving in China.

4th To defray the expence, and leave a fair remuneration to the Post-master, a postage must be levied on all Letters as follows.

5th That Five cents be charged on each ship letter

6th That Twenty cents be charged on Parcels not exceeding in weight one lb., and Five cents additional, per lb. the maximum to be one Dollar.

7th Newspapers, and parcels containing Newspapers, and Price Currents, to be delivered free.

8th A Receipt will be given for all Letters and Packets, stating ships name, and Hour of Receiving.

9th After selecting the Macao and Lintin Letters, those for Canton will be immediately forwarded by a fast boat.

10th A printed form will be sent with each Ships Letters, stating Ships name, number of Letters, date of arrival, at, and despatch from Macao. &c.

11th The name of the Ship will be Stamped on each Letter and Parcel.

12th A communication will be made by the Superintendents to His Majestys government at Home to instruct commanders of all British Vessels clearing out from the Ports of the United Kingdom for China to deliver their Packets as above pointed out.

13th In cases of Vessels from India, and other Ports to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, communication will be made to the several governments that they may in like manner instruct the Commanders of British Vessels obtaining Clearances from those Ports also to forward their Packets to Macao immediately on arrival off that Port, or, should they be unable to communicate with Macao, that their Packets and Letters be delivered to one of the Ships Stationed at Lintin or Cap-sing-moon, the Commander of which would immediately forward them to Canton to the Person appointed to receive them there.

14th Letters intrusted to the Commander of a Vessel to the address of the Consignees, the Commander to have the option of delivering such Packets or Letters to the Post Master, or to send them to the Consignee direct.

Secondly, regarding the despatch of Letters.

1st That the intended departure of all British Vessels either from Whampoa or Outside be made known to the Post Master, in order that a Packet may be made up for transmission by him to be delivered to the Captain or Agent as most convenient;

Letters to and from Macao will be forwarded on Wednesdays and Saturdays at the Charge of ten cents each, on deliverey;—Notice of the Hour of departure to be advertiser at the Post Office.

With the view of taking into further consideration the carrying into effect the foregoing Resolutions, H. M. Superintendents will be ready to confer with the Canton Community on Friday next the 8th instant at, 12 O'Clock.

J. H. ASTELL,
Secretary,
To H. M. Superintendents.

The annexed extract of a letter from Canton touches on a point respecting which the merchants who are about to engage in the trade to China feel much solicitude,—viz., the best means of protecting their interests on the spot. It comes from a practical man long resident in Canton, whose suggestions are, therefore, in every way entitled to attention:—

"CANTON Oct. 23.

"The members of the select committee expect to have the offer of situations here under the Consul: we hope not. As we are to commence a new system, let us commence it with new parties—not men who have been so long accustomed to abuse and ill-treatment from the Chinese.

"If it be necessary to have a party to confer with the Hong merchants, and keep the Consul from degrading himself or his station, by conferring with men of no official rank, why not form a Chamber of Commerce out of the resident merchants here, who might be chosen annually by the Consul, and would serve without pay? Their duty would be to meet the society of Hong

merchants, to discuss minor points connected with trade, duties, &c, under instructions from the Consul when necessary. By this means the Consul would have no occasion to interfere openly till after the Chamber had failed, and then his conference would be with the Viceroy, Hoppo, &c., without the intervention of the Hong merchants. The Hong merchants who have been spoken to think favourably of this plan. There is no need of a council to assist the Consul. Let him have the sole responsibility." (*Times* 28 *Febr.*)

In reply to the question of "*a beginner*," we beg to say that as yet we are un-informed of the existence af any "*finance committee*" in Canton.

A notice, to which we have alluded in another place, attracted our attention on Wednesday last; the subscribers to that notice have not designated themselves as holding any appointment from the court of directors of the east India company.

We submit our own opinion with much deference to the commercial community of Canton when we say that the transaction of agency, for ships or goods, *is trading*.

In the utter want of authentic information of the appointment of agents for the east India company in Canton, we forbear at present discussing the propriety of the measure, and the probable effect on the free trade from the partial control of the territorial revenue of India by members of their late committee of supracargoes.

It is a subject which requires some consideration; but at the first blush the erection of a leadenhall street interest in China is suspicious. The free trade has avowed and latent enemies; it will, however, prove itself a match for both if the home government does its duty to the state, apart and unshackled by private and particular interests. We shall carefully watch the progress of events at this interesting period: for the rest, the well known words—equal to the last telegraph of Nelson—"*Shall we, who would not suffer the lion to invade us, tamely stand to be devoured by the wolf?*—are rather too grandiloquent for the occasion; they will be travestied more suitably thus:—"we, who would not buy our tea dear, are resolved to have our rupees cheap."

Mr Editor,

The honorable company's committee have opened their treasury on Bengal at Rupees 204. My letters from Bombay announce the Berwickshire (the first large ship of the season) coming on here consigned to the two resident members of this finance committee: will you enquire amongst your mercantile friends and inform me "*if this is considered trading*.

2nd August. A BEGINNER.

We were greatly surprised on Wednesday last at seeing a notice hung up at the principal entrance gate to the house occupied by lord Napier, the chief British superintendent, stating that the "honorable company's treasury is open for bills on the supreme government, &c." That a notice of any company should be hung forth to public view from the residence of the present constituted British authorities appears to us highly irregular. What will the Chinese think of it? What conclusion can they draw but that the new invented *barbarian dish* is a kind of *olla podrida* in which their *old friends* are the most palpable and piquant ingredient. A sentry must not be planted; but we respectfully suggest that it would be politic to *mark* the principal entrance to the official residence of the superintendents so that it should be known to all strangers and natives; the companys arms should be removed from the pediment of the verandah, and the gate should not be the common entrance to all who dwell in the hong, unless they belong to the establishment. The death of the old and the young vigorous life of the new system cannot be made too apparent to the "*Cantoneers*." We consider the suspension of this notice, where it is, a sad oversight; we do not attribute any motives to the act; it arose very probably from want of thought and negligence; but it should be removed directly. The wording of the notice we consider also wrong; there is no "the honorable company "now known in China: those may be words of colloquial parlance, but not of official notification of commercial transactions. The intimation would be made more correctly, thus: "Cash for bills on the supreme government of India will be received by A. B. C. D. Agents to the E. I. Company at. Canton."

Mr. Editor,

I would recommend your distant readers, before they peruse the letter of "an enquirer," in your last, to obtain, from such correspondent as "Delta," some knowledge of the public character of hong merchants, in their capacity of *middlemen*, or mediums of intercourse, between foreigners and the Chinese. I will not venture to pronounce an opinion on their commercial character, of which I know but little. But from all that I can learn of their *official* character, they are,, like the generality of their fellow-countrymen, extremely treacherous, false, and deccitful. Few of the prejudices of ignorance respecting foreigners have been abandoned by them;—while a deeply rooted dislike of the English in particular, and opposition to all increase of knowledge, are implanted in the minds of several.—These surely are not the men to whom your "enquirer" should apply for answers to his questions, or to distribute his collections, in behalf of the suffering poor. To distribute money or vendible articles would be indeed not very difficult, were the opposition of hong merchants wholly removed. Hospitals and medical attendance are probably the best means of affording extensive relief. Money given away without knowledge of character is too often an encouragment to the vicious and depraved.

With regard to the charges on rice ships, I find from a proclamation dated May 22d 1833, and published in a former number of your paper, that the *legal* items are the following, being a portion of the *Cumsha* paid by all vessels.

Portclearance fee..... Taels	480.420
For difference in scales, and carrmge to Peking 6¾ per cent.....	32.428
Fee to superintendent of grain.....	116.424
	629.272

The last item, I am told, is nominally for the purchase of grain for the government hospitals. It is less than a fifth part of the charges on rice ships; but as it is paid by *all* vessels entering the port, the amount I think *might* suffice to feed a very large number of the blaind, inirm, and maimed beggars around us. By their numbers we may therefore judge that the money is not applied, equitably, to the purposes for which it is destined. A few enquiries, such as "an enquirer" recommends, would, I think bring to light many "deeds of darkness," astounding to the ears of those who believe that the Chinese government is "not practically oppressive."

Your's OMEGA.

With reference to one part of Omega's letter we give publicity to the following paragraph.

BEGGARS in China are placed by the police under a headman, who receives from the magistrate a license and permission to act. A company of sturdy beggars exceeded, a short time since, their usual demands on the fishermen of a district on the coast; and the latter applied to the local magistrate for relief. The headman of the beggars was sent for, and his license taken fram him. His situation had been worth to him about a thousand dollars a year, obtained by monthly assessments on shops, &c; which the shopmen pay to prevent daily annoyance from the clamorous demands of all or any of the band of beggars, to whom the district they inhabit may be allotted, as the sphere of their professional vagrancy. To recover his license, the headman arranged to send a preseut of two hundred dollars to the magistrate, who, having secretly received the *gift*, sent for the offender, and publicly lectured him, forgiving him for the time, bnt threatening that if he exceeded his privilege in future, he should assuredly be dismissed. What a state of society is it, when a king's servant can be bribed by professional beggars!

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE CHINESE PHILOSOPHER, MANGTSZE.

Continued from No. 30 *Page* 120.

That which he taught concerning antiquity appeared, perhaps with some reason, inapplicable to the times and existing affairs. The men to whom was confided the administration of the different states into which China was then divided, were incapable of re-establishing quiet in the empire, continually disturbed by combinations, divisions and domestic wars. The military art was their only wisdom and science. Mang-tsze had much praised to them the government and virtues of Yaou and Shun, and the founders of the three first dynasties; but incessant wars broke out in all parts, and being renewed in every place where

he went, prevented the good effects of his teaching and thwarted all his plans. When he was convinced of the impossibility of being of any use to any of these princes, he returned to his own country, and in concert with Wan-chang, and some others of his disciples, he employed himself in revising the book of odes, and the Shoo-king, following, in that the example of Confucius, and applied himself to perform this work in the same spirit which that celebrated philosopher had directed. At this time he also composed a work, in seven chapters, which bears his name. He died about the year 314 before J. C. at the age of eighty four.

The book of which we have just spoken is Mang-tsze's best title to fame: it is always bound up with the three moral works which contain the explanation of the doctrine of Confucius, and forms, with these works, what is called by way of eminence the *Sze-shoo*, or *Four books*. His work is larger than the three others put together; and it is equally worthy of esteem and of being studied Mang-tsze, after the fashion of a chinese author, has collected the works of Confucius in explaining his principles, as Confucius had collected the works of Wan-wang, Woo-wang, and Chaou-kung; but at his death nobody was found worthy to collect his own. None of those who came after could be compared with him, not even Seun-tseu or Yang-tseu. We cannot transcribe, even in abridging them, the pompous praises which this author, and a thousand others, *striving to excel*, have decreed to our philosopher. It will be enough to say that he has been, by unanimous consent honored with the title of Ya-shing, or the second saint, Confucius being regarded as the first. They also decreed to him, by an act of public authority, the title of the *holy prince* of the country of Tsoo, and the same honors as Confucius in the temple of learning. A portion of this renown, according to the Chinese custom, is reflected upon Mang-tsze's descendants who have obtained the degree of *masters of the traditions in the classical books*, in the imperial Han-lin college.

The merit which has made Mang-tsze so famous is of no great value in the eyes of europeans; but he has others which, if his book was well-translated, might find favor for him. His style, less elevated and less concise than that of the prince of letters, is yet noble, and more florid and elegant. The form of dialogues which he has preserved in his philosophical discourses with the great ones of his time, allows of greater variety than can be expected in the apophthegms and maxims of Confucius. The character of their philosophy is also widely different. Confucius is always grave, even austere; he extols people of probity, of whom he draws an ideal protrait, and speaks of the vicious only with a cold indignation. Mang-tsze, with an equal love of virtue, seems to have more contempt for than horror of vice; he attacks it with the power of reason, and disdains not even to ridicule it. His way of argument approaches the *irony* attributed to Socrates. He contested nothing with his opponents, but when granting them their principles he deduced absurd consequences, which covered them with confusion. He was little cautious even with the great men and princes of his time, who often, under pretence of consulting him, only sought opportunities for boasting of their own conduct, or obtaining from him the praises which they believed they deserved. Nothing is sharper than the answers which he gave them on these occasions; and above all, nothing more opposed to the base and servile character which is a too general prejudice of the orientals, and particularly of the chinese. Mang-tsze differed widely from Aristippus: he is rather a Diogenes, but with more dignity and decency. We are sometimes inclined to blame his quickness, which bordered on severity; but his constant zeal for the public good excuses him.

The king of Wei, one of those princes whose perpetual dissentions and wars then desolated China, related, with complacency, to Mang-tsze, the pains which he took to make his people happy, and expressed his astonishment that his little kingdom was neither more flourishing nor more populous than those of his neighbours.

"Prince," answered the philosopher, "you are fond of war; permit me thence to draw a comparison: two armies are in front of each other; the charge is sounded, the battle begins, one side is conquered; half the soldiers run away one hundred paces; the other half stop at fifty; would these last have good reason to laugh at the others for flying farther than themselves? "No", answered the king "they are not the less runaways for stopping at fifty paces: they are covered with the same disgrace."

"Prince," Mang-tsze quickly resumed, "cease then to boast of your pains-taking more than your neighbours; you have all incurred the same reproaches, and none of you have right to deride the others." Then, continuing his biting interpellations: "Do you find" says he to the king, "any difference in killing a man by a club or a sword?

Nouveaux mélanges asiatiques, Par M. Abel Remusat

(To be continued.)

PARAPATTAN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

President..Rev. W. H. Medhurst.
Treasurer..A. B. Young, Esq.
Secretary..W. Young, sen. Esq.

RULES.

Agreed to at the original meeting
October 17th, 1832.

I. That an Asylum for the benefit of Orphans and others, the decendants of Christian Parents, is highly desirable and necessary, and that it be accordingly established under the name of the Parapattan Asylum.

II. That the object of the institution be to feed, clothe and educate such Orphans and other children, as may be left destitute in this part of India.

III. That the Institutions be fixed at Parapattan, and that a Building sufficient to accommodate 20 children be erected or purchased for that purpose.

IV That the management of the Institution be under the countrol of a committee, which for the first year shall consist of the following gentlemen; President, Rev. W. H. Medhurst; Treasurer, A. B. Young, Esq. Secretary, W. Young, sen. Esq; and J. Davidson, C. De Haan, E. Doering, H. K. Spencer, and J. Brown, Esquires.

V. That Subcribers of 50 Rupees annually be considered as members, and each entitled to vote in the reception of children.

Arabian trade to China Canfu.

When reviewing, in the first number of our first volume, Renaudot's "Ancient accounts of India and China' by two Mohammedan travelers, who went to those parts in the ninth century," we rather too hastily adopted the opinion of the learned translator, that the port of Canfu, which the travellers frequented, was the same as the modern Canton, called by the present Chinese Kwangchow foo. Further enquiry has convinced us that this is not the case; but that the port which they so highly celebrate is that of Kanpoo, near to the far-famed cities Hangchow and Ningpo in Che-keäng. Before showing our reasons for this opinion, we will qoute the account which is given of Canfu by the Mohammedan travellers.

"Canfu is the port for all the ships and goods of the Arabs who trade in China **** When a ship has got through the *Gates of China*, she, with a tide of flood goes into a fresh water gulf, and drops anchor in the chief port of China, which is that of Canfu; and here they have fresh water both from springs and rivers, as they have also in most of the other ports of China. The city is adorned with large squares, and supplied with all the necessities of defence against an enemy; and in most of the other provinces there are cities of strength fortified in the same manner. *** They say that in the kingdom of China there are above two hundred cities which have jurisdiction over several others, and have each a prince or governor, and an eunuch or lieutenant. Canfu is one of these cities, being the port for all shipping, and presiding over twenty towns."

This description may apply with nearly equal correctness to several ports on the Chinese coast. Canton, then called Kwangchow, Fuhchow, in Fukeën, and Hangchow in Chkeäng are all situated on rivers of respectable size

which at their mouths widen into gulf's, though none of them are indeed fresh water guf's, except during freshes. Such being the case, we must find some other circumstances whereby to determine which of these places is designated by Canfu.

None of the cities here mentioned bear names analagous to that of Canfu or Kankhou,* which is given by some Arabian geographers. The sound of Canfu has indeed been thought to resemble that of Kwangchow foo, the middle syllable, *chow* being dropped; but this was not the name of Canton at that period, or at any time previous; no argument can therefore be deduced from the name, in favor of Canton being intended. Near to Hangchow, however, at about 30 miles distance from the city, in an easterly direction, we find a place called Kampoo, which the Arabs, having no *p* in their language, would change to Kanfoo or Canfu. This place was formerly a sea-port; though its harbor is now filled up by sand. Hangchow being farther up the river, vessels could not reach as far as that city, owing to the sands which choked the passage. Here therefore was the anchorage, and perhaps the ordinary residence of the Arabian merchants. And, by an error natural to persons ignorant of the language, they transferred the name to the neighbouring city, to which they carried their imports; and from which they received their exports as Europeans in later times, have transferred to this city, in a corrupted form the name of the province of which it is the capital. This will account for much that is said of the greatness of Canfu, which cannot apply to the small sea-port town Kanpoo, nor even to Canton perhaps, which was then and for a long time afterwards but little removed from gross barbarism.

Another circumstance that enables us in some degree to determine the place meant is a detail of the progress of a rebellion, which raged for several years and almost destroyed the Arabian trade with China. The account given of it by one of our travelers agrees very well with what is contained in annals. The rebel attacked, and after a long siege took and pillaged Canfu, committing great slaughter, and destroying all the mulberry trees. This last circumstance is mentioned by the Arabian: "because the Chinese carefully cultivate the mulberry for the sake of its leaf, wherewith they subsist and propagate their silk worms. This devastation is the cause why silk has failed, and that the trade which used to be driven with it, in the countries under the Arabs, has stagnated." This was about A. D. 877. Both Hangchow and Canton withstood a long siege and were finally taken and pillaged by the rebels. This account may therefore apply equaly to both. But the cutting down of mulberry trees could be but of secondary importance in Canton, which has never been noted for its silk manufactures; while in Hangchow it would, for a long period occasion obstruction to an extesive trade, by removing the chief source of its prosperity. It may be owing perhaps to this that we find Canton, about thirty years afterwards, so much enriched by commerce, as to be able to purchase from one of the usurpers a temporary independence, by a gift of foreign commodities to the value of five million taels. The merchants who were driven by civil war from Hangchow, repaired to Canton, which latter city is scarcely heard of for some time after its reduction by the rebels in the year 877. It is therefore with a high degree of probability that we suppose Hangchow and its neighborhood to be the place denominated Canfu.

But we do not depend merely on probability. We learn from Chinese records, that under the Tang dynasty, between the seventh and ninth centuries, an officer was appointed to receive the commercial duties at Kanpoo. Klaproth, extracting from Chinese works, states that "in A. D. 306, Kanpoo had already an become anchorage for coasting vessels. Under the dynasty of Tang about A. D. 720, it had an admiralty. In the time of Yuen, or the Mongol dynasty in China, the councillor Yang Nueung, who resided at this port established here a tribunal of commerce, to try and decide cases of difference arising among the merchants, who come here by sea for the purpose of selling their goods." Under the Sung dynasty, immediately preceding that of Yuen, we are told teat Hangchow "had intercourse with all nations beyond sea, in the four quarters of the world." It unpoubdedly recovered its trade as soon as peace was restored. At the commencement of the Mongol dynasty, Marco Polo was in China, and made a long stay at Hangchow, which, having lately been the imperial residence, was then called Kinsae (Kingsze). He tells us that "at the distance of twenty five miles from this city, in a direction to the northward of east, lies the sea, near to which is a town named Ganpu, where there is an extremely fine port, frequented by all the ships that bring merchandise from India. The river that flows past the city of Kinsae forms this port at the place where it falls into the sea. Boats are continually employed in the conveyance of goods up and down, and those intended for exportation are there put on board of ships bound to various parts of India and of Kataia."

Kanpoo is now a walled town a little removed form its ancient site; it is one of the depôts for salute, so extensively manufactured on the east coast of Chekeäng. The sea has receded here considerably; but Chapoo, a few miles to the eastward, is still the emporium of the Japanese trade. The following account of it is given by Mr. Gutzlaff, in one of his journals.

"On the 8th, we steered for Chapoo, the emporium of the Japan trade. None of us had ever been there, nor were we in the least acquainted with the situation of the harbor. After having rounded the first bold head-land, a large trading place gradually opened, and we perceived a great number of junks at anchor. We could no longer be ignorant of the place of our destination.*** To prevent all trouble, we resolved not to go on shore, and strictly to abstain from all intercourse with the authorities. Chapoo, however, looked too invitingly. The city itself is built at the bottom of a bay. The anchorage is shallow, and the junks, lie high and dry at low water. There are many fine shops in the suburb; but the streets are narrow and crowded. The principal part of the city is surrounded by a massive wall, which is now tumbling down, and has considerable breaks." For further details see the Canton Register, vol. 6, nos. 12 and 13, and the Chinese Repository, vol. 2 pp. 30, 31. *(Chinese Repository.)*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JULY.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.	WINDS.
☽ 1	82	90	29:80	SEaSW. f. w. most pt. showers at times, lt. br.
☿ 2	82	90	29:85	SE. f. w. 1st & mid. cldy. with r. lat. pt. lt. br.
♃ 3	80	90	29:90	SE.——do.——thunder latter part.
♀ 4	81	90	29:95	S a SE. —do.—snltry, light breeze.
♄ 5	82	90	29:95	SE.——do——do.——do.
☉ 6	82	90	29:80	SW a SE. ——do.——light vble br.
● 7	82	90	29:80	SE a NW.——do.——do.
☽ 8	83	91	29:80	SE.——do.——do.—light breeze.
☿ 9	84	92	29:80	SE.——do.——latter part cloudy
♃ 10	81	88	29:70	SE a NW. f. w. 1st pt. mid. r. lat. uns. lt. br.
♀ 11	81	88	29:70	N a SE. 1st. & mid. lt. & vbl. lat. h. s.t.l.h. r.
♄ 12	80	87	29:70	N. f.w.1st & mid. l. cl. h. r. t. lt. br.
☉ 13	78	84	29:65	NEa E. ft. pt. f. mid. & lat. cl. with rain, lt.br.
● 14	79	88	29:70	NE a SE. cloudy, vble at times, mod. breeze.
☽ 15	77	82	29:80	SEaNE. ely with lt. r. at times 1st&mid. lt. br.
☿ 16	75	78	29:80	SE. cldy mid & lt. pt. hy. r. mod. br.
♃ 17	76	78	29:80	SE. rain throughout mod. breeze.
♀ 18	75	78	29:90	SE. constant rain first & mid. part mod. br.
♄ 19	74	82	29:90	E a SE. fine weather throughout
☉ 20	78	85	29:95	SE a NW.——do.——light & vble
● 21	80	87	29:80	SE. a NW ——do.——do.
☽ 22	82	88	29:75	SE a NW. sultry, latter pt. heavy squalls & r.
☿ 23	76	86	29:70	NW. sultry, light breeze.
♃ 24	82	88	29:60	SEaNE. f.w. 1st& mid. lat. hy. squalls t. & l.
♀ 25	78	86	29:60	N a SE. unset. d. with r. at times. lt. vble br.
♄ 26	79	82	29:60	NaSE. cly. with frq. rain. t.&l. light vble br.
☉ 27	78	85	29:70	SEaNW. 1st pt. f. mid. &lat.unsetd. r. at tms.
● 28	80	86	29:65	SE a NW. f. w. 1st & mid. lat. unset.d.lt. br.
☽ 29	80	87	29:60	E a N. ——do.——latter unsettled with rain
☿ 30	82	87	29:60	E a NW. —do—thunder li. in latter part
♃ 31	80	87	29:60	E a NW. —do—lightg in latter part. mst. lt. br

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will "rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, AUGUST 12TH, 1834. NO. 32. PRICE 50 CENTS.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE British ship MANGLES, Captain Carr; has the chief part of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR MANILA & BOMBAY.

THE ship, CHARLES FORBES, Capt. Wills, will leave Whampoa on the 20th inst. For freight or passage apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1834.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE ship, NERBUDDA, Capt. Patrick, will leave Whampoa on the 20th inst. For freight or passage apply to

Canton, 1st July, 1834. THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE new and fast sailing ship, ELIZA STEWART, Capt. R. Millar, 423 tons burthen, having about ¾ of her cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch. Apply to R. TURNER & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY, Captain Johnson, to sail on the 1st of August. For freight apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE FUTTAY SALAM, J. Keys commander, will leave Whampoa on the 1st of September next. For freight apply to DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER to any part of the world, the fine new brig, RICHARD BELL, Captain Wardle; burthen per Register 252 tons. Apply to R. TURNER & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE ALLALEVIE, Captain Andree, will leave Whampoa on the 25th of September next. For freight apply to DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

THE BOMBAY CASTLE, Capt. Wemyss, will receive freight at Lintin or Macao: To sail in all this month. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE well known fast sailing ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, Captain P. Tonks, to sail early in October. For freight apply to DORABJEE HORMUZJEE.

Canton, 7th August, 1834. No. 7 French Hong.

FOR ABERDEEN DIRECT.

THE British Brig, CITY OF ABERDEEN, Ja Monro Captain, will leave Whampoa early in October; burthen (per Register) 260 Tons. For freight apply to JA INNES.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed agent for Framjee Nasserwanjee & Co's *Insurance Office* of Bombay, is prepared to receive applications for insurance on such risks as by the regulations of the office he is permitted to take.

BURJORJEE FURDOONJEE, No. 3, Powshun Hong.

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in *Viccajee Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office* of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co. Agents.

NOTICE.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834.—Price 50 cents.

Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at R. MARKWICK & Co's.

CANTON.

The British vessels, GIPSEY, Highat, CLYDE, Kerr, SIR CHARLES MALCOLM, Crawford, and SYED KHAN, Griffiths, have arrived this week from Bombay: And the American vessel DROTIUS, PAGE, from Batavia.

The operations of our press being, from various causes, interrupted and delayed on the last day of publication, we were not sorry to avail of ourselves of that excuse as a respite from our present melancholy task; and the hope that the memory of the distinguished dead, even in the fleeting pages of the Register, would be celebrated in the record of his death by an abler chronicler, also made us pause. But as it has now become our duty to narrate a great loss to England in the death of a loyal and industrious son, we consider that we cannot pay a better or more heartfelt tribute of respect to his name than by briefly detailing the course of his services.

Of the reverend ROBERT MORRISON, D. D. Chinese secretary and interpreter to H. M. Superintendents, we have now to lament the death, and record the merits.

The keenest grief felt by his nearest and best friends for their loss—will have been long calmed by time;—and the most labored history of his life have been read with delight—before that loss will be repaired.

The reverend ROBERT MORRISON left England for China, by the way of America, on the 31st of January 1807, and on the 4th of September he arrived, in an American vessel, at Macao. He brought letters of introduction from the American secretary of state to Mr. Carrington, and received, in consequence, many friendly attentions; and he was first domesticated in the factory of Messrs. Milner and Bull, American agents.

Sir Joseph Banks had also given Mr. Morrison a letter to Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bt., which led to an introduction to Mr. Roberts, then the chief of the honorable company's factory. The first sixteen months of his residence, either at Canton or Macao, were extremely irksome, and attended by many privations and difficulties, but in the beginning of the year 1809 he married his first wife, Miss Morton, eldest daugher of John Morton, Esq.; and on the same day, the 20th of February, accepted an appointment in the company's factory. From this time the life of Dr. Morrison may be called one of personal ease and comfort, devoted only to severe and unremitted literary labour. In conjunction with Dr. Milne, resident at Malacca, and second member of the China mission, he translated and published in the Chinese, the old and new testaments, the book of common prayer, and many other religious works. The first great object of the mission was to form a Chinese dictionary, the next, to translate the scriptures. Both of these great works have been accomplished by the two first men ap-

pointed to the mission, the late Doctor Morrison and Dr. Milne, the latter of whom departed this life some years ago. The translation of the scriptures was a work common to both of these two eminent missionaries; the translation and compilation of the dictionary was Doctor Morrison's own, and is the monument of his fame.

In 1816 Doctor Morrison accompanied Lord Amherst to Peking; and he drew up and published a memoir of that unsuccessful embassy. In 1821, when the company's ships left the Canton river on account of what is generally called the "*Lintin affair*," Dr. Morrison was the only member of the company's factory who was acquainted with the Chinese language, all those who had studied it being absent in England. On this occasion, the advice of Dr. Morrison was of the greatest use to the committee, and there can be no doubt but that by his talents and exertions the *affair* was brought to a more speedy and creditable termination than it would otherwise have been; and the company saved a large sum of money in demurrage.

In 1818 Doctor Morrison founded the Anglo-Chinese college at Malacca. He devoted the sum of £1000 to the erection of the house, and £100 a year for the first five years, commencing from the opening of the college, for the encouragement of the students and tutors. The foundation stone of this useful institution was laid on the 11th of November, 1818, by Major William Farquhar, the British resident at Malacca, before that settlement was restored to the Dutch.

A detailed account of this establishment appears in the first report, and the transactions are published yearly. The benevolent intentions of the munificent founder of this college have, we believe, been fulfilled by its course of steady prosperity.

In 1823 Doctor Morrison returned to England, after he had more than completed his appointed task, and was received with that distinction by the government and the court of directors which he had so well earned. He was presented to the king, and delivered a copy of the chinese version of the scriptures. In 1824 he married Miss Armstrong, at Liverpool, and returned to China, under the auspices of the court of directors, in 1826.

In the frequent discussions which have occurred of late years with the local authorities the services of Doctor Morrison can be best appreciated by those who profited most by them, the different select committees of the company's factory.

His second family encreased to five children, and his health appeared to be strong until the summer of last year, when it began to yield to the effects of climate; and was not much benefited by the cold weather of the winter. On the arrival of lord Napier, he accepted the office of Chinese secretary and interpreter to H. M. Superintendents, and accompanied his lordship on his journey from Macao to Canton, where he arrived very early on the morning of the 25th of July. He had been much exposed to the weather, which was boisterous and rainy, during the passage, and his illness was increased in consequence, but we believe his friends were not alarmed for his life until a very short time before it became extinct. He expired at 10 P. M. on the 1st instant, at his residence No. 6 in the Danish Hong.

His remains were followed from his residence to the river side by lord Napier and all the Europeans, Americans, and Asiatic British subjects in Canton.

The corpse was forwarded to Macao, and followed to the grave by about forty European gentlemen on Tuesday evening, and interred in the private protestant burial ground in that settlement; the service of the church of England was read by the reverend Mr. Stevens, Seamen's chaplain in the port of Canton.

And now again another meritorious and important service of Doctor Morrison is brought back vividly to our mind. Previous to 1821, all protestants who died in Macao were buried outside the walls of the town, and their tombs left exposed in the open field. In that year Mrs. Morrison died; and Doctor Morrison's feelings of dignity for his pursuits, even in a Catholic settlement—and love for his lost partner, —would not allow him to submit to such degradation. He proposed that a secluded and enclosed piece of ground should be purchased for a burying place for protestants; his proposition was adopted—there his first wife was the first buried, and in that spot he himself now rests from his labours.

Thus was lost to his country and his family a man honored and beloved by both. His zeal and love cannot be supplied to either. The attainment of a knowledge of the Chinese language is now an easy task, the difficulties of which to English students he first swept away; and a succession of Chinese scholars will now, doubtless, be maintained; but when shall we again meet with his sound solid knowledge? with a mind so thoroughly saturated with Chinese lore?

It does not become us to dwell upon the sacred privacy of family sorrow. *There* his loss will never be repaired.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of all British subjects, in Canton convened by circular notice from the secretary to H. M. Superintendents, and held yesterday at half past ten o'Clock A. M. in the hall of the British Consulate, the Chief Superintendent, the Right Honorable Lord Napier, delivered the following speech:

Gentlemen, I have called you together here this day because I have been informed that yesterday a notice from the hong merchants was sent to you severally, inviting you to a meeting or conference with them in the Consoo hall at one o'Clock to day. You are doubtless aware of my present position, and of my instructions and powers; but, perhaps, I may as well now state to you that I am not here for the purpose of endeavouring to form any commercial treaty, nor have I authority to communicate directly with Peking. My orders extend no farther than to the viceroy. I have succeeded in attaining my present residence against the wishes of the viceroy and the hong merchants; and my business at present is only to collect information on all points connected with the British interests with China, in order that I may send such information home, to be submitted to the crown for guidance in the future instructions with which H. M. may honor me.

Gentlemen, I now advise you not to attend this meeting at the Consoo house, for I consider your compliance with the requisition of the merchants would not only embarrass my present views, but ultimately recoil with two-fold effect on yourselves, and be highly detrimental to your own interests. I do not profess to have much knowledge of China, further than what I have heard, and gained from books; but I appeal to your common sense whether if you once, by an overt act, acknowledge the authority of these hong merchants, such proceeding will not hereafter be quoted as a precedent, and entail serious consequences on the British trade with this empire. I call upon you to assist me in supporting the honor of the kings commission, and the dignity and influence of H. M. Superintendents, by refusing to attend this meeting; the least reflection must convince you that your attendance there will be pregnant with evil; and to prevent disastrous consequences, I request you will sign a letter, which I have drafted, and send it to the merchants by Mr. Morrison; this letter I will now read to you: (His lordship read the letter, and continued)

It may be that from your refusal to attend at the Consoo house, the trade may be stopped, and the viceroy may order me away; but as I have all the responsibility, I can only say that from this house I will not go unless driven out at the point of the bayonet. I shall be most happy to attend to any suggestion you may wish to offer; and I again invite you to come forward and sign your names to this letter.

His lordship having sat down, Mr. Davis, the second superintendent, rose and said,

That he could have nothing to offer in addition to what Lord Napier had so ably and eloquently expressed. He did not presume on his own knowledge, although it had been his misfortune to have dwelt nearly twenty years in this country. But he appealed to all present whether experience did not dictate caution when any novel measure was originated by the hong merchants; had not exactions on and impediments to the trade always followed such manœuvres?

what good ever came of a meeting with the merchants? what benefit ever arose from an attendance at the Consoo house? was it not there that the unfortunate Terranova signed his own death warrant? The Chinese, though they are not acquainted with the words, know well the force of the maxim, *divide et impera*. He therefore recommended unanimity, and felt confident that H. M. Superintendents would be supported by the merchants.

His Lordship and Mr. Davis were heard with deep attention, and often cheered while speaking.

These speeches are written from our recollection of what was spoken, not from notes taken at the time; consequently, they are but weak and meagre semblances of vigorous and florid substances. The speech of lord Napier suffers miserably in our version. It was much longer, but connected, convincing and eloquent; delivered in a calm and dignified manner, yet with such a frank and honest earnestness, and sincerity of self-conviction, that the whole assembly were at once of his own opinion: and that is all an orator wants.

Lord Napier had prepared a letter and got it tsanslated in order to save the valuable time of the merchants, and he requested every gentleman to state his sentiments *for and against* the letter, or make such alterations as they liked.

Mr. Dent and Mr. Jardine proposed a few verbal alterations, and in a short time the following letterwas agreed to; which was read by lord Napier, and signed by all British subjects present.

TO THE HONG MERCHANTS.

GENTLEMEN,

The British Merchants having severally received your notice of yesterday, requesting a general meeting of their body, to be held at the Consoo house as this day at one o'clock.

Having taken the same request into consideration, the British Merchants are unanimously of opinion that such an attendance is altogether unnecessary and uncalled for, the specific object not having been duly expressed, and they further unanimously intimate and declare to you, that in all official matters they feel themselves bound to consult the wishes and regulations proposed by the Superintendents of the British Trade.

Canton, the 11th of August, 1834.

[Signed.]

Jardine, Matheson & Co.	John Slade.
Thomas Dent & Co.	Joseph Cragg.
Dadabhoy Rustomjee.	N. Crooke.
Fox, Rawson & Co.	Bapoorjee Vickajee.
Whiteman & Co.	Nanabhoy Framjee.
Muncherjee Jamsetjee.	Darabjee Hormasjee.
Nassawanjee Jamsetjee.	Bomanjee Monarchjee.
Nassawanjee Mucherjee.	Jamonarjee Nasserwanjee.
James Innes.	Jemsetjee Burjorjee.
Richard Turner & Co.	Bomanjee Jenserjee.
W. Sprot Boyd.	Framjee Jensetjee.
Charles Compton.	Eduljee Furduljee.
John Mendez.	Hormasjee Bironjee.
C. A. Vertanes.	Sarabjee Nassarwanjee.
Framjee Muncherjee.	Dassubhoy Rustoomjee Sett.
John Templeton & Co.	Dinear Derabjee.
R. Brown.	E. W. Brightman.
Burjorjee Furdoonjee.	R. Markwick & Co.
Dhanjebhoy Muncherjee.	C. Markwick.
Cowasjee Sapoorjee.	D. Kennedy.
Dorsubhoy Furdoonjee.	T. Sindry.
Rustumjee Burjorjee.	G. Melville.
Ilbery & Co.	W. Allen.
Monackjee Rustoonjee.	R. Miller.
R. Thom.	

The policy of lord Napier in calling a meeting of all British subjects on the occasion of the invitation from the hong merchants to the British merchants to meet them at the Consoo house, and strongly advising the British not to attend to their invitation is, in our opinion, proper for the occasion. Had the British merchants met the hall and hall *mandarin merchants*, it would have been, in some degree, an acknowledgment of the right of the *hong* to summons them, an unintentional and indirect denial of the authority of H. M. Superintendents, and a partial assumption of the station and powers formerly vested in the select committee. The unanimity with which lord Napier's advice was adopted is the best proof of its good policy, and of the total confidence placed in his lordships determination to protect and promote the British free trade with China. Whatever may be the immediate consequences, we trust the motto of the free traders will be,

Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito.

Mr. Editor,

Can you inform me if it is true that the secretary to H. M. Superintendents is at present *acting treasurer* for the *finance committee* in Canton, and oblige.

8th of August, 1834. A BEGINNER.

On the receipt of "*A beginners*" letter, we transmitted a copy of it to Mr. Astell, thinking that gentleman's own answer would be the most satisfactory to all; to the time of going to press this morning we had not received any answer from Mr. Astell; the public are therefore left to draw their own conclusions

At the meeting held at the office of H. M. Superintendents on the 8th instant, when a committee was appointed to revise the post-office resolutions and report thereon to lord Napier, a member of the committee suggested that Mr. Astell should be added to it; but that gentleman promptly and correctly observed "he was secretary to H. M. Superintendents, and he could not conceive it to be his duty to join himself to a committee whose business in no way concerned him." The truth of this remark was instantly felt and admitted by all present. Now we cannot understand how the business of the treasurer to the East India company's agents can concern the secretary to H. M. Superintendents. We do not say that Mr. Astell is the treasurer, but we do say if he is the treasurer he should no longer be secretary. We quote with reverence the saying, "Ye cannot serve two masters."

BRITISH SHIPPING.

Of the ships on Lloyd's books, about one-third are in the first class. It has been calculated that, in twenty-two years, the whole amount of tonnage of England is either lost or broken up. That calculation is thus made, taking all the ships that have been built during that period in England, and it appears we have about 240,000 or 250,000 less tounage than we had twenty one years ago: so that in twenty-two years it requires a number of ships to be built equal to the existiug tonnage to keep it up. The annual per centage of loss of tonnage in the whole shipping of the country varies very much; the Newcastle Insurance Association costs, one year with another, about nine per cent., but that includes the averages, which amount to nearly half the sum. It has been calculated from Lloyd's books that there is a ship and a half lost per day throughout the year, but this calculation includes foreigners.—*New Monthly Mag. for March.*

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE CHINESE PHILOSOPHER, MANGTSZE.

Continued from No. 31 *Page* 123.

"No" the prince replied.—"Is there any between him who kills with the sword, or by a cruel administration?" continued Mang-tsze. "No," again the prince replied. "What then!" Mang-tsze rejoined, your kitchens overflow with provisions, your studs are filled with steeds, and your subjects, with pale and fleshless faces, are overwhelmed in misery, and are found dying of hunger in the fields and by-ways. Is not this the rearing of animals to devour men? And what signifies it whether they perish by the sword or by your own hardness of heart! If we hate those ferocious animals which tear and devour each other, how much more should we detest a prince who, instead of by his lenity and liberality, showing himself the father of his people, dreads not to breed animals to devour them? What a father of his people is he who treats them thus unpityingly, and who cares less for them than for the beasts which he rears!"

The king of Tsee said one day, I have heard it related that the ancient king, Wan-wang, had a park seven leagues in extent: is it true?—"Nothing is more true," answered Mang-tsze. "It was" rejoined the prince, "extremely

large." "What then!" said Mang-tsze, "Wan-wang's subjects, however, found the park too small."—The prince replied, 'my park is only four leagues, and my people complain of its extent. What is the reason of this difference?'

"Prince," answered Mang-tsze, "Wan-wang's park extended seven leagues, but it was open to all those who wished to gather herbs, cut wood, or who would catch pheasants or hares. The prince held his park in common with his people. Were they not right in thinking it too small?" So soon as I had entered your estates, I informed myself of that which was particularly forbidden, and I learnt that there is on this side of your frontiers an enclosure of four leagues, in which if a man kills a stag he is punished as if he had murdered a man. This park of four leagues is, then, like a vast open ditch in the middle of your estates. Are the people wrong to think it too large?"

We can easily quote from the conversations of Mang-tsze, other passages which will enable us to appreciate his work, since they exhibit at the same time the recital of the particulars of his life and the expression of his character, and which cannot be better or more faithfully drawn than he has done in his book.

"The husband who has lost his wife, the wife deprived of her husband, the old man who is childless, the orphan who has seen his parents die, those," said Mang-tsze to the same prince, "are the most unfortunate beings in the empire. They have none to whom they can disclose their griefs, or who will listen to their complaints. Thus Wan-wang, extending to all the benefits of a pious government, gave the first place to these four descriptions of unfortunate persons, which is thus expressed in the book of odes: "The rich can escape the common distress, but what subjects for compassion are these lonely ones, deprived of all help!" "What a noble maxim," the king exclaimed.—"Prince," immediately rejoined Mang tsze, "if you think it so beautiful, why do you not observe it?—O king! one of your subjects, departing for the kingdom of Tsow, confided his wife and children to a friend; but at his return he found that his children and wife had fallen a prey to the pangs of cold and hunger: what should he do?"—"Cast far away such a friend! answered the king of Tsee. "If the supreme judge was unable to manage his subordinates, what would you do? "I would discard him." And if the provinces contained within your frontiers are not well-governed, what ought you to do?"

The king looked to the right and left, and spoke of something else.

Sometime afterwards, Mang-tsze, addressing himself to the same prince: "Ancient forests," he said, "do not make the greatness of a country: but the families devoted from father to son to exercise the functions of the magistracy. O king! you have not near your person a single magistrate of this order! those which you promoted yesterday you know not to day from whence they came. "How can I," answered the king, "know beforehand that they are not virtuous, and expel them?—"In promoting a scholar to the highest functions," the philosopher replied. "a king is constrained, as it were, by necessity. In placing a man of humble condition above the first men of the state, one of his cousins the farthest removed above his nearest kith and kin, does it not require the utmost care? the courtiers who surround agree in praising to him a man as being wise; but he ought not in such matters to connect himself with them. All the magistrates of his kingdom give him the same assurances, but he should not believe their testimony. But if all his subjects report the same judgment, then he should himself examine him, and if he discovers the man to be really a sage, he should promote him to office. In the same manner—if all his courtiers oppose themselves to his trusting a minister, he should not listen to them. If all the magistrates are of the same opinion, he should be deaf to their entreaties. But if all the people join them, he should himself examine the man who is the object of these reproaches, and if he finds him unworthy of his employ, banish him. In a word, if all the courtiers deem that a minister has deserved death, the prince should not abandon himself to this opinion. If all the nobility partake in the same sentiment, the prince is still not to yield to it; but if the people pronounce such a man unworthy to live, then the prince himself should examine him, and, if he finds the accusation to be well-founded, pronounce death on the culprit; one may say, in this case, that the whole people have caused his death. It is by acting in this manner that one may become the father and mother of the people." *Nouveaux mélanges asiatiques, Par M. Abel Remusat.*

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE TEA PLANT.—Mr. Falconer, the Medical Officer in charge of the Botanical Garden at Suharunpore, has, we understand, been directed to select such spots in the Hills as he may deem eligible for the cultivation of the tea plant. Mr. Gordon (late of Mackintosh's House) has been also appointed on a salary of a thousand rupees a month, for the purpose of bringing round tea plants from China, and we believe obtaining as much further insight as possible into the manner ot its culture. We rejoice to see that the attention of Government has been at last directed to a speculation likely to be most really beneficial to the trade of India. It will be indeed singular if the *quondam* tea monopolists should themselves hereafter appear as the strongest competitors in the very trade which their exclusive privileges rendered formerly the most profitable of their chartered rights.—*Meerut Observer, June 12.*

The cultivation of the tea plant and the knowledge of preparing its leaves, would be one of the best possible gifts to India. After the Chinese, we know of no people more likely to succeed in this tedious branch of manipulating industry than the patient inhabitants of Hindostan. We believe that little is yet known by Europeans of the culture of this plant, or of the mode and times of pruning the shrub, or gathering, drying and curling the leaves. There is a letter on this subject from a "*constant reader*," in our 26th number, to which we gladly refer our readers, as every dependence is to be placed on his zealous industry, and his extensive knowledge—compared with all other Europeans of the present time—of the districts where the teaplant is cultivated.

NEW SUBTTANCE IN OPIUM.—M. Pelletier has announced the discovery of a new crystalline substance in opium, which is isomeric with morphia, and which he calls *paramorphia*. This substance differs essentially from morphia in its chemical properties, although its composition is similer: it cannot be confounded with eodein, nor any of the other crystalline bodies found in opium: its taste is analogous to that of pyrethrum. It is infinitely more soluble in æther and alcohol than narcotine is; it differs also from the last mentioned by its fusibility and crystallization. It has a very marked action on the animal economy; and in very small dose it kills a dog in a few minutes. M. Magendie has shown that it acts upon the brain, and occasions convulsions.—*Journal de Chimie Médicale.—The Englishman.*

THE KING'S SPEECH.—Turner, in his interesting *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, says—"In the year 993 we find this account of a Royal speech:—'The King says, in a charter which recites what had passed at one of the witenagemots 'I benignantly addressed to them salutary and pacific words. I admonished all—that those things which were worthy of the Creator and serviceable to the health of my soul, or to my Royal dignity, and which should prevail as proper for the English people, they might, with the Lord's assistance, discuss in common.'"—*Evening Mail, February 5, 1834.*

CASHMERE SHAWLS.—The great mart for the wool of which the shawls are made is at Kilghet, which is said to be a dependency of Ladak, and situated 20 days' journey from the northern boundaries of Cashmere. There are two kinds of it; that which can be readily dyed is white; the other sort is of an ashy colour, which being with difficulty changed or at least improved by art, is generally woven of its natural hue. About two pounds of either are obtained from a single goat once a-year. After the down has been carefully separated from the hairs, it is repeatedly washed with rice starch. This process is reckoned important, and it is to the quality of the water of their valley that the Cashmerians attribute the peculiar and inimitable fineness of the fabrics produced there. At Kilghet the best raw wool is sold for about one rupee a pound. By the preparation and washing referred to it loses one-half, and the remainder being spun, three rupees' weight of the thread is considered worth one rupee. Shawls are made of various forms, sizes, and borders, which are wrought separately, with the view of adapting them to the different markets. Those sent to Turkey used to be of the softest and most delicate texture. Carpets and counterpanes are fabricated of the hair or coarser part of the wool.—*Martin's History of the British Colonies.—Evening Mail, February 5, 1834.*

DIED.—At Canton, after a few days illness, on the 1st instant, at 10. P. M. the reverend ROBERT MORRISON D. D. Chinese Secretary and Interpreter to H. M. Superintendents.

At Macao, on the 2nd instant, Captain MILES CORNER, of the British ship Stakesby, of a fever brought up from Bali, in spite of the advantage of every medical aid.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will "rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, AUGUST 19TH, 1834. NO. 33. PRICE 50 CENTS.

The quantity of interesting matter has obliged us to remove our advertisements this week form the columns of the Register, but they will appear in the General Price Current.

CANTON.

H. M. S. IMOGENE, Price Blackwood, Esquire, captain, arrived from Singapore, and *H.* M. S. ANDROMACHE, *H.* D. Chads, Esquire, captain, returned from a cruize, on the 16th instant.

The American ship YORK, Sterling, arrived on the 13th instant, having sailed from Liverpool on the 14th of April.

The British ships BERWICKSHIRE, *H.* L. Thomas, from Bombay the 8th of July, and Singapore the 5th of August; the EARL OF CLARE, C. Daly, from Bombay the 23rd of June, and HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE, Clarke, from Bombay the 5th of July, also arrived on the 16th inst.

We request the serious attention of our Canton readers to the important and friendly advice so feelingly and eloquently impressed upon them by lord Napier at the general meeting on the 16th instant. It has not been in our power to do justice to lord Napier's speech. Whilst his lordship was pouring forth his sincere wishes and recommendations—quoting the [illegible] concern that our gracious king has manifested in the happiness and prosperity of his subjects in this distant land—perhaps every man present felt inclined to turn round to his neighbour and exclaim, "Behold, how good and joyful a thing it is, brethren, to dwell together in unity!"

Let us hope this feeling will not evaporate, nor this healthy tone of mind again be jarred.

The advantages of unanimity—of the interchange of good offices and opinions,—are so obvious, in all societies and in all places, that it is astonishing men of sense can ever allow them to be interrupted. How important to the interests of their constituents a friendly feeling and a union of talent amongst the British merchants in Canton is at the present time it is needless for us further to enforce.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a general meeting of British subjects, convened on the morning of the 16th instant by circular notice from the secretary to H. M. Superintendents, and held at 11 o'clock on that day in the Hall of the British Consulate, Lord Napier, after apologising in the first place for the shortness of the notice for assembling the British inhabitants together, and for detaining them a little time, which he had done on account of the flood, thinking that some would not be able to arrive at the appointed hour, and remarking that the flood seemed almost to have conspired with the government to prevent the meeting, but that before it was over he hoped our position would be stronger; proceeded to say, that he had requested this meeting in consequence of his having received from Mr. Morrison, the chinese secretary and interpreter, a translation of a letter from the hong to the British merchants, with the contents of which he supposed they were already acquainted, but he would, however, read it. Here his lordship read the following letter.

From the *H*ong merchants to Messrs. Jardine, Dent and others, 15th of August, 1834.

A respectful notification—On the 9th (13th of August.) We received your answer, stating, that the copies, which we had respectfully made and sent to you, of four orders from his excellency the governor, had been offered to your honorable officer, but he had refused to receive them. We find on examination that the great commands of his excellency the governor have all been enacted in accordance with the established laws of the celestial empire.—Now your honorable officer has come to Canton to examine and have superintendence of the affairs of merchant vessels of your honorable country:—but having come to the dominions of the celestial empire, he certainly should obey with trembling awe the laws and rules of the celestial empire,—just as persons of another country going to your honorable country, must also obey the regulations of your honorable country.

Now the refusal to receive the governmental orders is disobedience to the laws of the celestial empire.—We are official merchants, and in all public affairs must entirely and quickly obey and act up to the established laws.—Since your honorable officer will not act in obedience to the established laws, we dare not hold commercial intercourse with the gentlemen of your honorable nation, and can only detail the circumstances in a full report to the great officers, that they may but a stop to buying and selling.

For this special purpose we write, we pray you to return an answer.—This is what we have to impose on you.—With compliments &c.

(The names of eleven hong merchants are subscribed.)

His lordship continued, that he had two propositions to submit to the meeting; firstly, that the receipt of the hong merchant's letter should be acknowledged by the British merchants; 2ndly that a chamber of commerce should be established in Canton, with a committee, some of whom were to be Parsees, and a secretary. His lordship proceeded to observe that he had heard with great pain that a difference of opinion and ill-feeling existed, having their source in what was, by some, considered a delay on the part of the gentleman, who first received on the 11th instant the viceroy's four letters to the hong merchants, in sending translations of those letters round for general perusal; respecting those letters and their delivery, he felt bound, in common candour to that gentleman, Mr. Jardine, to say a few words. His lordship said that Mr. Jardine had occasion to see him on business, when he (Mr. J.) stated that four edicts had been received. In the course of conversation his lordship remarked that although he did not receive the edicts it would be as well to have copies of them to send home to his sovereign. And his lordship further said, that if making these copies occasioned any delay, that delay ought to be attributed to himself; and as to the advice which his lordship had given on the 11th instant, respecting the receipt of letters from the hong merchants, that advice had been unanimously approved and adopted by the British merchants themselves. —His lordship then again referred to the establishment of a chamber of commerce, in order that the affairs and interests of British merchants might be put into a course of regular management, and a proper channel of communication be opened with himself and with the hong merchants on all points connected with those interests. His lordship observed he was happy to hear there was a gentleman present who, from the knowledge he possessed would be able to point out the proper course of proceeding on the occasion. His lordship then observed there remained a very painful subject for him to notice, but, however painful, it was, nevertheless, his duty to notice it. He had heard of it since his arrival—and he had heard of it before his arrival

—he had heard of it in England; his instructions alluded to it; even the benevolent heart of our gracious king had been moved to notice it; this was the dissensions and animosity that existed in the British mercantile community of Canton. His lordship observed he was directed to exhort them all to concord. Here his lordship readthe following paragraph from his instructions.

EXTRACT FROM HIS MAJESTYS INSTRUCTIONS.

"We do require and enjoin you to watch over and protect the Interest of our subjects resident at and resorting to the Empire of China for the purposes of Trade; and to afford to them all such advice, information and assistance as it may be in your power to give, with a view to the safe and successful conduct of their commercial transactions;—and to the utmost of your ability to protect them in the peaceable prosecutions of all lawful enterprises;—and by the exertion of your utmost influence and authority, to adjust by arbitration or persuasion—all disputes in which our subjects may be there engaged with one another."

His lordship feelingly lamented that such dissensions should exist, and the British subjects in Canton not live in their own homes in respect and quietness, and enjoy and improve their present advantages. They were formerly, in some degree, subject to the E. I. Company, but now they stood upon that independent ground which had been the object of their cherished hopes; these hopes had been realized: this independent ground had beenattained: and the proper use of it now remained with themselves. He begged for the sake of H. M. good intentions towards them—for their own sakes,—and also for a slight feeling on behalf of himself and his present position, that all disagreements should be arranged and cordiality be the feeling amongst the British merchants in Canton, as their own interests would, undoubtedly, be best promoted by union and good fellowship; for himself, his lordship continued, he could only say he was always ready at all hours, night or day, to attend to all, either in personal conference, or by written communications. His instructions were to watch over and protect their interests; he was wholly and totally impartial, and he despised with the utmost venom his breast was capable of feeling that man who indulged the thought that he could be biassed by any party spirit. His lordship then said he had never thought for one moment affairs would proceed as quietly in Canton as heretofore. But he trusted, when they (the merchants) wrote home to their friends they would not have to say he had refused any of them justice, or been regardless of their interests.

"Gentlemen" said his lordship, "H. M. Ship will retnrn to her former anchorage," His lordship then stated he had conferred with Captain Chads, who had readily come into his opinion; that the Andromache should proceed to sea, and cruize for about a week, and then return to Chuen-pe; and Captain Chads had promised, in the event of falling in with H. M. S. Imogene, he would communicate to Captain Blackwood, his senior officer, the wishes of his lordship. It had been his lordship's object, by the sailing of the Andromache, to feel the pulse of the Chinese, and that object had been attained. Their demands had become more manifest and absolute. "The trade is already, or about to be stopped," his lordship observed, "and of course you know what for; it is because I will not go down to Macao." He continued to say, the Chinese were alike ignorant of the return of the Andromache and the arrival of the Imogene. He expected the return of these two ships would operate on the viceroy and hong-merchants; and when the merchants formed themselves into a committee, they would exhibit a more imposing attitude, and show the Chinese the advantages were not altogether on their side. If, however, it was thought necessary, H. M. Ships should come up to Whampoa; and, if their presence there was not sufficient protection, they should anchor under the walls of the town; his lordship conceived the local government would speedily alter its proceedings; that, however, remained to be proved. It only rested for his lordship again to recommend the formation of a Chamber of commerce, and he read the following plan for its formation.

Suggestions for the consideration of the Merchants.

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1. The Merchants to hold a general meeting here this day at 1 O'Clock for the purpose of forming themselves into a chamber of Commerce.
2. To ballot for a Committee of of whom are to be Parsees.
3. Committee when chosen to appoint a secretary by majority of votes, either from their own body, or from the general body of the merchants.
4. If the secretary is chosen from the Committee, another Committee man to be chosen by ballot.
4. Answer to be given by the general meeting to the letter of the hong merchants of yesterday.
6. The Committee to meet and draw up general regulations; namely:
   1. For management of geueral business.
   2. For correspondence with the Superintendents.
   3. For correspondence with the hong merchants.
7. These regulations to be laid before a general meeting for their approval as soon as possible.
8. The first committee to continue on trial for weeks

N.B. When the committee are at leisure the Superintendents will confer with them as to accomodation.

[Signed] NAPIER.

Canton, August 16th 1834.

His lordship then said that the hall of this house should be at all times at the service of the Chamber of Commerce, if required. He had heard that there was a subscription reading room in Canton, and perhaps the Chamber would rather meet there; but whether they met in that room or this hall, he recommended that they immediately procure writing desks &c. with locks and keys in charge of their secretary, to be kept in their place of meeting.

A few rambling desultory observations were made by various persons when his lordship had finished speaking, which his lordship checked, as they tended apparently to no good result—nor the establishment of that harmony which his lordship has so much at heart, and had so strongly recommended. His lordship, having left the chair, recommended Mr. Fox, as a proper person to preside at the meeting of the merchants; that gentleman, therefore, with the general consent, took the chair, and the meeting proceeded to pass the following resolutions.

At a meeting of the British merchants of Canton held this day in the *Hall* of *H.* M. Superintendents, Mr. Fox in the Chair, it was

Proposed by Mr. Jardine, seconded by Mr. Dent and carried unanimously;—That the letter from the hong merchants to the British merchants of Canton, intimating the possible stoppage of the trade, should be at once acknowledged by informing them that as it refers to official matters, over which we have no control, we could not notice it.

Proposed by Mr. Jardine, seconded by Mr. Whiteman and carried unanimously;—that in accordance with the suggestions of Lord Napier regarding the establishment of a Chamber of commerce, Mr. Goddard be requested to draw out a scheme for the formation of the same and when ready to submit it to a public meeting;—and that Mr. Boyd be requested to act as secretary in the interim.

(Signed) THO. FOX, Chairman.
WM. SPROTT BOYD,
Canton, 16th August, 1834. Secy, Pro temp.

ANSWER.

To the *Hong* Merchants:

Gentlemen,

We have received your letter of the 15th instant, and as it contains official matter over which we have no control, the communication cannot be noticed beyond a mere acknowledgment thereof.

(Signed as the letter of 11th August.)

Before the meeting adjourned there was a conversation amongst the merchants on certain parts of lord Napier's, speech; and there was a general feeling extant of the propriety of attending to his lordship's strenuous recommendations; the meeting separated with the declared intention of acting with unanimity on all future occasions.

Referring to the invitation of the hong merchants to the British merchants to meet the whole hong in the Consoo house at 10 o'clock on the 11th instant, and the refusal of the British merchants,—after having heard the sentiments of lord Napier, as detailed in our last number—to attend the meeting, we now lay before our readers translations of some chops from the viceroy and hoppo to the hong merchants, which were sent by the latter to the British merchants on monday last.

The first document, which we think unnecessary to publish at length—and indeed, we have curtailed the whole, as containing a great deal too much useless verbiage and repetition—is a letter from the hong merchants, dated on the 11th instant, in which they state that our "honorable officer" had refused several times to see them, and receive the "government orders." Consequently, they had not been able to return any report to the viceroy, who, they say, "for their not being able to enjoin the orders, will inflict punishment which it will be impossible for them to sustain." As the British merchants had refused to meet them at the Consoo house, they forwarded the four orders of H. E. the governor, praying the British merchants to inform their honorable officer of the contents. The following is the first document.

Loo, Governor of Canton &c. to the hong Merchants.

The Hee (or naval officer) of the Heangshan district, with others, has reported "that an English war vessel having on board one barbarian *eye* "had anchored at Cabreta point. On enquiry it was stated that he was to "examine and have superintendence of the said nation's merchant vessels "coming to Canton to trade, &c. As duty requires, a report is made."

According to this, I have examined and find, that hitherto, outside barbarians trading at Canton, have only had *tae-pans* (chief supercargoes,) buying and selling goods. They have been permitted to request permits, and then come to Canton. But ordinarily they have only had permits to reside at Macao. The English have traded at Canton upwards of a hundred years. And with regard to all the regulations, there has long been mutual tranquillity. The said hong merchants before reported, that this year the English company is dissolved. The barbarian *eye* who has now come is of course for the superintendence and examination of this business. But the barbarian *eye* is not comparable with the *taepans*. If he wish to come to Canton, it will be necessary to make first a clear report, requesting the imperial will on the subject. As to the commercial affairs, if there be circumstances absolutely requiring the establishment of other regulations, a petition of requests must also be sent, after enquiry and deliberation on the part of the hong merchants, through them; that a memorial may be prepared, and obedience called for.

Uniting these circumstances, this order is issued. When the order is received by the said merchants, let them immediately go in person to Macao, and ascertain clearly from the barbarian *eye*, for what he has come to Canton province. Let them also enquire fully and minutely as to what other regulations require to be now established, since this year the said nation's company has been dissolved. Then let them report in answer, to afford evidence on which to make a plain and full memorial, for directions as to what conduct is to be observed and to what, obedience is to be required.

And let them authoritatively enjoin the established laws of the *celestial empire*, that, with exception of the *taepans* and other barbarian merchants trading at Canton, none can be permitted to come to Canton, without a report having been made, and the *mandate* received. The said barbarian *eye*, having to examine concerning and superintend the affairs of commerce, may reside at Macao. If he wishes to come to Canton, he must inform the said merchants, that they may previously petition me, the governor, and I will by post-conveyance send a memorial, and all must respectfully wait till the mandate of the great emperor has been received. Then orders will be issued to require obedience. Oppose not! A special order.

Taoukwang 14th year, 6th moon, 15th day, (July 21st 1834.)

We can discover nothing very alarming in this letter; the governor appears to be a little prudish, and fearful of the coming change in his condition; there is no doubt, however, but that he will soon be reconciled to his *new* friend: the coincidence of his opinion with those expressed in the quarterly review and morning post, that "the barbarian *eye* is not comparable with the *taepans*," is remarkable; there must be a communion of souls between this trio, the two editors and *Loo-tayin*.

The governor in his second letter, after repeating part of the first, and referring to the past days of tranquillity, and ordering the merchants, linguists and compradors to instruct the "new-come barbarians in all things," proceeds to remark that hitherto the foreigners coming to Canton have been permitted to request and receive leave from the hoppo; and he then observes.

On this occasion, the barbarian *eye* (that is, head-man, principal-man) Lord Napier, has come to Canton, without having at all resided at Macao, to wait for orders. Nor has he requested or received a permit from the Superintendent of customs; but has hastily come up to Canton.—A great infringement of the established laws! The custom-house writers and others, who presumed to admit him to enter, are sent, with a communication, requiring their trial. But in tender consideration for the said barbarian *eye* being a new comer, and unacquainted with the statutes and laws of the *celestial empire*, I will not strictly investigate. But it is not expedient that the said barbarian *eye* should long remain at Canton provincial city: it must be required, that, when the commercial business regarding which he has to enquire and hold jurisdiction is finished, he immediately return to Macao. And hereafter, without having requested and obtained a permit, he cannot be permitted to come to Canton.

As to the object of the said barbarian *eye's* coming to Canton, it is for commercial business. The *celestial empire* appoints officers—civil ones to rule the people—military ones to intimidate the wicked. The petty affairs of commerce are to be directed by the merchants themselves. The officers have nothing to hear on the subject. In the trade of the said barbarians, if there are any changes to be made in regulations, &c.—in all cases, the said merchants are to consult together, and make a joint statement to the superintendent of customs and to my office. Whether (the proposals) shall be allowed or disallowed must be learned by waiting for a reply publicly. If any affair be to be newly commenced, it is requisite to wait till a respectful memorial be made, clearly reporting to *the great emperor*, and his *mandate* received. Then it may be commenced, and orders may be issued requiring obedience.

The great ministers of the *celestial empire* are not permitted to have private intercourse by letter with outside barbarians. If the said barbarian *eye throws in* private letters, I, the governor, will not at all receive or look at them.

With regard to the barbarian factory of the company, without the walls of the city, it is a place of temporary residence for barbarians coming to Canton to trade. They are permitted only to eat, sleep, buy, and sell in the factories. They are not permitted to bring up wives and daughters; nor are they permitted to go out to ramble about. All these are points decided by fixed and certain laws and statutes; which will not bear to be confusedly transgressed.

To sum up—The *nation* has its laws; it is so every where. Even England has its laws. How much more the *celestial empire*! How flaming bright are its great laws and ordinances. More terrible than the awful thunderbolt! Under this whole bright heaven, none dares to disobey them. Under its shelter are the four seas. Subject to its soothing care are the ten thousand kingdoms. The said barbarian *eye*, having come over a sea of several myriads of miles in extent, to examine and have superintendence of affairs, must be a man thoroughly acquainted with the principles of high dignity. And in his person he sustains the duties of an officer—an '*eye*'. He must necessarily in every affair act in accordance with reason. Then only can he control and restrain the barbarian merchants.

I, the governor, looking up, will embody the extreme wish of the *great emperor* to cherish with tenderness the men from a distance. And assuredly I will not treat slightingly the outside barbarians. But the *national laws* are extremely strict and close-drawn; we dare not in the least transgress. Let the said barbarian *eye* be very careful not to listen to the artful instigations of evil men, enticing him, until he fails of the object of the said nation's king in sending him so far.

Uniting all, I issue this order to be enjoined. When the order reaches the said merchants, let them immediately act in obedience to it, and enjoin the order on the said barbarian *eye*, that may know it thoroughly.—Oppose it not.

The said merchants have had intercourse with the barbarians for many years. Their knowledge of their language and feelings must be good. The linguists and compradors are more closely allied to the barbarians. If they truly explain clearly, opening and guiding the understanding, the said barbarian *eye* assuredly cannot but obey. If there should be disobedience and opposition, it must be owing to the bad management of the said merchants, and to the instigation of the linguists. Assuredly, the said merchants shall be reported against that they may be punished; and on the linguists the laws shall instantly be put in full force. † Their respectability—their lives are concerned. Tremble fearfully hereat. Make not repentance (necessary). These are the orders.

† A phrase for capital punishment.

Taoukwang 14th year, 6th moon, 21st day. (July 28th 1834.)

The third order, dated July 30th 1834, repeats, as usual the former orders. Lord Napier's coming to Canton, without having first petitioned for permission, the governor says "is, indeed, a great infringement of the laws. Considering that the said barbarian *eye* has but newly arrived, and is unacquainted with the dignity of the statutes of the *celestial empire*, he is absolved from strict investigation." He again blames the merchants, and threatens to report them to the emperor but yet, indulgently, "once more commands urgent haste." He says "the barbarian *eye* must immediately set off and leave the port, and not stop in the foreign factories outside the city, loitering about."—"The affair concerns the national dignity. I, the governor, will be able only to report against the said merchants, that they may be brought to trial." He then tells them to "tremble."

The fourth document contains the following report to the hoppo of the arrived of H. M. Superintendents in Canton.

On the 19th day of the 6th moon, in the 14th year of Taoukwang, (July 25th,) I received the following communication from Chung, Superintendent of the Canton maritime customs:—

"The 'domestics' at the custom-house station behind the factories (on the river side, in front,) have reported, as follows:—

"In examining we perceived, during the night of the 18th of the present moon, about midnight, the arrival of a barbarian ship's boat at Canton, bringing four English devils, who went into the barbarian factories to reside. After having searched and examined, we could find no permit or pass. And having heard by report that there is at present a ship of war of the said nation anchored in the outer seas; but not having been able to learn for what purpose, we think that such coming as this is manifestly a clandestine stealing into Canton. Whether or not the hong merchants and linguists are in any way consorting with them, we must—making our report—request you, as our duty requires, to examine.—This is a list of the four barbarians' names:—Lord Napier, who we hear is a war commander, Davis, Morrison, Robinson."

Taoukwang 14th year, 6th moon, 25th day. (July 31st 1834.)

This report the hoppo communicates to the viceroy, repeats the usual story of the old regulations, complains of the neglect of the hong merchants and linguists, and ends with "again issuing his strict orders to the hong merchants to examine and reply." Here the governor again takes up his pencil, and tells, the merchants to "immediately obey, and in accordance with the tenor of the several previous orders ascertain clearly for what the said barbarian eye has come to Canton, and why, in disobedience to the regulations, he has, not requested a red permit. Let them instantly—the same day—report in answer. At the same time, let them order and compel him immediately, with speed, to return to Macao, and reside there, waiting till I the governor have made a prepared report, to request the imperial will to be made known, that it may be obeyed. He must not linger about at Canton. Should there be any opposition, the said merchants will be held solely responsible. Tremble hereat—intensely—intensely tremble. These are the orders.

Taoukwang 14th year, 6th moon, 25th day. (July 31st 1834.)

Now, uniting all these circumstances, to use a favorite phrase of the governor, what conclusion is to be drawn? simply that the local government will soon fall in with the new system of things. The advantages of having a controlling British authority in Canton, or elsewhere, both the emperor and his officers will quickly discover; the tone of these edicts are anything but *repulsive*; steadiness, quiet and union on the part of the British will have the desired and deserved effect. Let us understand no communication from the government or the merchants but what is for our own interest; it is easy to say *puhtung—no can understand*. It is their own way. They will not *act*: and even should the governor be so energetic—which we scarcely hope—as to stop the trade until he hears from Peking, Taou-kwang, "the brightness of reason" will surely not be so unreasonable as turn his *Kwo haou*, the designation of the years of his reign, into a *sobriquet*. No; any edict from Peking which permits the continuance of the free trade will be the first self-inflicted blow on the exclusive system of the chinese court. We consider a stoppage of the trade by the local government at the present time, and for the assigned reason of the presence of lord Napier in Canton, the best thing that could happen for its future freedom and prosperity. Our opinion, perhaps, may not be a very general one; but surely when a reference is made to a supreme authority it is better to be the aggrieved than the aggressor—and especially when that supreme authority has the most despotic power, as in the present case, to punish its officers for their rash impolitic proceedings. The purses of the hong merchants will suffer—perhaps their persons; they may be degraded and bambooed for their imputed negligence. The next step of the officers will be to permit and reconcile themselves to what they must be fully aware they cannot alter or prevent. If the emperor and his governors are once thoroughly impressed by the determination of the British nation to have an open trade with China, that open trade will be conceded.

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The volume that has called from us these remarks we hesitate not to say, should be very generally perused. To the merchant such perusal is a matter of the most urgent necessity. We have much doubt of the success of the first speculations. As obstinacy generally begets a wish to either overcome or punish it, we cannot help entertaining the immoral hope, that if the authorized trade be refused to us, or rendered worthless by impediments or extortion, that our ships will spead themselves over the coasts, and smuggle all they can. Even upon the "fitness of things," as philosopher Square hath it, we hardly know whether it be morally right that an imbecile despotism should defer the blessings of civilization to so many millions, lest they should learn to think, and find themselves not quite so well off under a government so paternal, as they ought to be; and that we should not be permitted to bring about that reform from without, which cowardice or selfishness will not allow to originate within. However we leave this matter to the casuists; we know that we have the clergy with us in this view, and, if it be allowed to interfere for the spiritual welfare of a nation, against that nation's wishes, surely something might be hazarded for their temporal advantage also. We shall conclude by saying, that this work on China is got up with the temperate good sense of a man inured to business: and it is not only a valuable, but a most opportunely produced volume.

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NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, been appointed agent for Framjee Nasserwanjee & Co's *Insurance Office* Bombay, is prepared to receive applications for insurance on such risks as by the regulations of the office he is permitted to take. BURJORJEE FURDOONJEE. No. 3, Powshun Hong.

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in *Vicajee Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office* of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co. *Agents*.

NOTICE.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834.—Price 50 cents. Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at R. MARKWICK & Co's.

CANTON.

We have not received any reports of arrivals since our last, which is probably owing to the boisterous state of the weather for the last fewdays, squalls, increasing to strong gales have been blowing, with heavy and constant falls of rain. The streets in the suburbs of Canton have again, for the last fortnight, been daily flooded.

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

At a meeting of British merchants, held at the Office of H. M. Superintendents this 8th day of August, 1834, for the purpose of reconsidering the preliminary Resolutions of the 4th Instant regarding the formation of a Post office establishment at Canton and Macao, The following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to regarding the Receipt of Letters and Parcels.

1. Mr. Markwick is recommended as a fit and proper person to take charge of a Post office.

2. A Post office is to be established at Macao and Canton.

3. Authority to be given to Mr. Markwick or his Deputy to receive all letters from British ships arriving in China, such authority to be shown to the masters of vessels, on application.

4. To defray the expense and leave a fair remuneration to the Post Master, a postage must be levied on all letters, as follows;

Five cents on each ship letter;

Twenty cents on Parcels not exceeding in weight one lb, and five cents additional per lb, the maximum to be one dollar.

Newspapers, and Parcels containing News papers, to be delivered free.

5. A receipt to be given for all Letters and Parcels, stating ships name, and day and of hour receiving them.

6. After selecting the Macao and Lintin letters, those for Canton to be immediately forwarded by an Express Boat.

7. A Printed form to be sent with each ships letter, stating ships name, number of letters, date of arrival at, and despatch from Macao.

Regarding the despatch of Letters.

1. The intended departure of British vessels, either from Whampoa or outside the Bogue, is to be made known to the Post Master, in order that he may make up a Packet for transmission thereby: the same to be delivered to the master of the ship, or the Agent as may be most convenient.

2. Letters to and from Macao to be forwarded on Wednesdays and Saturdays; the hour of starting to be regulated by the tide, of which due Notice is to be given by Circular, and by advertisement at the [illegible] letter to be charged ten cents, payable on delivery.

All other Foreign merchants, connected with the commerce of China, are invited to give their authority to Mr. Markwick, according to the above Resolutions, as far as may be consistent with their own convenience.

As the foregoing Plan is only to be considered experimental, and may be liable to future arrangements, the following Gentlemen were requested, and agreed, to form themselves into a Committee, namely: Messrs J. C. Whiteman, T. Fox, And. Johnstone, Alex. Matheson and W. S. Boyd, any three of whom to be considered a quorum. All future matters relating to the P. O. Establishment to be conducted by these Gentlemen, who are to report their proceedings to H. M. Superintendents, as may be necessary.

[Signed.] J. H. Astell.

on the part of H. M. Superintendents.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Bomanjee Manackjee.
Thomas Dent & Co.	Burjorjee Furdoonjee.
Fox, Rawson & Co.	J. Henry.
Whiteman & Co.	Ilbery & Co.
James Innes.	John Watson.
T. R. Colledge.	A. S. Keating.
Richard Turner & Co.	R. Browne.
Jas. Goddard.	Nich. Crooke.
John Templeton & Co.	John Slade.
Dadabhoy Rustomjee.	C. A. Vertannes.
Dossubhoy Hormajee.	Andrew Jardine.
Muncherjee Jamsetjee.	Robert Thom.
Dossabhoy Rustomjee	Tho. Allport.
Hormuzjee Byramjee.	Joseph Cragg.
Alex. Matheson.	H. Wright.
W. S. Boyd. for self and	Framjee Muncherjee.
Douglas McKenzie & Co.	Dorabjee Hormasjee.
J. S. Mendes.	Framjee Jamsetjee.
E. W. Brightman.	Bapoojee Viccajee.
J. R. Morrison.	Manackjee Rustomjee.
Nanabhoy Framjee.	Ardiseer Furdoonjee.
Cursetjee Sapoorjee Pureck.	Jummojee Nesservanjee.

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No. 8 [illegible] Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE HELEN, Captain G. Lungley, will sail on the 20th of September next. For freight apply to CURSETJEE SAPOORJEE PAREKH, AND FRAMJEE JEMSETJEE.

No.4. American Hong.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, been appointed agent for Framjee Nasserwanjee & Co's *Insurance Office* Bombay, is prepared to receive applications for insurance on such risks as by the regulations of the office he is permitted to take. BURJORJEE FURDOONJEE. No. 3. Powshun Hong.

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in *Viccajee Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office* of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co. *Agents*.

NOTICE.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834.—Price 50 cents. Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at R. MARKWICK & Co's.

CANTON.

We have not received any reports of arrivals since our last, which is probably owing to the boisterous state of the weather for the last fewdays, squalls, increasing to strong gales have been blowing, with heavy and constant falls of rain. The streets in the suburbs of Canton have again, for the last fortnight, been daily flooded.

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

At a meeting of British merchants, held at the Office of H. M. Superintendents this 8th day of August, 1834, for the purpose of reconsidering the preliminary Resolutions of the 4th Instant regarding the formation of a Post office establishment at Canton and Macao, The following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to regarding the Receipt of Letters and Parcels.

1. Mr. Markwick is recommended as a fit and proper person to take charge of a Post office.

2. A Post office is to be established at Macao and Canton.

3. Authority to be given to Mr. Markwick or his Deputy to receive all letters from British ships arriving in China, such authority to be shown to the masters of vessels, on application.

4. To defray the expense and leave a fair remuneration to the Post Master, a postage must be levied on all letters, as follows;

Five cents on each ship letter;

Twenty cents on Parcels not exceeding in weight one lb, and five cents additional per lb, the maximum to be one dollar.

Newspapers, and Parcels containing News papers, to be delivered free.

5. A receipt to be given for all Letters and Parcels, stating ships name, and day and of hour receiving them.

6. After selecting the Macao and Lintin letters, those for Canton to be immediately forwarded by an Express Boat.

7. A Printed form to be sent with each ships letter, stating ships name, number of letters, date of arrival at, and despatch from Macao.

Regarding the despatch of Letters.

1. The intended departure of British vessels, either from Whampoa or outside the Bogue, is to be made known to the Post Master, in order that he may make up a Packet for transmission thereby: the same to be delivered to the master of the ship, or the Agent as may be most convenient.

2. Letters to and from Macao to be forwarded on Wednesdays and Saturdays; the hour of starting to be regulated by the tide, of which due Notice is to be given by Circular, and by advertisement at the Post office, each letter to be charged ten cents, payable on delivery.

All other Foreign merchants, connected with the commerce of China, are invited to give their authority to Mr. Markwick, according to the above Resolutions, as far as may be consistent with their own convenience.

As the foregoing Plan is only to be considered experimental, and may be liable to future arrangements, the following Gentlemen were requested, and agreed, to form themselves into a Committee, namely: Messrs J. C. Whiteman, T. Fox, And. Johnstone, Alex. Matheson and W. S. Boyd, any three of whom to be considered a quorum. All future matters relating to the P. O. Establishment to be conducted by these Gentlemen, who are to report their proceedings to H. M. Superintendents, as may be necessary.

[Signed.] J. H. Astell.

on the part of H. M. Superintendents.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Bomanjee Manackjee.
Thomas Dent & Co.	Burjorjee Furdoonjee.
Fox, Rawson & Co.	J. Henry.
Whiteman & Co.	Ilbery & Co.
James Innes.	John Watson.
T. R. Colledge.	A. S. Keating.
Richard Turner & Co.	R. Browne.
Jas. Goddard.	Nich. Crooke.
John Templeton & Co.	John Slade.
Dadabhoy Rustomjee.	C. A. Vertannes.
Dossubhoy Hormajee.	Andrew Jardine.
Muncherjee Jamsetjee.	Robert Thom.
Dossabhoy Rustomjee	Tho. Allport.
Hormuzjee Byramjee.	Joseph Cragg.
Alex. Matheson.	H. Wright.
W. S. Boyd. for self and	Framjee Muncherjee.
Douglas McKenzie & Co.	Dorabjee Hormasjee.
J. S. Mendes.	Framjee Jamsetjee.
E. W. Brightman.	Bapoojee Viccajee.
J. R. Morrison.	Manackjee Rustomjee.
Nanabhoy Framjee.	Ardiseer Furdoonjee.
Cursetjee Sapoorjee Pureck.	Jummojee Nesservanjee.

A meeting of British merchants was held yesterday at 11 o'clock in the hall of the superintendents, in order to effect the formation of a Chamber of commerce in Canton. They were engaged with preliminary arrangements; and we hope to be able to publish the regulations of the Chamber in our next number.

We are glad to have it in our power to lay before our readers the following authentic report of the conference held on saturday last between Lord Napier and some chinese officers.

On Friday, August the 22nd in the evening, Howqua and Mowqua came to Lord Napier, requesting that he would receive a visit from the Kwang-chow-foo, the Kwang-chow-hëe and the Chaou-chow-foo, in the hall next day, at 11 o'clock. On Saturday at nine the linguists and others arrived with the chairs stools &c. of state. These having been placed in a manner altogether derogatory to the dignity of his majesty's commission, an immediate alteration was made, more consistent with the relative importance of the two parties, and very much to the dissatisfaction of Howqua and his coadjutors. The settling of this important point took up above two hours, when the mandarins having arrived were received by the Superintendents in full dress, and took their seats, without any remark, according to the more recent arrangement of the chairs.

The mandarins having thus kept the superintendents waiting for above a couple of hours, Lord Napier stated in the strongest terms possible his extreme dissatisfaction, acquainting them that such conduct would not be suffered on a second occasion.

The mandarins stated the object of their visit was in obedience to the commands of the viceroy, to enquire:

First—the cause of Lord Napier's arrival at Canton?

Second, the nature of the business he was instructed to perform? and

Third, when was it his intention to return to Macao?—

To the first, Lord Napier replied by reading from the records the edict of the viceroy dated 16 Jany, 1831. Stating that "in case of the dissolution of "the company it was incumbent on the British Government to appoint a "Chief to *come to Canton* for the general management of commercial dealings, and to prevent affairs from going to confusion:" And hereupon Lord Napier produced His Majesty's Commission in accordance with said edict, and suggested the possibility of His Excellency the viceroy, as well as themselves, having altogether forgotten the existence of such a document. In respect to the second question, His Lordship's letter to the viceroy contained an explanation, and he recommended the propriety of their conveying it to his excellency, or of reading it themselves, on condition that it should be deposited among the other national archives, it being altogether impossible to commit such weighty matters to the hazards of verbal communication. Thirdly, His Lordship's return to Macao would be regulated entirely by his private convenience. A great deal of desultory conversation then took place, in which the mandarins argued that the king of England should have addressed a letter to the viceroy on the subject, to enable him to report to the emperor.

Lord Napier conceived that such would be a degradation on the part of his majesty. That the king had appointed him, one of his own household, an hereditary nobleman, and a captain in His Royal navy, to perform the duties suggested in the edict, and that he conceived himself to be upon a perfect par in rank with the viceroy, and of course the proper channel of communication. The mandarins also appeared desirous of holding Lord Napier's letter to the viceroy in the light of a private communication, which might be opened by the hong merchants, a proposal which, of course, was firmly resisted; the business of the day being thus concluded, the mandarins partook of a refreshment, and departed in the best possible humour, hinting the probability of their return in a short time. The great military ardour of the Kwang-chow-hëe induced him to remark "how "very unpleasant it would be for the two nations to come to a rupture;" to which Lord Napier replied, "not the least on our parts as we were "perfectly prepared, but that he could assure him of his majesty's most "gracious desire to maintain the most friendly intercourse with the "emperor of China."

Our readers, after perusing the following correspondence, will easily draw their own conslusions as to the probability of a stoppage of the British trade by the Chinese government.

Office of British Superintendents, 18th August 1834.

Thomas Fox, Esq.

Chairman of the meeting of Merchants.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your note of yesterday accompanied by an intimation from the hong merchants to the British merchants that "in "consequence of my having declined to receive the edicts of the Chinese go-"vernment—they, the hong merchants, had put a stop to the shipping off "cargoes on British account."

I have now to request you will have the goodness to take steps to find out—whether this unjust measure has proceeded from the hong merchants themselves—or in consequence of orders issued to them by his excellency the viceroy.

I beg to remain &c.

[Signed] NAPIER.

Canton 19 August 1834.

To the Right Honorable Lord Napier,
H. M. Chief Superintendent of Trade Canton.

My Lord,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordships letter of yesterday's date, requiring information if the stoppage of shipping off cargo on British account has proceeded from the Hong merchants themselves, or in consequence of orders issued to them by H. E. the viceroy.

Soon after receiving your Lordship's letter last night, a chop was put into my hands from the hong merchants; enclosing copy of one addressed to them by H. E. the viceroy, entering very fully upon the recent discussions on the subject of British Trade; copy of the translations by Mr. Morrison are herewith enclosed for your Lordships information.

From enquiries I have been enabled to make amongst my brother merchants in Canton, I gather that the threatened measure of the entire stoppage of trade, though apparently originating with the hong merchants, could have emanated only from the government authorities.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) Tho. Fox, Chairman.

In answer on the 20th, his lordship acknowledges receipt of the above letter and chops; expresses regret that his compliance with H. M. instructions should be maliciously used by the Chinese for the purpose of annoying the British trade, and favors Mr. Fox, for the information of the British merchants, with the following extracts from these instructions.

"In execution of the said commission you will take up your residence at "the Port of Canton in the dominions of the emperor of China, and you will "discharge the several duties confided to you by the said commission and "orders in Council respectively at Canton as aforesaid, or at any other place "within the River or Port of Canton, or at any other place which may be "for that purpose hereafter appointed by us, and *not elsewhere*."

"The Bocca Tigris, which is marked by a fort immediately above Anson's "Bay, forms the *limit of the Port of Canton*, and your Lordship will accord-"ingly conform to that understanding."

To the Right Honorable, Lord Napier,
His Majesty's Chief Superintendent of Trade,
My Lord, Canton

I have the honor to acknowledge your Lordship's Letter of the 20th instant, and beg to acquaint you that the same has been generally circulated amongst the British merchants here.

I now beg to enclose copy of a chop received yesterday from the Hong merchants requesting a reply to their letter of the 18th, which reply has been sent them this morning, and copy is also herewith for your Lordship's information.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) Thomas Fox, Chairman.

To the Hong merchants of Canton Canton 21 August 1834.

We have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 18th instant, accompanied by copy of one to your address from H. E. the viceroy of Canton.

We can only repeat that our commercial interests are now under the Superintendence of the Right Honorable Lord Napier, the Representative of the King of Great Britain, our most gracious Sovereign.

We may, however, remark that the letter of H. E. the viceroy alludes to the *possibility* of a stoppage of trade while you state to us that the trade is actually stopped by authority of the High officers.

(Signed as before)

LETTER FROM THE HONG MERCHANTS.

A respectful notification. We have just now received an official reply from His excellency the governor, which we are commanded to enjoin and make known to you.

We now copy out the official order, and send it for your perusal, praying you, gentlemen, to examine it minutely. You will then know that His excellency the governor's extreme desire to cherish those from remote parts is great beyond the power of increase. We pray you to return an answer. This is the task we impose. For this we write. And with compliments &c.

7th moon—14th day (August 18th) [Signed] By eleven Hong merchants.

FROM GOVERNOR LOO

TO THE HONG MERCHANTS.

Loo, governor of Canton and Kwangse provinces, &c. &c.—in reply (to the Hong merchants).

On examination I find, that the trade from the English nation to Canton has been carried on for a hundred and some tens of years. In this long period all regulations have from time to time been reported and established.—Whether the said *barbarian eye*—Lord Napier—be an officer or a merchant, there are no means of ascertaining. But having come for affairs of commerce to the *celestial empire*, it is incumbent on him to obey and keep the laws and statutes. It is an old saying—"When you enter the frontiers, enquire respecting the prohibitions. When you enter a country enquire into its customs." The said barbarian *eye*, having been sent by the said nation's king from a great distance, is undoubtedly a man who understands things; but his having precipitately come to the provincial city, without having made a full report of the circumstances and causes of coming here, was indeed a want of decorum. I, the governor, considering that it was his first entrance into the inner dominions, and that he was yet unacquainted with the established laws, commanded the said merchants at that time to enjoin orders on him, and to enquire and ascertain for what he had come to the provincial city;—that if it were, that, on account of the company's dissolution, it had become necessary to establish other regulations, he should immediately inform the said merchants, that they might make a report to me;—to afford me data for sending a memorial, by the government post. And that the said barbarian *eye* should meanwhile return to Macao, and await the will and mandate of the *great emperor* being received—and published to command obedience. Thus the business would be altogether managed in perfect accordance with dignified decorum, rendering change needless.

To relief to England,—should an official personage from a foreign country proceed to the said nation for the arrangement of any business,—how could he neglect to have the object of his coming announced in a memorial to the said nation's king,—or how could he act contrary to the requirements of the said nation's dignity,—doing his own will and pleasure! Since the said barbarian *eye* states he is an official personage, he ought the more to be thoroughly acquainted with these principles. Before, when he offered a letter, I, the governor, saw it inexpedient to receive it; because the established laws of the *celestial empire* do not permit ministers and those under authority to have private intercourse by letter with outside barbarians; but have hitherto, in commercial affairs, held the merchants responsible;—and if, perchance, any barbarian merchant should have any petition to make requesting investigation of any affair, (the laws require) that, by the said *Tsepans* (Chief Supercargoes), a duly prepared petition should be in form presented, and an answer by proclamation awaited. There has never been such a thing as outside barbarians sending in a letter. I at that time commanded the *Kwang-chow-hoo* to give minute verbal orders on this subject.

Again, I have examinedin order, the points of regulation established by report (to the emperor), and have thrice issued orders, which the said merchants were required to make themselves acquainted with and to enjoin. The subjects discussed in these several orders are the long-established regulations—well known to all the barbarian merchants of every nation who have business at Canton—the *flamingly luminous* ordinances and statutes. Thus commencing, I was treating not slightingly the outside barbarians.—Obey—and remain—dis-obey—and depart.—There are no two ways.

Now—(the merchants) have reported, that on going to the factory to enquire and ascertain facts,—the said barbarian *eye* desired to have official correspondence, to and fro, with all the public offices,—and would not obey the orders.—On examination I find, that the English nation and the officers of the *celestial empire* have hitherto had no intercourse of official correspondence. The barbarians of the said nation, coming to or leaving Canton, have—beyond their trade—not any public business.—And the commissioned officers of the *celestial empire* never take cognizance of the trivial affairs of trade. From the time that Canton has admitted outside barbarians to its open market, all affairs relating to commerce and the control over the barbarian merchants have been placed under the entire cognizance and responsibility of the said hong merchants. Never has there been such a thing as official correspondence to and fro with a barbarian *eye*.—And of those trading at Canton there is not only the English nation; nor have the English barbarian merchants been at Canton only *one or two* years. Yet all have been tranquil and quiet, obeying the laws. There has been no occasion for officers to examine into and manage business;—on the contrary, they would but embarrass and impede the merchants.—This request to have official correspondence to and fro is not only contrary to every thing of dignity and decorum; but also would prove very inexpedient for the barbarian merchants of all the nations. The thing is most decidedly impossible.

The said merchants, because the said barbarian *eye* will not adhere to the old regulations, have requested that a stop should be put to the said nation's commerce. This manifests a profound knowledge of the great principles of dignity. It is most highly praiseworthy. The circumstances of the said barbarian *eye*—lord Napier's perverse opposition necessarily demand such a mode of procedure. It would be most right immediately to put a stop to buying and selling.—But, considering that the said nation's king has hitherto been in the highest degree reverently submissive, he cannot in sending lord Napier here at this time have desired him thus obstinately to resist. The some hundreds of thousands of commercial duties yearly coming from the said country concern not the *celestial empire* the extent of a hair or a feather's down. The possession or absence of them is utterly unworthy of one careful thought. Their broad cloths and camlets are still more unimportant, and of no regard. But the tea—the rhubarb—the raw silk—of the inner dominions are the sources by which the said nation's people live and maintain life. For the fault of one man—lord Napier, must the livelihood of the whole nation be precipitately cut off? I, the governor, looking up and embodying the *great emperor's* most sacred—most divine wish,—to nurse and tenderly cherish, as one, all that are within and that are without,—feel that I cannot bring my mind to bear it.—Besides, all the merchants of the said nation dare dangers, crossing the seas myriads of miles, to come from far, here. Their hopes rest wholly in the attainment of gain by buying and selling.—When, the other day,—being summoned by the said merchants to a meeting for consultation, they did not attend,—it was because they were under the direction of lord Napier. It assuredly did not proceed from the several merchants' own free will.—Should—in one morning—(the trade) be wholly cut off, it would cause great distress to many persons,—who, having travelled hither by land and sea,—would by one man—lord Napier, be ruined. They cannot in such case but be utterly depressed with grief.—In commiseration, I again give temporary indulgence and delay. Let the said merchants again immediately enjoin, particularly and minutely the orders, requiring the said barbarian *eye*, with unruffled mind, to consider thrice. He should know that the said nation trades here, and annually amasses great gain, entirely in consequence of this *sacred dynasty's* extreme wish to cherish tenderly (those from far). It in no way regards the trade as an advantage, and cannot be hampered or constrained by (any consideration for) it. If the old-established regulations be not in accordance with reason, how could all the barbarian merchants yield to them the willing submission of their hearts!—and obediently keep them! Since the said barbarian *eye* occupies an official situation, all merchants of the said nation, when they do not keep the laws, will require to be controled and constrained by him. But if he talk not reasonably, how can he gain the submission of the multitude! I, the governor, have, for some tens of years, extended my care over those within and those without,—and have never treated a man contrary to propriety. How can I be willing to treat tyrannically the requests of men from far!—But what concerns the *national* dignity will not admit of being transgressed or passed over.

I hear that the said barbarian is a man of very solid and expansive mind, and placid speech. If he consider, he can himself, doubtless, distinguish right and wrong. Let him on no account permit himself to be deluded by men around him. If he can repent and arouse—obey the previous orders—and act according to them,—let him answer through the said merchants, and the trade shall continue as commonly. If he still maintain his obstinacy and do not arouse, then it will appear, that the said barbarian *eye* does not wish the said nation to have here the liberty of the market,—the trade shall be immediately stopped, and the commerce eternally cut off. Hereafter, when the said nation's king hears respecting these repeated orders and official replies, (he will know) that the whole wrong lies on the barbarian *eye*,—it is no way owing to any want on the part of the *celestial empire* of extreme consideration for the virtue of reverential submission exercised by the said nation's king.—Let the said merchants take also this reply—and, having enjoined it authoritatively on the private merchants of the said nation,—and the barbarian merchants of every nation,—that they may make themselves acquainted with it,—let it be folded up and preserved.

Taoukwang, 14th year, 7th moon, 14th day. (August 18th 1834.)

Mr. Editor,

A gentleman writes me, coming through the Bogue on Thursday morning last, H. M. Birthday, he found the Imogene and Andromache just abreast of the lowest fort, and surrounded by war junks. The Imogene was engaged with ball practise at a buoy with her great guns; immediately above were anchored several heavy stone boats loaded, whose cargoes are destined, on nearer movement of the English frigates, to fill up the channel of Bocca Tigris.

Now, Sir, as it is half a mile broad, and runs an impetuous tide to the depth of 12 to 15 fathoms, I leave your readers to imagine what effect a few hundred tons of granite paving stones will have on it.

DELTA.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE CHINESE PHILOSOPHER, MANGTSZE.

Concluded from No. 32 Page 128.

It is impossible to advocate in a stronger manner that which, in our times and in the countries where we live, is called public opinion. But Mang-tsze went much farther in the passage which immediately follows, and where his zeal for the peoples' good brought him to the point of making an apology which one could scarcely expect to find in a chinese book. The king of Tse, informing himself, within hearing of the philosopher, of events which had passed at times which were even then ancient, spoke to him of the last prince of the first dynasty, dethroned by Ching-tang, and of the last prince of the second dynasty, put to death by Woo-wang, the founder of the third. "Are these facts true," asked he of Mencius.—"They are proved by history," he answered.—"A subject put his sovereign to death! can that be?" replied the prince.

"The rebel," Mang-tsze answered quickly, "is he who outrages humanity. The robber is who revolts against justice. The rebel or the robber, is merely a private person. I have heard it said that the punishment, in the person of Chow, fell upon a private person. I do not see that in him they caused a prince to perish."

The philosopher did not always allow himself to be carried away by this tone of vehemence and bitterness: but generally his answers are full of vivacity and energy: and this sharp tone has been disappoved by some. It is related that Hung-woo, the founder of the Ming dynasty, one day reading Mang-tsze, fell upon this passage. "The prince looks upon his subjects as the dirt beneath his feet, or like grains of mustard seed, which he holds in no account: his subjects on the other hand look upon him as a robber or an enemy." This words displeased the new emperor. "It is not thus," said he, "that sovereigns are to be spoken of. He who has held such language is unworthy to share the honors paid to Confucius. Let Mang-tsze be degraded, and his tablet removed from out of the temple of the prince of letters! Let no one be so bold as to make representations on this subject to me, nor to transmit any to me before they shall have pierced with an arrow he who shall have digested them."

This decree threw all the learned into consternation; one among them named Tseen-tang, president of one of the supreme courts, resolved to sacrifice himself for the honor of Mencius; he composed a request in which, after having given the whole passage, and explained the true meaning in which it should be understood, he gave a description of the empire in the times of Mencius, and the deplorable state to which all these petty tyrants, constantly at war amongst themselves, and all equally rebels against the legitimate authority of the Chow dynasty, had reduced the country. "It is of these sorts of sovereigns," said he in conclusion, "and by no means of the son of heaven, that Mung-tsze meant to speak. How, after the lapse of so many ages, can it be attributed to him as a crime? I will die, since such is the order; but my death will be glorious in the eyes of posterity."

After having drawn up this request, and prepared his coffin, Tseen-tang be took himself to the palace, and being arrived at the first enclosure, "I come" he said to the guards, " to make some representations in favor of Mang-tsze, here is my petiton; and uncovering his breast, "I know" said he, "what are your orders, strike."

One of the guards instantly let fly an arrow at him, took the petition and forwarded it to the emperor, to whom he related what had just occurred. The emperor read the writing attentively, approved or feigned to approve it, and ordered that the wound of Tseen-tang should be looked after. At the same time he decreed that the name of Mang-tsze should retain possession of all the honors which it enjoyed. We thought it our duty to relate this anecdote, which exhibits at the same time the fanaticism of the learned and the great veneration which rests on the memory of this philosopher.

His book being, as has been said, an integral part of the four books, should be learned by heart by those who submit themselves to the examinations, or aspire to literary degrees. Consequently, it has been the most often reprinted of any. It exists in a thousand editions, with or without commentaries. Numberless learned men have applied themselves to elucidate and interpret it: it has been twice translated into mantchoo; and the last version, revised by the emperor Keen-lung, forms, with the text, three of the six volumes of which the chinese-mantchoo copy of the four books in the royal library is composed.—*Nouveaux mélanges asiatiques, Par M. Abel Remusat.*

Cobbett is a shrewd fellow, and a vexatious, and we cannot help thinking he has considered twenty shillings well expended, (in manner we shall presently explain,) in order to bring our home legislative enactments upon certain fiscal matters, into contempt. We imagine that our readers on perusing the report of proceedings at Queen-street Police office given elsewhere, will be inclined to agreewith us, that the worthy member for Oldham has been conniving with a professed iuformer, in order to sport a joke publicly in the face of a Police Office, at the expence of our Acts of Parliament, and at the trifling cost to himself of the sum above specified. It was indeed money well laid out, for the subject matter thereby furnished to him for discussion in his gridiron-emblazoned Register, was beyond all price. Can, in fact, anything be more absurd than that a man should be subjected to a penalty, because he writes his name on a *green* ground, instead of a *black*? Can indeed any possible exercise of imagination suppose a more ridiculous absurdity than that the legislature of a free country should gravely say to its subjects, if you write your name in white upon green, instead of white upon black, you shall be fined £ 5, which fine it shall not be in the power of any human being to mitigate to less than 20 shillings. The colour of green is, we believe, sacred among the Mahomedans; that of yellow is "celestial" among the Chinese, and in China or in Turkey we would certainly not be so unwise as to infringe the respective claims of the two colours; but we cannot forbear picturing to ourselves the astonishment of a Turk or of a Chinese, who happening to be in England, aud being fortunate enough to possess a cart, after having heard, as doubtless he would, such total disclaimers of all superstitious observance of difference of colours, whether in the human skin or any other colourable commodity, were to find himself suddenly fined £ 5 sterling, because his wheel-wright had inscribed his name upon the said cart, on a green instead of a black grouud!—Waugh! Waugh! Prodigious! He would exclaim. "What for is name written at all—surely to *ascertain* it, and does it not shew in as clear relief on green as on black?" We must confess that after such exhibitions of absurdity as this, it were asking too much of a citizen of the world, to concede that an Englishman is a freer agent than a Turk or a Chinese. Let us imagine a Chinese Baron d'Haussez describing his visit to Queen-street Police Office. "Here," would he say, "I witnessed an instance of the wonderful respect in which the legislature of this country holds the colour of black (a gloomy colour, the fondness for which accounts for the frequent suicides of this melancholy people.) One of the very legislators of this country was fined a sum of one pound sterling for preferring green to black, and inscribing his name thereon."

But seriously, how easy would it have been for the legislature to have avoided this ridiculous exposure by requiring the name to be "legibly written" whether in black, white, or grey. "With such wisdom, &c." said the Chancellor Oxernenstein.—*The Englishman.*

Queen-Square.—The Informer v. William Cobbett, Esq., M. P.—Last week we stated that Digby had summoned Mr. Cobbett, for not having his name properly painted on his cart, but in consequence of the informer having served the summons in Bolt-court, Fleetstreet, instead of the defendant's residence at Ashe, near Guildford, the information was dismissed. Thursday, however, the case again occupied the attention of the magistrates, when a solicitor, named Faithful, attended on behalf of the defendant.

Digby stated, that on a certain day he saw a cart belonging to Mr. Cobbett with the name painted white on *green* ground, instead of white on a black ground, or *vice versa*, which was in violation of the 1st and 2d William IV., chap. 2. sections 59 and 60, and subjected the defendants to any penalty not exceeding 5l. and costs. The informer added, that he had not delivered a summons at Mr. Cobbett's residence at Ashe, which would have made the costs amount to about 30s. in consequence of the gentleman who attended for the defendant undertaking to produce Mr. Cobbett on this occasion.

Mr. Faithful asked the informer, if he thought it likely that Mr. Cobbett would come 40 miles to attend a summons which had not been served upon him.

Digby repeated that an understanding had been come to that the defendant would attend without a summons, or he should have sent one to Ashe.

The magistrates conferred together, and then stated that they should not convict in the absence of the defendant, he not having been served with a summons in accordance with the law.

Digby then told the solicitor that he should immediately forward a summons to Ashe, and if the defendant did not then appear, he should procure a warrant to compel him.

The parties, however, had not left the office, but a few minutes when they returned, and Mr. Faithful, the solicitor, said that he would plead guilty to the charge, on behalf of Mr. Cobbett. The fact was, he added, that the cart had been sent to the painter's, and the informer had seen it before Mr. Cobbett had an opportunity of doing so, to ascertain if it had been done properly.

The Magistrates, under the circumstances, convicted Mr. Cobbett in the mitigatad penalty of 20s. and costs.—*The Englishman.*

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,—Can you enlighten me on the following points, which appear to me of the utmost importance to the new trade, between this country and England?

Are the advances which the agents of the E. I. company are empowered to make, on shipments to Great Britain, to extend to any port, or only to one port—London?

Are these advances to be limited to British subjects, or may foreigners, *for instance, Chinese hong merchants* be included in the arrangements?

At what time are the advances to be made; at the time of purchase, or after shipment? My reasons for asking these questions are as follows. It is notorious that no good will is entertained by the E. I. company towards what are called free traders here.—May not this plan of advances, on shipments to be consigned to the E. I. company in England, eventually make the trade in teas from this as completely a monopoly as it ever was under the old system, to the ruin of many who may rely on the acts of parliament for the benefit of a free trade?

The power of making these advances is not limited: if this year it is £ 600,000, it may be next year £ 3,000,000, more than the whole amount of teas annually exported to Great Britain—the whole of this, be it remembered, consigned to the E. I. company, as before, or at any rate, under their control, as advancing the funds.

Are we to suppose these men so far removed from self, and the wish to acquire and preserve power and patronage, as to use these great means solely for the benefit of those who have ousted them from what they have regarded as their birth-right, the monopoly of the tea-trade?—or is it not possible that it may be but a deep laid plan to retain possession, and perhaps, eventually, thereby recover the trade, by showing the British people that, in any case, the tea must pass through their hands, and be purchased with their funds?

I think, Sir, the above deserves a few remarks from you.—The appearances at present are suspicious; the opening of a treasury here for bills on the supreme government of Bengal, the appointment to these offices of old company's servants, the establishment of a commercial house in close connection with these servants—all must tend to impress the Chinese with an idea that the day of the company here is not yet over; and unless the power invested in these men be exercised with more liberality and impartiality than the experience of human nature would lead us to believe practicable, the effect on the minds of the Chinese must be that the appointment of Representatives of his majesty in this country is little more than nominal; as it must be secondary to those who have the distribution of, what is more important with a Chinaman, the means of acquiring wealth.

I need not point out to you the influence which any man, or set of men, dispensing so large a sum, as that now remarked on, must thereby acquire.

The course of exchange—Canton on London and Canton on Bengal-may be disorganized by an arbitrarily established rate; and I will add that it appears to me certain that a plan so replete with mischief only requires pointing out to the independent merchants of Great Britain and India to ensure from them representations which cannot fail to put an end to it a point most important to all engaged or about to engage in the China trade.

I remain, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
A young merchant.

Canton, August 23, 1834.

We are not able to give any answer to the queries of *a young merchant*. We have before said, we regard with mistrust and suspicion the establishment of a leadenhall street interest in China; but not having seen the regulations under which advances are to be made upon cargoes shipped in Canton, we decline, at present, giving our opinion on what—we cannot help thinking—is a stepmother's measure. Is not the subject-matter of *a young merchant's* letter the peculiar care of the Chamber of commerce?

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

'The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free 'press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will 'rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1834. NO. 35. PRICE 50 CENTS.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE new and fast sailing ship, ELIZA STEWART, Capt. R. Millar, 423 tons burthen, having about ¼ of her cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch. Apply to R. TURNER & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY, Captain Johnson, to sail on the 1st of August. For freight apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE FUTTAY SALAM, J. Keys commander, will leave Whampoa on the 1st of September next. For freight apply to DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE ALLALEVIE, Captain Andree, will leave Whampoa on the 25th of September next. For freight apply to DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

THE BOMBAY CASTLE, Capt. Wemyss, will receive freight at Lintin Hor Macao: To sail in all this month. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE well known fast sailing ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, Captain P. Tonks, to sail early in October. For freight apply to DORABJEE HORMUZJEE. No. 7 French Hong.

Canton, 7th August 1834.

FOR ABERDEEN DIRECT.

THE British Brig, CITY OF ABERDEEN, Ja Monro Captain, will leave Whampoa early in October; burthen (per Register) 260 Tons. For freight apply to JA INNES.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE ship CHARLOTTE, Captain Melville, will leave Whampoa on the 20th of September. For freight apply to BURJORJEE FURDOONJEE. No. 3 Powshun Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE HELEN, Captain G. Lungley, will sail on the 20th of September next. For freight apply to CURSETJEE SAPOORJEE PARECK, No. 4. American Hong. AND FRAMJEE JEMSETJEE.

FOR SALE.

A British ship of about 800 tons, built on the western side of India, and fit for any voyage. Intending purchasers may learn particulars from JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, been appointed agent for Framjee Nasserwanjee & Co's *Insurance Office* Bombay, is prepared to receive applications for insurance on such risks as by the regulations of the office he is permitted to take. BURJORJEE FURDOONJEE. No. 3. Powshun Hong.

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in *Viccajee Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office* of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co. *Agents.*

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at R. MARKWICK & Co's.

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

The only arrival in the past week is the British brig FOX, G. Chevely, from Singapore.

The masts of the Bombay ship ANN, were cut away during the late gales, in order to prevent her driving on shore in Macao roads.

The ship MANGLES, Carr, having been detained by the blowing weather, went to sea of the 29th ult.

We can easily understand that there may be some amongst the British mercantile community who feel anxious and impatient under the protracted suspension of trade, of which we still regret the continuance.

To those individuals, if such there be, we earnestly recommend a calm and dispassionate line of conduct under the present crisis, the most important, perhaps, that has ever occurred during our commerce with this empire.

At the commencement of so important a measure as the opening of the China trade, results equally important must been looked for by all reflecting men. It could never have been expected that the Chinese hong merchants should at once have acquiesced in the new order of things without a struggle to maintain their long-acknowledged system, by which foreigners and their commerce were held in thraldom. Every effort and mis-representation, prompted by the most crafty cunning, by disappointed hopes, and by humbled pride, are to be expected, and can be only successfully opposed by unity on the part of the British. The struggle has began on the part of the hong merchants by the *unauthorized* suspension of the trade; but it is feeble in its first effort; for as no government edict has been issued to suspend the trade, it is quite clear that the government does not venture to commit itself by so decisive a measure, while by the unprecedented course of allowing the hong merchants to carry it into effect, the government has preserved to itself a loophole of retreat, should it be baffled in its experimental measure by the firmness of the British merchants.

We, therefore, entreat the most perfect unanimity for a while; let not our impatience make us the laughing stock of both the hong merchants and the government; nor let us weaken the power of the chief superintendent by any hasty, selfish, or ill digested measure.

To the Editor of the Canton Register

Sir,—I frequently hear, in the course of conversation amongst my fellow countrymen as well as other foreigners here, an argument which, however foolish, is somewhat [illegible]ous—it is that "Forcigners resorting to this country, have no right to resist the laws and regulations thereof: but ought to submit quietly to whatever they may meet with."

As we now seem fortunately about to make the experiment of what a little wholesome opposition may effect,—at which some are or affect to be alarmed— let us see what has been hitherto gained by submission during the last century and a half; and we will take the *chops* recently published by the governor and hoppo as evidence.

Let any foreigner, whether British or not, read attentively these tissues of insolence and bombast, from two local officers,—one of them a slave—in reference to one of the most powerful nations of the globe, particularly pointed at the representative of its sovereign; and he will, I think, arrive at the conclusion that submission has been tried long enough. The studied insolence of the language and the tone of contemptuous superiority assumed contrast strongly with the laboured falsehoods, and the wavering imbecility which mark their conduct; and it is to this miserable system of braggadocio and humbug that it is still wished by some to subject the British nation! The sneer of Napoleon as to our shop-keeping propensities will still hold good.

However desirable it may be to continue the commerce to this country, we should bear in mind that there are limits at which the desire of acquiring wealth should stop; and that among the most marked of these is the sacrifice of honor, whether national or individual; every *merchant* should recollect that he is *a man*; nor should any hesitate to waive private interest if incompatible with the support of the dignity of the country to which he belongs; and if it is proved that these cannot exist together, the vigorous measure of stopping the trade, or of putting it on such a footing as would be consistent with the honor of our country and king, should at once be resorted to: such is the position at which we have now arrived, and it remains to be seen whether the power and pride of Great Britain are longer to succumb unresistingly to the empty menaces and vapourings of the local officers of this province whose interest, we are well assured, it is to conceal the truth from their sovereign. From this spring the insults so repeatedly offered as to pass now as mere matters of form

Is it necessary for the purchase of tea, that we should submit to be called "devils" and "barbarians"; that we should be placed under the *surveillance* of hong merchants and linguists, who them-

selves tremble at the nod of the meanest underling of the local government, and whom we have recently on two occasions seen acting as menials in the presence of the local officers!—The restriction enforcing the separation from wives and families, putting us on a level with the brute creation; the gracious permission to leave our doors, "three times a month," "under the care of a linguist," in droves "not exceeding ten" "to visit the flower gardens" or the pigs at the Honam joss house, "lest sickness and disease may arise" among us from confinement; may be cited as *musters* of the causes for complaint, emanating solely from the local authorities.—Within a few days we shall, as customary at this season of the year, have some more of these published—one of them of so gross and horrible a nature, that I dare not even allude to the subject.

Putting out of view all commercial interests, it is indispensible that a continuation of this monstrous falsehood and arrogance should not be permitted; and I must say that I cannot understand how any-one, with the feelings of a man, can, even though it should be opposed to his pecuniary interests, object to the exercise of power to put an end to the system.

Let us hope that the vigor desplayed by His Majesty's Chief Superintendent, and the assistence accruing from the presence of two ships of war may effect the desired change.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient Servant.

Canton, 1st September 1834. A British Merchant.

We cordially agree with the sentiments expressed in the letter of "*a British merchant*;" and trust that the whole body are so fully aware of their own true and ultimate interests as to re-echo and abide by them.

THE CHINESE NAVY has often justly been blamed by his imperial majesty. We will not discuss its merits and demerits but leave these to better judges; however one instance which came to our notice is worthy to be recorded. In the late Formosa rebellion a part of the numerous Amoy squadron was sent over with soldiers to awe the rebels. it so happened that a certain Tsung-ping-kwan.—Rear admiral—who shall be nameless, deemed it more convenient to stop on board his junk, though Chinese naval officers are equally expert in fighting on shore. To dispel the tedium incident to a life of indolence he invited the captains to a gambling party. Matters were soon arranged and these naval heroes passed day and night in their favorite pastime. Days and months elapsed, the bloody war was finished, but they had not yet done with gambling. On their return to Kin-mun they were accused of having neglected their duty, whilst the land forces had fought so bravely. An order from the emperor sanctioned the decrees of the provincial government, which had deprived them of a years salary. At the present moment they are again engaged in a hardy enterprise and have a fair chance of regaining the laurels, which they had lost by handling the dice.

We are endebted to a correspondent for the following sketch of the dinner in honor of H. M. birthday, having been prevented by illness from attending to lord Napier's invitation.

HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

On tuesday, the 26th instant, Lord Napier gave a sumptuous dinner to the British subjects in Canton, in honor of H. M. birthday. Invitations had been issued by his lordship for thursday the 21st, the anniversary-day, but, in consequence of the floods, the dinner was postponed. Tables had been prepared for about ninety guests, but the officers of H. M. Ships Imogene and Andromache did not arrive to dinner. About sixty persons sat down to table; the Parsees, who had declined dining, came after dinner to drink the king's health; a separate table being laid for them in the verandah.

The cloth being removed, lord Napier proposed the health of our most gracious sovereign king William the 4th, with four times four. His lordship said, in rising to propose His Majesty's health, he was at a loss for words fully to express his feelings. The sovereign whose health the company present were about to drink had done more good to his country than any of his predecessors. The passing of the reform bill alone would transmit his name with honor to the latest posterity. That great measure had not only had a magical effect on Europe, but its influence had been felt around the wide circle of the globe itself. But the efforts of our beloved king had not been confined to the destruction of parliamentary monopoly alone; in his reign commercial monopoly had also been overthrown. The trade to China was no longer hampered and shackled as it had once been. The gentlemen who formed the present party might now push their spirit of commercial enterprize to the farthest verge that British daring would carry it; and he trusted their efforts might be crowned with ample success. Our gracious sovereign had once sailed the salt seas himself, and in his heart he was still a true English sailor. He sincerely loved the profession, and it was his ardent wish to patronize to the utmost of his power—navigation—and her twin sister—trade. The British residents in Canton engaged, in a peculiar degree, the paternal care of His Majesty. He had it from his most gracious majesty's own lips how much he loved them; and it was now in their power to show that they were not wanting in loyal feeling to their patriot king.

Never was toast drunk more enthusiastically. It would have done our beloved sovereign's own heart good (God bless him) to have heard the cheers with which his health was drunk by his loyal subjects in this distant part of the world. A gentleman facetiously observed that the cheering was loud enough to startle the governor from his bed. After the king's health had been drunk, Mr. Compton senior, sang God save the king, in very fine style, and the whole company joined in the chorus.

His lordship then gave the "Queen," and said that within the wide circle of the British dominions there is no woman who can add a grace to her private character, or a brighter lustre to her domestic virtues.

Drunk with three times three.

Lord Napier then gave the "Princess Victoria," and when it should please Almighty Providence to call her to the throne of the British empire, may she prove as good a woman as her mother, and as great a queen as Queen Bess. Drunk with three times three. The "Army and Navy" were then drunk with hearty cheers. Captain Elliott R. N. returned thanks, and gave. "The commerce of Canton." Mr. Jardine, as one of the commercial community, returned thanks. Lord Napier then proposed the health of two gentlemen, the pleasure of whose company he had hoped for that evening, but, from some mistake or other, they had not arrived. These two gentlemen, his lordship said, were ornaments to one of the professions we had just toasted, and were now in this country merely to afford us protection. He gave Captain Blackwood and Captain Chads of the Royal Navy.

Their healths were drunk with cheers, and Captain Elliot having returned thanks for the honor done his brother officers, begged all the gentlemen present to fill bumpers, as he was going to give a toast which he knew they would drink with loud applause. He gave the health of H. M. Chief Superintendent, Lord Napier.

There certainly never was cheering more tremendous. The hall rang with one universal shout, which was heard over the whole range of the foreign factories. After the cheering had subsided his lordship rose and said, were he gifted with the eloquence of a Cicero, he might even then feel at a loss to make a meet return for the courtesy with which his health had been drunk. He feared the applause was above his merits; all he could boast of—and on that point he would yield to no man—was a sincere desire to discharge his duty. He deeply lamented that in acting up to the instructions contained in H. M. commission, he had been involved in a misunderstanding with the viceroy, which had, for the present, caused a stoppage of the trade. He trusted, however, this would be for no length of time; and he was of opinion that a show of firmness in the present instance would have a good effect; that the principles of free trade would be spread among the Chinese, and that ere long British stems would visit every port of China. To effect this was the worthy object of his highest ambition. It was an honest pride—and he was not ashamed to avow it—that he would glory in having his name handed down to posterity as the man who had thrown open the wide field of the Chinese empire to British spirit and industry. His lordship then adverted in a very feeling manner to the East India company. It did not become us to cherish feelings of enmity against the mighty dead. The East India company was now defunct in China. There might be some present who had felt galled by it's monopoly, when it existed; but now that it's power in China was extinct, hostility should be buried in oblivion. The influence of the East India company in China had been overthrown by the genius of free trade; and, perhaps, in a few short years that body might no longer have a being. We ought, therefore, only to remember the great men it had given to the country, the lustre which has been added to the British name by it's deeds of glory, and the solid advantages which our native country is actually deriving from it while it still sways the rod of empire. He would, give. "The honble East India company, and success to its measures when they are not opposed to the good of the people," which toast was drunk with loud applause.

Mr. Young, who was a member of the late factory, returned thanks; and made use of a metaphor of the branch and parent stem. We regret that we were too far removed to hear the whole of Mr. Young's speech, who evidently spoke with impassioned eloquence.

Lord Napier then gave Captain Neish and the country trade—loud cheers.

Captain Neish, in returning thanks, declared himself very much taken aback by the honor that had been done him so unexpectedly. As a return he begged to propose the health of lady Napier and her aimable family. The toast—which was given with much good taste and gallantry by the veteran captain—was drunk with rapturous applause.

Lord Napier, in returning his sincere thanks, vowed to make Captain Neish himself, as the *youngest* married man—bearer of the news to her ladyship of the honor that had been done her.

The Parsees having now joined the party, his lordship rose, and proposed the health of our Parsee friends. They were, his lordship observed, a most industrious, enterprising and valuable class of British subjects. Their peculiar situation made them especially an object for exercising the generosity of the English people. The remnant of a once mighty nation, they had been driven from their homes by the iron hands of the Turk and the Arab. They had sought protection under the shadow of our banners, and lived in the hope of yet returning to their native land, when mahommedan superstition should have passed away.

This toast was drunk with loud cheers, when Dinear Derabjee, in simple and affecting terms, returned thanks on the part of his countrymen, and proposed the health of lord Napier, which was drunk with three times three. At the particular desire of the Parsees, the health of Lord Clare, governor of Bombay, was proposed and drunk with the usual honors.

The health of Lord William Bentinck, governor general of India, was drunk with the usual honors. Captain Baker proposed the health of Captain

Charles Napier, late of the British Navy, and now admiral of her most faithful majesty Donna Maria. Lord Napier returned thanks for the honor done the gallant admiral, whom he was proud to call his cousin.

In the course of the evening several songs were sung by Mr. Compton junior, Captain Melville, Captain Crawford, Mr. Whiteman, Mr. Keating, Mr. Cragg, &c.

The party broke up about 12 o'clock, but several joined the Parsees in the verandah, where their festivities were prolonged to a late hour.

The dinner passed off extremely well. Lord Napier did every thing an able chairman could do to make his guests feel at home. We never witnessed agreater display of general good feeling. We must apologize for giving a mere outline of what lord Napier said; we did not take any notes, and have been obliged to trust entirely to memory.

The public dinner in Canton of the 26th of August 1834, in honor of H. M. birthday, will long be remembered by all who had the happiness to partake thereof with feelings of the most sincere pleasure.

The following is the official translation of the notice hung up at the public entrance of the British consulate on saturday last, and generally distributed throughout Canton.

INTERESTING TO THE CHINESE MERCHANTS.

State of relations between China and Great Britain at present. A true and Official Document. On the 16th January, 1831, the viceroy Le,—in consequence of advice from the hong merchants—issued an edict requiring the chief of the factory to write home stating that in case of dissolution of the East India company—it was incumbent on the British Government to appoint a chief to come to Canton for the general management of commercial dealings,—and to prevent affairs from going to confusion;—whereupon, at the dissolution of the company—the king of Great Britain—in accordance with the wishes of the viceroy—appointed Lord Napier—a member of his own household—an hereditary nobleman, and captain in his Royal Navy—to come to Canton for the above most laudable purpose—and report himself by letter to the viceroy accordingly. Lord Napier arrived at Canton on the 25th July, and next day forwarded his letter to the city gates—which was offered to the mandarins for the purpose of being delivered, and refused by the whole of them. It is false to say that the British officer who carried the letter desired to force his way within the precincts of the palace. The hong merchants, it is true, desired to take it, but it was quite derogatory to the dignity of the representative of the king to communicate thro' the merchants. The viceroy now complains that he knows not for what reason Lord Napier has come—at the same time forgetting the edict of his predecessor which brought him here, as well as his own obstinacy in refusing to receive the letter of a man of equal rank with himself. His excellency then publishes edicts requiring Lord Napier to retire to Macao—and on the 18th August publishes another edict, in which he states that the hong merchants have requested the trade to be stopped, but in commisseration says he.—"I again give "temporary indulgence and delay"—knowing at the same time that the trade had been actually stopped by the hong merchants two days before. The viceroy then sends the Kwang-chow-foo, the Kwang-chow-hee—and the Chaou-chow-foo, to require of Lord Napier the object of his visit, the nature of his duties—and the time of his return to Macao. Lord Napier replies to the first by a reference to the edict of January 1831; to the second by a reference to his letter to the viceroy, which contains all the intelligence, and which they refuse to open or convey; and to the third, that his return to Macao depends entirely on his private convenience. The ignorance and obstinacy of the viceroy has thus allowed the hong merchants to put a stop to the trade, when he himself only threatens to do so. He sends his mandarins, and they return as empty as they went when the official document was offered for their conveyance;—and the consequence is—that thousands of industrious Chinese who live by the European trade, must suffer ruin and discomfort thro' the perversity of their government. The merchants of Great Britain wish to trade with all China on principles of mutual benefit; they will never relax in their exertions till they gain apoint of equal importance to both countries, and the viceroy will find it as easy to stop the current of the Canton river, as to carry into effect the insane determinations of the hong. [Signed] NAPIER.

Canton, 26th August, 1834. Chief Superintendent.

MEETING OF BRITISH MERCHANTS.

At a meeting of British merchants held in the hall of His Majestys Superintendents on Monday, the 25th August 1834.

Mr. W. S. Boyd apologized in Mr. Fox's name for that gentlemans absence on account of ill health, and proposed that another person should be appointed to the chair to preside at the present meeting.

It was unanimously agreed that Mr. W. S. Boyd should take the chair on the present occasion.

The proceedings since the last meeting were then read and approved.

Moved by Mr. Dent, seconded by Mr. Jardine, and unanimously agreed that the consideration of the letter from the Right Honorable Lord Napier to Mr. Fox, of the 20th instant, be deferred, and subsequently referred to the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce when formed.

The observations of Mr. Goddard on the Rules and Regulations for the establishment of the Chamber of Commerce were then read.

Moved by Mr. Dent, seconded by Mr. Innes, and resolved that the Rules and Regulations be now referred to a Committee to be appointed.

Proposed by Mr. Innes, seconded by Mr. Dent, that Gentlemen willing to become Members of the Chamber of Commerce do now signify the same; when the following Gentlemen gave in their names, reserving to themselves full power to draw back if they should not be satisfied with the rules as formed by the Committee.

Names.

Mr. Innes.	Dadabhoy Rustomjee.
„ Jardine.	Framjee Muncherjee.
„ Whiteman.	Mr. Thom.
„ Dent.	„ Vertannes.
„ Keating.	„ Fox. by Mr. Whiteman.
„ Crooke.	„ A. Johnston. by Mr. Jardine.
„ Watson.	„ Matheson. by Do.
„ A. Matheson.	Nanabhoy Framjee
„ Henry.	Muncherjee Jamsetjee.
„ Mendes.	Dorabjee Hormusjee.
„ A. Jardine.	Bapoorjee Viccajee.
Burjoorjee Furdoonjee.	Bomanjee Maneckjee.

Proposed by Mr. Jardine, seconded by Mr. Whiteman, and resolved; that the following Gentlemen be appointed to act as a Committee to revise or approve the Rules and Regulations drawn up by Mr. Goddard:

Mr. Dent.	Mr. J. Matheson.
„ Turner.	„ W. S. Boyd.
Dadabhoy Rustomjee.	

And that three should be a quorum; and that they do report their proceedings to a meeting to be called for the purpose at the earliest possible date.

Proposed by Mr. Dent, seconded by Mr. Jardine, and carried unanimously; that the most cordial thanks of the meeting be voted to Mr. Goddard for the trouble he has taken in drawing up the scheme for a Chamber of Commerce.

Proposed by Mr. Jardine, seconded by Mr. Dent, that the thanks of the meeting be voted to Mr. Fox for his services in carrying on the correspondence since the last meeting; and to Mr. W. S. Boyd, for the trouble he has had in the office of Secretary, and for filling the Chair on the present occasion.

The meeting then dissolved.

WM. SPROTT BOYD, Chairman.

We insert, with much pleasure, the following tribute of respect to the memory of the late Dr. Morrison, from a fellow laborer in the same vineyard.

Mr. Editor,

I am delighted with the tribute of unqualified praise you bestow upon so worthy an individual as Dr. Morrison. Though I am not accustomed to lavish praise upon fellowmortals—for we are all sinners, and in the sight of God without any claim upon his grace—I nevertheless appreciate a due acknowledgment of the merits of any distinguished individual. Such was Dr. Morrison, and such he has been. Having known him for more than ten years, I understood to value the sterling qualities with which he shone. I honor his integrity, his christian philanthropy, his unwearied labours in behalf of the great cause. I rejoice to give a public testimony of his worth, and sympathize in the loss which the Chinese community has experinced. He loved the Chinese, notwithstanding their manifold vices and arrogant claims. His liberality in promoting the gospel was unbounded, he remained the steady friend of the great cause, and his name will be remembered by all those who profit by his labors, and are actuated by the same spirit.

PHILOSINENSIS.

Mr. Editor,

In looking over your Register of the 5th August, I observe that several resolutions have been passed by the merchants of Canton respecting the delivery and despatch of ship letters; and that a remuneration is to be made to the Post Master for his trouble.

Will you have the goodness to inform me (as it seems to have been over looked) what remuneration the skipper of the vessel is to have who brings the letters, and who has the most trouble with them;—for I can assure you the packets and letter bags together are at times, almost as bulky as a bale of cotton, and room you must know is a great object in a cotton ship.—Likewise who will defray the expense of boat-hire to land them at Macao, for, Mr. Editor, these are hard times for us.

Macao, 26th August, 1834. A COUNTRY SKIPPER.

We beg to refer *"a country skipper"* to the post-office committee. We consider the *"skippers"* have a fair claim for postage.

SURVEY OF THE COAST OF CHINA.

With lively joy, we should hail the arrival of one of the North Polar cruisers to survey the coast of China and Manchooria. This is truly a gigantic task, and would confer greater honor upon the surveyors, than an abode of two or three winters in 80 latitude under snow and ice. We might be led to enquire what has been gained by these costly expeditions, if we did not consider every additional information upon a dubious point in geography of real advantage to mankind. At the same time we must allow, that a survey of the whole coast of China would be less expensive, less dangerous, and infinitely more advantageous than those laudable enterprizes. A fear of hurting the proverbial jealousy of the Chinese might have, in years of yore, pervented the execution of such an undertaking, but as we are now convinced by a series of recent facts, that the security of the Canton trade is not endangered by expeditions to the North East coast, we may safely venture to complete the work of the sagacious Kang-he.

No coast of the Asiatic continent has so many excellent and spacious harbours as the Chinese. Hainan and Mantchooria included, it extends

from 18° to 54° Latitude, and is thus more extensive than that of any other empire in the world. As it is confidently hoped that British enterprise will no longer be confined to one single port, the property of British subjects will be exposed to great risks, as long as the ships have to sail in the dark and to grope their way.

The coast of Canton with the exception of some of the eastern parts, is pretty well known. The South western parts of Fokien have also attracted the notice of the scientific navigator, but we are not aware, that the Chaou-gan bay, which is sheltered against all winds, is known to any European. Chang-poo-heën has a bar harbour, with three fathoms over the bar at low water, has latterly become known, but h is never been surveyed. Beyond Amoy the coast is much indented, but we wish not to dwell upon any anchorages which Horsburgh has noticed, through his information is much circumscribed. Even those harbours of which he has given an outline would still deserve to be visited by the hydrographer, for in many are unknown dangers, which to a vessel without the aid of a pilot would prove destructive. Hwuy-gan harbour, though the resort of numerous junks, is scacely known by name. Kee-leaou has a harbour sheltered against all winds, but the entrance is very dangerous. The Me-choo islands form too a well sheltered harbour, but there is a sunken rock in mid channel, of which the position has never been accurately ascertained. In regard of the spacious bay of Hing-hwa-foo, we are completely in the dark, nor do we know much about the passage between the island of Hae-tan and the main, except that it is very dangerous on account of not being surveyed. The entrance to Fuh-choo harbour, though partly surveyed, ought to be better known before large ships can venture into it. From Ting-hae, a port in the neighbourhord of Fuh-choo, which has been visited, up to the frontiers of Che-kiang province, the coast is a complete fairy land, scarcely ever visited by any ship, nor are the numerous and well cultivated islands with which it is studded even known by name. We mention here the principal bays and harbours, which will claim the attention of the surveyor. Lo-yuen-heën, Ning-tih-heen, a very spacious bay, and Fuh-ning-foo, the latter the nearest harbour to the Woo-e hills, from whence we receive our black teas.

Between the Piscadores, or Pang-hoo islands, are many good anchorages; but utterly unknown. The frightful coast of Formosa, with its large sand-banks, is not as dangerous as it might be imagined, but a ship without sailing directions runs a considerable risk. We do not now speak of the East coast, which seems to have entirely escaped notice, but as we have read a parliamentary speech upon this island, and have seen some of its bar harbours, we should indulge ourselves with the hope, that it will form a part of the survey.

The Che-keang coast is equally indented as the Fokiën, but we look in vain for sailing directions and shall only mention the principal harbours, beginning from the south, Hwuy-gan-heen, Wan-choo, Lo-tsing-heen, Tae-ping-heën, Tae-choo, Ning-hae-heën, Shih-po basin, the entrance of the Tseën-tang river, which leads to the capital Hang-choo, and Cha-po harbour, which has been visited. Ning-po and Choo-san harbours are known, but the Choo-san group would still require a good survey.

The coast of Keang-soo (Keang-nan) is very low, and has few good harbours. Shang-hae, on the left bank of the Woo-sung river, has a dangerous entrance surrounded by shoals without any elevated land mark, where the best navigator may be bewildered without sailing directions.

The Yang-tsze-keang, with its formidable sandbanks towards the south is by no means so inaccessible as our ignorance has painted that majestic river. We are not aware, that any ship has ever made an attempt to proceed as far as Tung-choo, on its northern bank How would Chinese pride be humbled, if our ships could find access to a river which stands in connection by means of canals with the whole empire. From the Yang-tsze-keang to the Hwang-ho, or the yellow river, the coast runs in a straight line, there are neither harbours nor commercial cities. We do not doubt, but the yellow river, notwithstanding its large banks, might be entered, if a h ographer would show the way. To the north of the yellow river the coast radually rises, and the city of Hae-choo has a well sheltered harbour, between the island Yun-tae-shan and the main. We also suppose, that vessels may anchor near Han-yu-heën.

The coast of Shan-tung is rocky and bold, but has no other harbours except Wei-hae-wei and Ting-choo, the former on the promontory, the latter a little to the north, have been honored with a visit from barbarian vessels. As we, however, are persuaded, that our appeal will not be in vain, we give the nomenclature of the remaining bays and harbours. Kaou-choo, Tse-me-heën, Heung-yae-so and Haou-yang-so, on the south—Sin-han-so and Chin-shan-wei on the west, and Fuh-shan-heën on the north coast.

Pechih-le province is without any harbours. The channel which leads over the bar of the Pih-ho to Teën-tsin has only 14 feet water, when a southerly wind blows, but during the prevaience of northerly breezes even junks of 8 feet draught cannot pass it.

The southern part of Mantchooria, Leaou-tung, or Shing-king, has various good harbours and bays, Kin-choo and Kae-choo are partly known, the latter is very shallow; Tung-tsze-kow bay is spacious and tolerably well sheltered; there are several other bays towards the promontory, and a deep one at the mouth of the Ya-luh-keang, on the frontiers of Corea; but none of these have ever been visited by any ships.

The coast of Kirin province has between Lat 42 and 43 several bays, the largest of which are at the mouth of the Tu-men-ula and the Suif and Pira, but the country is scantily inhabited, and even the natives do not engage in navigating the sea of Japan. The northernmost part of the coast is little indented, but not at all known, until we reach the Seghalien island, which was visited by La Perouse.

We have thus taken a short view of the immense field open to an enterprising and unwearied surveyor. We should have included Corea and Japan in the list of unknown coasts, if this would not have swelled this paper too much. The voyages of Cook and of his successors have conferred great benefits upon mankind at large, but there are only a few scattered tribes on the islands of the Pacific, whilst the coast of China swarms with myriads of human beings, who may thus come in contact with civilized nations. Other considerations of still higher importance are too obvious to require any comment. Assured that the results of such a survey would completely change the state of our relations with the celestial empire, and give to our trade, which has hitherto hung on a slender thread, a firm basis, we expect, that this proposal, though coming from an humble individual, will meet with no objections. No party, even the most accommodating towards the celestials can find fault with measures so eminently calculated to promote geographical science, and British interests, without violence or intrusion. The pecuniary sacrifices required to effect so great a purpose are comparatively trifling. The Jesuits in the service of Kang-he have done much towards so desirable an object, their labours still remain and shew to the world, after the lapse of a century, what an unwearied pursuit of a laudable object can accomplish. Let us not be behind them, but rather strive to outdo them in zeal and perseverance.

NEW PUBLICATION.

We live in a literary age, and it would be a pity not to advert to the new lucubrations with which our celestial friends favour the world. Unlike the western barbarians, who wish to be wiser than their forefathers, Chinese scholars either repeat what the ancients have said, or are entirely silent, to give the world to understand, that they are too wise to think themselves wiser than the sages of olden times. It is therefore very difficult to find a new publication, and it was mere chance, that we got a small book into our hands entitled King-kwei sin-shoo:—Warning to people of rank—a new book, or Sew-heae-ke-tseuen-chuen: The whole story of the elegant shoe, in four small volumes. Our readers are acquainted with the atrocities committed by Ye-mang-che, the village tyrant, who was strangled at Canton in November last; a poet had contrived to write a ballad, wherein he paints the dreadful punishment of this miscreant in hades, and the present work is a relation in prose, interspersed with verses, which gives an account of the criminal's life, after his return into his native village. The style of the work is easy, full of good aphorisms, the details are interspersed with some sage remarks, and wherever a simple relation of facts be too insipid, the author has availed himself of fiction, to render the work more amusing. We have perused the whole, and only regret that the writer has abreviated so many characters, as to put the patience of the reader to a trial in finding them out. As a literary production, we think the author worthy of praise, for he has handled the subject with great ability, and given to the story a romantic interest. The conclusion is as impressive as a Chinese writer possibly could draw it. The indignant spectators behold the parting scene of Ye-mang-che from his wife, who shows the utmost tenderness towards an unworthy husband. As soon as his body is removed, they resolve to retaliate upon his family the same injury which he and his accomplices inflicted upon the neighbourhood. Such a proposal meets with general applause, until a senior amongst the crowd points out to the bystanders the punishment which he is now to receive in hades, according to the tenets of budhuism. This remark forcibly strikes them, and all acquiesce in the punishment of another world; the author recapitulates the sentences passed upon him and his accomplices in hades,—and concludes the whole with the moral of the story.

We have never read a work which has given us such an insight into the domestic life of the people of Canton. If these littlo volumes were translated they would surely please the English reader, who is anxious to know something about the Chinese. A Chinese scholar would very soon perceive, that they abound with truisms, and contain nothing sublime or new. But we leave them to judge for themselves and conclude our remarks, not thinking it necessary to give the contents of the whole story, as the Repository has already made us acquainted with the facts.

NEWS FROM THE EAST COAST.

According to information received from natives the Min river, on which Fuh-choo, the capital of Fokien is situated, overflowed simultaneously with the Choo-keang. The ravages done by the inundation are very great. Several Formosa grain junks have sailed for the capital to ensure a good and ready market for their rice cargo.

Though there has been little rain during this summer in Fokiën province, the potato crop in the sandy and rocky parts of this province is very promising. As the greater part of the poorer classes live upon sweet potatoes, which they mix with a small quantity of rice, their wants are relieved. Rice has considerably fallen in price and is now much cheaper than it has been for many years here.

From the frequent firing of the trading junks, we are led to suppose that pirates lurk about in the yellow sea, though no instance of daring piracy has come to our notice. It is rather extraordinary, that the imperial squadrons, which are so very numerous in Fokien, keep quietly in the harbours, without even attempting to ascertain the fact, whether pirates infest the sea or not. They will, however, not fail to send up a flaming account of their exploits, if any daring act of piracy committed, might attract the notice of the civil mandarins on shore.

CHINESE MARCH OF INTELLECT—Happening to fall in on Formosa with a number of those soldiers, who have during the rebellion carried their lives in their hands and are therefore exhorted in an imperial edict not to become too proud on account of the great feats of valour performed by them, our curiosity was naturally greatly excited to view these heroes. Barbarian stupidity might, perhaps, not have permitted us to find out that they were really warriors, if the large inscription upon their tattered jackets had not indicated the division of the army to which they belonged. We have no where seen soldiers in so miserable a plight, whose wretched dress and boyish manners were so totally at variance with their profession, so that even a Prussian officer might have been puzzled to distinguish these veterans from new recruits. Yet they have fought bravely and well earned their laurels, though nobody knows where and against whom. From the Formosan war and sundry other campaigns in which the Chinese heroical bands have lately been engaged, it is very apparent, that they have changed the material of the bullets by substituting gold and silver for iron and lead. As the people in Europe are very anxious to find out new means to destroy each other in the most expeditious way, we have the pleasure of informing them, that bullets made of gold and silver, if well discharged, seldom fail to hit the heart and to ensure a bloodless victory, as is upon record. Lest, however, some people might doubt this fact, we have to tell them, that several celestial generals have tried the experiment and have been very successful. Rebels have been dispersed, routed and driven to despair by their magic effect, ringleaders have surrendered, fastnesses have fallen, and the greatest savages become as meek as lambs, so that the celestial armies after a short campaign could hold a splendid triumph in the sight of their prostrate enemies. For further information apply to the military board at Peking—N. B.—Flat pieces of silver with the circumscription Carolus IV, etc—have been found of great service in making up these terrible cartridges, which are more formidable than Congreve's rockets.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

'The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free 'press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will 'rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1834. NO. 36. PRICE 50 CENTS.

THE quantity of interesting matter has again obliged us to omit the column of advertisements for freight &c. which will appear in the price current.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

To the Editor of the Canton Register,

Sir,—The only mode of meeting the press being through the press, I ask of you to do me the favor to publish (as an advertisement) the enclosed letters and affidavits, and I remain,

Very truly,
JA INNES.

Canton, 6th September, 1834.

From Bombay Gazette of 28th June.

"Mr. Daniell begs to observe that although he denies having in any way slandered the character of Mr. Innes, he did not think of refusing him the satisfaction he demanded, according to the customary rule of duelling, but Mr. Innes himself, pending the discussion between Mr. Whiteman and Mr. Jardine, transmitted through the latter person to Mr. Whiteman a written address to the public of the most violent description.—Mr. Daniell immediately TENDERED GENTLEMANLY SATISFACTION, provided the address were to be withdrawn. This, after consultation between Mr. Jardine and Mr. Innes, was refused, and the document almost immediately circulated.

Mr. Innes thus himself selecting an appeal to public opinion by letter, a course quite inconsistent with the demand for satisfaction at first required: a meeting with arms being considered complete satisfaction for injuries received.

Mr. Daniell thinks it right thus much to advert to the accusations of "slander" and refusing "redress" preferred by Mr. Innes, as various exparte statements have appeared. The conversations and correspondence given in detail, are sufficiently explanatory. (Signed) J. N. DANIELL.

Canton, 26th February, 1834. " JOHN C. WHITEMAN.

JOHN WHITEMAN, ESQ.

My dear Sir,—It is with great regret that I revert to the subject of Mr. Innes's dis-agreement with Mr. Daniell, but circumstances leave me no alternative.

The Bombay Gazette of 28th June last, which I now enclose, contains a correct copy of *your* Pamphlet which I, at your request, authenticated; but attached to it is a written paper, said to have been signed by Mr. Daniell and yourself, which a regard to truth compels me to declare I never saw till this day; will you, therefore, be good enough to explain this matter, by stating when, where, and in whose presence, the offer of satisfaction was made; as I can find nothing of the kind in the minutes of conversation signed by you and myself—nor in the correspondence that passed between us.

I am, my dear Sir, Yours truly,

Canton, 2nd September, 1834. (Signed) WILLIAM JARDINE,

W. JARDINE, ESQ.

My dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of this date, enclosing "The Bombay Gazette" of 28th June—and in reply, have merely to observe that the paper headed in that "Gazette" "*written paper attached to the above*," was in the original drawn up and signed by Mr. Daniell and myself, for the satisfaction of our friends; and the publication of it, may probably have originated with some of those friends—not with us.

The "*minutes*" of conversation on 21st February—authenticated by you—as well as my note, No. 8. if they do not convey a *direct* offer of gentlemanly satisfaction, cannot be read in a candid manner without it being seen, that four times repeated queries as to the withdrawal of the document No. 6, and the refusal on your part to do so—alone prevented the *direct* and *immediate* arrangement of a meeting.

I am, my dear Sir, Yours truly,

Canton, 2nd September, 1834. (Signed) JOHN C. WHITEMAN.

JOHN C. WHITEMAN, ESQ.

My dear Sir,—Your note, in reply to mine of this morning, has been received; and I cannot refrain from expressing my surprise that any paper, not founded on the facts of the case, should have been added to the minutes of conversation, subsequently to their having been authenticated by our signatures—such a proceeding being contrary to general usage on such occasions—under these circumstances, I feel it my duty to declare that you allowed a whole day to pass without even hinting at any satisfaction beyond that of an apology; and up to the last moment of our intercourse no other satisfaction was offered through me.

Being unwilling to enter into any discussion on the subject of an *implied* offer of satisfaction, I beg to refrain from further correspondence, leaving the public to form their unbiassed judgment on the whole of the documents.

I remain, My dear Sir, Yours truly,

Canton, 2nd September, 1834. (Signed) WILLIAM JARDINE

WILLIAM JARDINE, ESQ.

My dear Sir,—Your letter of yesterday reached me this morning, and without any wish to continue discussion on subjects, which the public have had so long before them, and on whose judgment I rest perfectly satisfied—I must nevertheless also express my surprise, that you should complain of any paper being issued without authentication by *our* signatures—after permitting a lithographed partial statement to be circulated withput reference to *me*, and even an advertisement to be inserted in the Canton Newspaper, similarly garbled, and equally without my coguizance "such a proceeding being"—indeed—"contrary to general usage on such occasions"—to use your own words.

Now those two acts on your part led to the writing of the paper you advert to—(which was not, as you state, "added to the minutes of conversation")—and likewise to the publication of *my* pamphlet, detailing the *entire* facts—correspondence &c.—With regard to my having "allowed a whole day to pass, without hinting at any satisfaction, beyond that of an apology"—I must first deny that the delay was caused by *me*—but chiefly by yourself— and next that I have yet to learn that in affairs of honor one description of satisfaction having been offered another could be admissible, until the first had been refused;—which you took from about 4 P. M. of one day until 7 A. M. of the next to make me acquainted with.

And, as regards the fact of Mr. Daniell's perfect readiness to have gone out with your friend—I, and several others, are able to substantiate that point: that I did not permit him, I do most sincerely congratulate myself. Your adherence to the intention of giving that "document (No. 6.)" to the public under any circumstances" fully justified our conduct— and to that intention, may you alone attribute MY NOT HAVING OFFERED "OTHER SATISFACTION through you."

You wish "to refrain from further correspondence," accords equally with my wishes—your letter demands this rejoinder, with which I conclude, and remain,

Your's truly

Canton, 3rd September, 1834. (Signed) JOHN C. WHITEMAN.

(Not received or opened by M. Whiteman)

JOHN WHITEMAN ESQ.

Sir,—Referring to Bombay Gazette of 28th June last, and to Mr. Jardine's correspondence with you on this subject, as a preliminary to putting all into print, I beg to state that in avering that at any time of the discussion! or under any proviso! I was offered satistaction by J. N. Daniell, you *deliberately* aver that which you know to be untrue! and, as is the custom of the party you act for, the untruth is published in a distant paper, instead of here (on the spot) where it would *instantly* have been challenged and disproved.

Canton 3rd September, 1834 (Signed) JAMES INNES.

I, ALEXANDER MATHESON, do hereby solemnly declare upon oath, That on the third day of September, 1834, the deponent proceeded, at the request of James Innes Esq. to the house of John C. Whiteman, about five o'clock in the afternon. That finding the said John C. Whiteman was at dinner, the deponent sent a card up stairs by the servant, begging a moment's conversation with him. That the said John C. Whiteman immediately came down stairs, and he and the deponent stepped into his office. That the deponent produced a sealed letter from Mr. Innes to the address of the said John C. Whiteman, and stated that he had come, at the request of Mr. Innes, to know whether he, Mr. Whiteman, had refused to receive said letter from Mr. Innes' comprador. That Mr. Whiteman replied to the deponent that "he *had* refused to receive Mr. Innes' letter when presented by the compra-" dor—that he did not see any right Mr. Innes' comprador had to intrude " upon him while at dinner, by walking unceremoniously into the room. " Besides that he had for some time past declined all intercourse with Mr. Innes", or words to that effect.

The deponent further declares, That he requested Mr. Whiteman to receive the letter *then*. That Mr. Whiteman asked him whether he knew the contents of it; and that, having replied in the negative, Mr. Whiteman declined receiving it. That the deponent then stated to Mr Whiteman, that Mr. Innes considered himself insulted by Mr. Whiteman's refusal to receive his letter, and begged Mr. Whiteman might lose as little time as possible in appointing a friend to confer on the subject with the deponent as the friend of Mr. Innes. That Mr. Whiteman replied to the deponent—"*that also* I *decline*"—after which the deponent instantly quitted Mr. Whiteman's house.

(Signed) ALEXANDER MATHESON.

Sworn before me at Canton, this sixth day of September, 1834.

A true copy. (Signed) NAPIER.

(Signed) A. R. Johnston. Chief Superintendent.

JAMES INNES, British born subject in Canton, maketh oath and saith that one day of last month he first saw the Bombay Gazette of 28th June, herewith produced, and which contains a paper signed by J. N. Daniell, and John C. Whiteman, of date Canton 26th February, 1834, avering amatter absolutely untrue, and injurious to the deponents character. The matter therein referred to is a misundersanding the deponent had the misfortune to get into with a resident here; and in which Mr. Whiteman acted as second: but instead of doing simply the duty of a second, he took upon himself the part of an opponent;—moreover he has heaped uncalled for insults on the said deponent.—That he, James Innes, on the 3rd September, did send in to Mr. Whiteman, *first* by his Chinese head servant, then a *second* time by Alexander Matheson, Esq., a sealed letter explanatory of the publication in the said Bombay Gazette: and this letter with insult was twice returned *unopened*. That Mr. A. Matheson on this occasion was empowered to invite Mr. Whiteman to name a friend, through whom matters could be adjusted: which, the deponcut is informed, was abruptly refused.

As redress for these injuries, on the 3rd September he, the said James Innes, did enter the house of J. C. Whiteman, and struck him betwixt the shoulders with a small hollow rattan: his purpose being solely that of insult,

not bodily injury; and that, four visitors present having interfered, a scuffle took place, in the excitation of which violent language was used by the deponent, but the purport and intention of which was entirely evanescent.

Further, the said James Innes maketh oath and saith that these entire facts, from written documents signed by J. C. Whiteman; or by oath of two respectable witnesses, he is prepared to prove when before a Jury.

And further, he, the said James Innes, maketh oath and saith, that he is prepared to prove, by the evidence of two witnesses, that, *before* the recent insult, on the 3rd September in twice returning his letter unopened and refusing to name a friend for explanation of the same, he, James Innes, though deeply injured by Mr. Whiteman's publication in the Bombay Gazette, was most anxious to avoid, and did take great pains for the purpose of avoiding any outbreak, or quarrel, with J. C. Whiteman, all which is true.

(Signed) JAMES INNES.

Sworn before me at Canton, this sixth day of September, 1834.

A true copy. (Signed) NAPIER.

(Signed) A. R. Johnston. Chief Superintendent.

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

In consequence of the Chinese embargo we have not received our usual shipping reports. A number of vessels from various ports are said to have arrived since our last, but the only certain arrivals are the following British vessels; DONA CARMELITA, Gray, from Singapore, JUMNA, Pinder, from Liverpool, ALEXANDER BARING, St Croix, from London, KIRKMAN FINLAY, Russell, from Bombay, AUSTEN, Allen, CAPTAIN, COOK, Thompson, VIRGINIA, Hullock, THETIS, Clark, GENERAL GASCOIGNE, Fisher, from Calcutta, and the BRILLANTE, from Manila.

The official documents in our present number give a complete view of the state of the negotiations with the Chinese government, which have assumed a more serious aspect since our last publication, the stoppage of the trade being now confirmed by an edict of the viceroy, who has adopted measures of annoyance towards lord Napier, that in a civilised country would be considered tantamount to a declaration of war. All the chinese servants of the British superintendents have been compelled to quit, and not only are they prohibited from obtaining supplies of food from chinese, but all foreigners are enjoined not to supply them. In point of fact we believe his lordship and suite are reduced to live on mess beef and pork from H. M. ships.

The Chinese have laid an embargo on all boats from the British and American shipping at Whampoa; in consequence of which the commanders of the ships Jumna and Alexander Baring, just arrived from England, are prevented from coming up with their despatches. The communication between Canton and the shipping has, in fact, been entirely suspended for the last two or three days; this being the case, we are ignorant whether H. M. ships have yet entered the Bocca Tigris. We understand some delay occured in their moving from the want of pilots, no chinese being, of course, willing to act in this capacity. The probability is, however, that they have ere now entered. The Chinese are said to have stationed a number of war junks in the channel, in order to prevent their progress. Governor Loo has yet to learn the futility of such a resistance. His excellency is said to be much disturbed in his mind by the obstinacy of the English, who, he had been confidently assured, would instantly succumb to the thundering denunciations of the last edict, the joint production of himself and the foo-yuen, chiefly, it is said, at the instigation of the latter, previously to which the viceroy is believed to have been favorable to an accomodation; and we are credibly informed an amicable negotiation was actually on foot, with every probability of a favorable result, till interrupted by the intemperate interference of the foo-yuen and other subordinate officers.

Under all circumstances we venture to predict a pacific termination of the discussion, unless the chinese should be induced to assume a bolder bearing by any appearance of faltering or vacillation in the future proceedings of the British superintendents; which, however, we are happy to say their past conduct gives us no reason to anticipate: and the sagacity that has been evinced by lord Napier in seizing each strong ground of remonstrance is deserving of every praise.

Meanwhile, as a free exportation is to be allowed of all goods contracted for previously to the 16th ultimo, a considerable portion of the usual trade of the season may be carried on without interruption; and as the great staples of tea, Nankin silk, &c, are only just beginning to arrive from the interior, while the monsoon is not yet favorable for vessels leaving China, the existing *partial* stoppage of trade will not be severely felt by our merchants for some weeks to come. We have not heard of any export chops having been actually granted under the viceroy's relaxation of the hong merchants *unauthorised* stoppage; but we presume they will be issued in regular course, though applicants have in the first instance met with some demur.

The conduct of the hong merchants in asking the viceroy to stop the trade, and in actually stopping it for a fortnight on their own responsibility without a government order, is a most daring and hitherto unheard of proceeding; it shows their bitter hostility to the free trade when they can thus presume to advise government, and even usurp its powers. The governor has committed himself by acknowledging in an official document that he has been actuated in his conduct by the selfish, presumptuous, ignorant and dangerous advice of the hong; and when he finds how he has been misled and deceived, as to the character and conduct of Britons, by their misrepresentations, he will find it necessary, for the sake of his own character, to make them an example to all ill-advisers: we hope their conduct will be severely noticed hereafter.

Two gentlemen coming from Macao with a chop have, we understand, been detained near Canton, on the plea of the chop having been taken out for other parties: a distinction heretofore never attended to. We believe steps have been taken for their release.

STOPPAGE OF THE BRITISH TRADE.

We publish the official translation of the edict of governor *Loo*, ordering the stoppage of the British trade, to which we have subjoined a few notes.

EDICT OF THE GOVERNOR OF CANTON.

Loo, Governor of the provinces of Canton and Kwang-se &c. &c. and Ke, Fooyuen of the provinces Canton &c. hereby issue a proclamation and clear order—that in consequence of the English nation disobeying the laws and statutes, the holds of its ships are to be closed, and a stop put to its trade.

* Outside barbarians being admitted to a general market is owing to the good favor of the celestial empire towards men from afar, it is of no advantage to the commercial duties. All who are of the barbarian people should in every thing obey the laws and statutes; they must not transgress or oppose them. England has traded at Canton during a course of a hundred and several tens of years. For all matters regulations have been established, having been reported to the emperor. The chief supracargoes and the private merchants of the said nation—conducting affairs here, have long paid obedience thereto. We, the governor and lieutenant governor, from the time of taking our offices, have soothingly treated outside barbarians; and with this view have in nothing failed to display tenderness. This is what you, merchants and people, have all known and seen.

◊ In the 6th moon of the present year, an English barbarian, Lord Napier, who asserts that he is a barbarian *eye* (or head man) and has come to Canton to enquire into and direct the affairs of trade, suddenly came up to reside in the barbarian factories outside the city. Not having previously reported respecting himself, and not having requested and obtained a red passport from the superintendent of customs, this conduct was rash and ignorant. I, the governor, commanded the hong merchants—Woo-Tun-yuen (How-qua) and the others, to investigate respecting the occasion of his coming:—and I ordered that, if there were any commercial affairs in which changes were requisite and necessary, he should inform the hong merchants, that they might make a prepared report, thereby affording grounds whereon to present to the great emperor a memorial, requesting his mandate, to be obeyed and acted on. The said barbarian eye did not at all pay obedience to the order and inform the merchants; but hastily presented a letter. Examining at that time the established rules of the celestial empire, and finding that ministers have no outward intercourse with outside barbarians, I disallowed any private intercourse by letter. But Lord Napier, in coming to Canton, is wholly whithout an official communication from the said nation's King:—whether he be a merchant or an officer cannot be known. Heretofore, when, in the affairs of foreign commerce, officers have had to investigate any matter, they have ordered the hong merchants to enjoin their commands. And when the barbarian merchants have had to petition on any subject, they have petitioned through the medium of the hong merchants. Even though Lord Napier be really a barbarian eye (or head man), how can he have intercourse by letter with the commissioned officers of the celestial empire! It would be greatly detrimental to the dignity (of government).

† I at that time commanded the Kwang-chow-hee to make it known authoritatively, that he was not permitted to report respecting or to present (letters). Considering that as it was the said barbarian eye's first entrance into the central, flowery nation (China) he was ignorant of the principles of dignity, I further made a minute examination of the old regulations established at successive periods by sanction of memorials (to the emperor); and arranging these, I commanded the hong merchants to enjoin them authoritatively upon him; to make him plainly hear the prohibitions and the customs; and to inform him of the decorum of propriety and good sense, and of the impracticability of acting unreasonably: thus to turn the subject in every direction, opening the way, and guiding him;—again and a third time.

‡ After this, How-qua and the others stated, that the said barbarian eye, Lord Napier, would not obey the orders enjoined by them, and wished to have official correspondence with the officers of China—that he did not keep the laws, and they therefore requested that a stop should be put to the said nation's trade. If the circumstances of Lord Napier's dullness and stupidity were referred to, it would have been right immediately to have closed the ships holds. But I, the governor, considered that the said nation's king has hitherto been reverently obedient,—that Lord Napier's want of understanding in affairs was not in conformity with any purpose of the said nation's king; and there were no means of ascertaining positively whether he had been sent by the said nation's king or not. I also considered, that the said nations barbarian merchants are many, and it is just now the time when they are bringing on cargo in great quantities, having crossed over the sea several myriads of miles, and braved dangers, all in the hope of trafficking and getting gain; and that while the woollens, clocks, and watches brought from the said nation are in this inner land extremely unimportant, the tea, the rhubarb &c. of this innerland are absolutely necessary for the support of life, throughout the whole of the said barbarian nation. Looking up therefore and embodying the extreme desire of the great emperor, that his grace should be displayed to the four quarters, and that all, within and without, should be alike regarded with the same benevolence, I could not bear, on account of the fault of one man, Lord Napier, precipitately to reject them utterly. I replied (to the hong merchants) commanding them to give indulgence and temporary delay. And I again commanded the said merchants further to elucidate the orders; that if he would repent, arouse, and be reverently obedient, the trade should continue as formerly: but that if he still adhered to stupidity, then, as requested, the buying and selling should be immediately stopped.

‖ Again, thinking—as the hong merchants have heretofore long directed the commerce of the barbarians—why Lord Napier should alone be unwilling to petition through the medium of merchants; I apprehended that the subject of his petition might have included something inexpedient to be mentioned, which was therefore kept secret within the merchants' breasts; or that the said merchants in enjoining the orders might have been wanting in plainness and perspicuity. The affair concerned those out of (the bounds of) civilization, whose minds, without perfect clearness and entire sincerity, could not be broken down and brought into subjection. I accordingly sent the Kwang-chow-foo and Hëe, with a deputed officer, to proceed to the barbarian factories, to investigate and give verbal orders, thus to admit of a personal petition and statement being made, and so prevent there being any thought cherished but not spoken out. Owing to the said Foo and his colleagues not having taken with them linguists, they were unable to say all. They were ordered to take linguists and again proceed to give commands. But now the said barbarian eye has become suspicious and apprehensive, and will not receive the linguists as comunicators of what is said. The languages of the flowery people and the barbarians are not the same, and without linguists by what means can any thing be communicated? This is still more removed from what is reasonable.

** Having examined we find that in the intercourse of merchants, a mutual willingness is necessary on both sides. There can be no overruling control exercised by officers. How can the officers of the celestial empire hold official correspondence with barbarians! In the important territory of the provincial metropolis, how can an outside barbarian official *eye* be suffered to dwell, transacting business, and extravagantly lauding and magnifying himself. To the mercantile guests it is attended with many real objections.—With regard to territory it would also have its consequences. All these are things which cannot be allowed to be brought into operation.

, Moreover, Lord Napier, without having made petitions for the purpose of asking that a clear memorial should be drawn out to request information of the imperial will, did suddenly rush up and thrust forth his own opinion. From time to time orders were enjoined on him. Of myself, I, the governor, may say, that I have lowered myself to regard the barbarian disposition; but the said barbarian *eye* has listened to what has been told him as if he were entangled in a net. He is indeed stupid,—blinded, and ignorant. It is impossible to make him comprehend reason. If such a misled, extravagant man be at Canton in control of the trade, the mercantile people also will hereafter be unable to enjoy mutual quiet.—It is evidently becoming that the ship's holds should, according to law, be closed.

With the exception of all goods, the sale or purchase of which was settled previously to the stoppage, and which in consequence are still allowed to be transferred,—it is now justly decided by us, the governor and lieutenant governor, that from the 12th day of the present moon (August 16th,) all buying and selling on the part of the English nation is wholly put a stop to.

Besides giving orders to all the hong merchants to pay obedience hereto, and to withdraw from the barbarian factories all compradores, linguists and hired servants; besides, also, sending an official communication to the hoppo, making enquiry for and seizure of Chinese traitors, to be tried and punished; and making a proclamation in print drawn from the several successive orders before issued; this proclamation and clear order is now also issued.—For this purpose, proclamation is herely made to all you soldiers and people, mercantile men and others, and to all the barbarian merchants of every nation, requiring your full acquaintance herewith.

From the period of this proclamation, mercantile people of this inner land are not permitted to buy of or sell to the English nation any goods or things whatever, large or small; and all manner of workmen, boatmen, &c. are also not allowed to receive hire or employ of the said barbarians. Should there be any clandestinely having dealings or receiving hire let the local officers immediately examine and seize them, to be punished according to the law against holding clandestine intercourse with foreign nations. In this the said barbarian *eye*, Lord Napier, has cut himself off from the celestial empire. It is not at all what we the governor and lieutenant governor have liked to do.

The barbarian merchants of all other nations are still permitted to trade as usual. They need have no suspicion or anxiety.

Let all with trembling awe obey; oppose not. A special proclamation.

Taoukwang, 14th year, 9th moon, 29th day. (September 2nd, 1834.)

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* The first clause in this edict begins with a most extraordinary assertion. We have no desire to kindle the wrath of our Chinese friends to a greater degree than that in which it is now burning, but we cannot help thinking that governor Loo must be illinformed as to the statistics of the two provinces of his government, Kwang-tung and Kwang-se, and of the neighbouring maritime province of Fuh-keen, containing combined a population of 44,269,335, mostly employed in, if not dependent on, foreign commerce, and its thousand ramifications, when he states that the admission of "barbarians to a general market"—so called by him because it is *not a general* market—is of no moment to the resources—aye, to the stability of this unwieldy empire. And the admission that the English have traded here "during a course of a hundred and severd tens of years," is a strong cause for claiming the restoration of old privileges and demanding new, consonant with our present imposing position. As to obeying the laws—if we knew what they were, and if they protected us from every villainous extortion—had we a right of appeal—then in requiring us to obey the laws, and the *laws* only, governor Loo would have his much boasted reason more on his side.

§ With reference to the "*changes*" in commercial affairs, and the presence of Lord Napier in Canton, how limpingly the governor endeavours to hobble out of the dilemma in which he has fixed himself by being, or professing to be, ignorant of the communication made to his predecessor, Le, by the select committee, and his reply to it. As to his doubts as to the real station of lord Napier, we trust they will be so speedily removed as to make even himself wonder he ever entertained them. Indeed by and by, he will deny he ever did doubt lord Napier's being a *real eye*, or that he ever took him for a *glassone*.

† His fatherly schooling of lord Napier is admirable, and will be highly lauded, no doubt, by the court of directors and the quarterly review.

‡ His Britannic Majesty, King William the 4th, will doubtless be highly gratified at this approval of his zealons fealty to his suzerain lord, Taou-kwang, emperor of China. And the considerate and unbounded compassion of the governor will also be equally appreciated by the British merchants; but we are sorry to say that the governor has in this paragraph said the thing that is not, which common circumstance cannot excite any surprise, even in those who know the least of China and it's government officers.

‖ Here the governor "is still more removed from what is reasonable." Lord Napier possesses an excellent interpreter in Mr. J. R. Morrison, the eldest son of the late Dr. Morrison; whose blunt correctness, however, is too much for celestial "ears polite." The governor wishes all the reports made to him to be of a "fine rose colour," as passive obedience and non-resistance is what he observes to his superiors and demands from his inferiors.

** The observation of the governor, "*with regard to territory it would also have it's consequences*" we consider one of the most important in the edict. In a pamphlet on the China trade, published in London, 1830, it was observed that, "The government must "allow the introduction of the warehousing system, if the monopoly "of the hong merchants is destroyed; and this concession, however "desirable, is hardly to be hoped for, as it would be thought to be "yielding the first outwork to foreign intrusion, for it would at "once imply a right of residence, and a claim to protection." The governor foresees what must eventually occur, and with politic address endeavours to prevent the taking root of—what must appear to him—so strange an anomaly.

, The governor here draws a most weak and miserable conclusion. It may be evident to him that lord Napier should depart from the provincial city, but he will, we suspect, shortly find that his *non-sequitur* of "closing the ships holds," will lead him into serious difficulties and responsibility. The rest of the edict is undeserving of any special notice.

LETTER FROM LORD NAPIER TO THE SECRETARY OF THE BRITISH MERCHANTS.

Office of British Superintendents
Sir, 5th September 1834

Translation of an Edict, dated the 2nd inst. and issued by the viceroy and foo-yuen, has been laid before the Superintendents, by which it appears "that "all commercial dealings up to the 18th ulto. are to be confirmed, all goods "paid for up to that date are to be shipped—after which the trade is altoge- "ther stopped."

Referring back to the 16th August, it appears that an order was issued by the hong merchants to suspend the trade.—On the 18th an Edict from the viceroy appeared "threatening to cut off the trade for ever—but out of commiseration granting indulgence and delay."

In spite of this indulgence, no chops for embarking or landing cargoes were issued,—consequently a complete stop to foreign trade has ensued since the 16th. In the meantime, however, in full reliance on the edict of His Excellency of the 18th, a great deal of business has been done in the way of buying and selling between the British and Chinese merchants—which obligations do not appear to be acknowledged by the edict of the 2nd inst.—

This forms a ground of grave complaint and remonstrance to the vice-roy on the part of the British.

The permission to embark goods, paid for up to the 16th, is vitiated in a great measure by the prohibition to land cargoes from those ships daily expected for the very purpose of embarking the cargoes so contracted for.

This anomaly presents a second ground of remonstrance.

These two points shall be made subjects of discussion with the authorities, and any remarks on the part of the merchants will be attended to accordingly.

The edict goes on further to state, that all workmen, boatmen or others are no longer allowed to receive hire,—consequently, all such persons, including servants and watchmen, have deserted the service of the Superintendents.

To remedy this inconvenience, and to afford a sufficient protection to the treasury of the E. I. Company, it has been requested that a guard of marines may be landed within the premises,—and that His Majesty's ships Imogene and Andromache may pass the Bogue, and take up a convenient position at Whampoa for the more efficient protection of British subjects and their property. I have to request you will make the same known to the merchants and believe me, Your very obedient Servant,

To Wm. Sprott. Boyd, Esq. (Signed) NAPIER.

SECOND LETTER FROM LORD NAPIER TO THE SECRETARY OF THE BRITISH MERCHANTS.

Office of British Superintendents, Canton, September 6th, 1834.

Sir,—Copy of a chop has been laid before me this evening by Mr. Morrison, by which it appears, "that the governor has ordered all the forts and guard houses only to allow British vessels to go out, but none to come into port."

Now it appears to me, from the delay and difficulty which will be experienced by vessels arriving from England before they can deliver their cargoes, that it may be absoultely necessary for the same boats or vessels to pass between Lintin and Canton *several times* before the trade even up to the 16th can be embarked.

Under these circumstances, I am desirous of letting the viceroy know, as soon as possible, that any such insult as firing on the British flag, before the trade is all embarked, will be duly resented. If any of the merchants have any remarks to offer either on this head or those mentioned to you in my letter of yesterday, I shall be obliged by their doing so as soon as possible.

To I am &c.

W. S. Boyd, Esq. (Signed) NAPIER.

Secretary to the merchants.

FROM THE HONG MERCHANTS TO THE BRITISH MERCHANTS.

A respectful communication. We have just now received an order from the governor, which states that he has ordered all the forts and guard-houses, that English boats and ships are only allowed to go out of port; they are not allowed to enter. As is right we inform you, praying that you will examine and act accordingly; and also that you will inform all the gentlemen of the ships, that they may all obey. With this we trouble you. For this we write.

(Eleven names subscribed)

8th moon, 4th day. (September 6th, 1834.)

The following is the reply of the hoppo to a petition for a renewal of the British trade drawn up by Messrs Whiteman & Co., and signed by them, by Messrs Thomas Dent & Co., E. W. Brightman, and several Parsees, and presented in the course of the past week.

Answer of hoppo *Chung* to the address of Messrs: Whiteman and Co., Dent and Co., and other British merchants.—Dated September 7th, 1834.

Chung, by Imperial appointment, superintendent of customs at the port of Canton, &c. &c.

Hereby issues an order to the hong merchants, requiring their full acquaintance herewith.

The English barbarian merchants, Whiteman and others, have presented a barbarian petition in Chinese writing, as follows:

[Here follows the address of the 2nd instant.]

This coming before me the hoppo, and being authenticated, I at the time issued the following public reply.

During the trade of the English nation at Canton, the said barbarian merchants have hitherto respectfully regarded the sacred virtue which has cherished them tenderly, and have implicitly obeyed the laws and statutes of the celestial empire for a continued period of upwards of a hundred and several tens of years; they have thus enjoyed mutual tranquillity, pleasure, and profit. Now lord Napier, calling himself the said nation's barbarian eye, has—without having previously reported respecting himself and requested a permit—suddenly come to the barbarian factories. This is extremely rash and ignorant. Several times he has been with assiduous earnestness and clearness commanded, that if there be any affairs of trade which it is requisite and necessary to alter, he must immediately inform the hong merchants, that they may report fully, thereby affording grounds whereon to send a memorial (to the emperor), in order that his mandate may be obtained and obeyed.

"Further, considering that as it was the first time the said barbarian eye had come to the central, flowery nation, he was ignorant of the principles of dignity, the governor again deputed high civil and military officers to go to the barbarian factories, to explain fully the regulations established at successive periods by memorial (to the emperor): thus opening the way and guiding him, again and a third time.

"Afterwards, the hong merchants, on account of the barbarian eye, lord Napier, not obeying the orders enjoined, requested that a stop should be put to the said nation's trade. It would have been proper to have closed the ships' holds immediately. But it was considered that the said nation's king has hitherto been reverently obedient,—and that the said barbarian merchants have come from far, passing over many seas, and sailing for several times ten thousand miles, in defiance of dangers, to come here—so that it would be inexpedient, because of one man, lord Napier's perverse disobedience, to overwhelm all the said merchants with grief. (The government) lowered itself to the barbarian dispositions. Most perfect and well arranged (was its conduct). Not as lord Napier's—obstinate, unyielding, wilful, irregularly honoring and magnifying himself; both full of objections with respect to the mercantile guests, so as to be impracticable, and also, it may be apprehended, productive of consequences to the commercial affairs of the said barbarian merchants. At that time the governor and fooyuen, with me the hoppo, consulted, and resolved from the 12th day of the 7th moon to issue a prohibition stopping the trade,—as is on record.

"Now the said barbarian merchants have made a petition requesting and earnestly soliciting the favor of continuing the trade as usual. It was because lord Napier did not obey the laws and statutes of the celestial empire, but presumed to squat himself down in the barbarian factories; therefore a stop was put to the said nation's trade. It is commanded that the orders be immediately enjoined on lord Napier, that on the same day he request a passport and retire to dwell in the barbarian factory at Macao. If he wish to come to Canton, to manage the trade of the barbarian merchants, let him, according to old regulations, make a petition through the hong merchants to the governor and fooyuen, and to me, the hoppo, that we may have ground whereon to forward a conjoint memorial, requesting the mandate of the great emperor, to be obeyed and acted on—report being at the same time made (that it has been obeyed.)

"Our imperial sovereign's glory is displayed to the four quarters. There is no place so distant that it is not reached. There is none who does not stand under the copious showers of his gracious favors. It is necessary to seek to obtain his permission and sufferance. Let the said barbarian eye immediately leave the provincial city and retire to reside at Macao, in every thing obeying the enactments, statutes, and old regulations of the celestial empire, and acting according thereto. Then I, the hoppo, will condescend to grant what is requested:—I will immediately communicate and consult with the governor and fooyuen, to issue orders re-opening the ship's holds, and continuing the trade as usual.

"I, the hoppo, have exercised my office five years, and am deeply convinced that the said barbarian merchants, having approached the civilization of the celestial empire, do implicitly obey the wisely-enacted laws. Now I, the hoppo, have received commands to return to court to fill an official situation. I certainly cannot bear, that for the actions of one man, lord Napier, the trade of all the men of the said nation should be precipitately cut off."

Besides now writing a communication to the governor and fooyuen, I issue this order. When the order reaches the said merchants, let them immediately enjoin the order on the said nation's barbarian merchants, that they may know it. A special order.

Taoukwang, 14th year, 8th moon, 5th day. (September 7th 1834.)

We may remark on this edict of the hoppo that it is altogether conciliatory and favorable, particularly the conclusion, where he implies his hopes of being able to make a flattering report of the foreign trade on his return to court.

Senhor V. F. Baptista's letter will appear in our next number.

DEATH.—Drowned at Whampoa, while bathing, Mr. Gilbert Hamilton Bartlett, of the Berwickshire, 2nd son of the Revd. George Bartlett, Kingston Rectory, Kent.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free 'press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will 'rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1834. NO. 37. PRICE 50 CENTS.

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

Canton, 14th September, 1834.

To W. Sprott Boyd, Esq.
Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

Sir,—Having read the translation of the special edict of the date 11th september, 1834, forwarded to me yesterday, I find that any further endeavours on my part to reason his excellency the governor into a more becoming line of conduct would be quite superfluous; and whereas it has been stated by the hoppo, in his reply of the 7th september 1834, to a petition from Messrs. Whiteman & Co. to open the trade, that the same should take place as soon as I had taken my departure for Macao, I have now to request that you will be pleased to move the proper authorities to order up the British cutter, now at Whampoa, that I may take the earliest opportunity of giving effect to the same.

I beg to remain your obedient servant,
(Signed) NAPIER,
Chief Superintendent.

On Sunday evening, the 14th instant, the foregoing letter was circulated in Canton, and a chinese translation having at the same time been handed to Howqua, we presume we must consider lord Napier's negotiations with the local government closed for the present by his lordship's unconditional submission: such, at least, we fear, it will too surely be viewed by the chinese. And never, we will venture to say, since the commencement of our paper has it's editor been called on to record an event more deeply to be regretted: but ignorant as we are of his lordship's ulterior plans, and unable to foresee what disposition of mind recent events may excite in the chinese (though we are not without apprehension on this head) we refrain from prejudging by offering a premature opinion or hazarding any reflections; we shall, therefore, confine ourselves to a brief narrative of the events of the past week. The continued embargo on all foreign boats between Whampoa and Canton, (which is still in force) prevented the receipt of authentic intelligence from the men of war till friday the 12th instant, although it was known from chinese reports that they had forced the Bogue passage; and on thursday afternoon we had the proud satisfaction of witnessing one of them under sail at Whampoa, from our housetops. On the same day we understand the hong merchants made proposals of accommodation through a private channel, by offering to retract all the offensive acts which had led to the frigates coming in, on condition of their immediately afterwards moving out. A general expectation was then entertained that the men-of-war's boats would force their passage to Canton next tide. But they did not arrive; and in the meanwhile the chinese, taking courage, withdrew their overtures, and insisted that before any concession on their part the frigates should return to Lintin. On saturday the viceroy's edict appeared, which will be found in our columns, followed on sunday, as we have said, by lord Napier's letter to Mr. Boyd. Very exaggerated reports are in circulation of the strength of the obstructions raised by the chinese to the forcing of the passage from Whampoa, particularly at Howqua's fort, about halfway: but of these no foreigner has had an opportunity of forming an opinion; and whether it was this, or some other cause that prevented the force from proceeding farther we are not aware. We believe some apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the merchant shipping at Whampoa, in consequence of numerous soldiers assembled on the surrounding heights, and it was therefore in contemplation to move them down to the first bar, but we have not heard of this having been done.

The Bogue was passed by H. M. S. Imogene, Captain Price Blackwood, and Andromache, Captain Chads, on sunday, the 7th instant; several shot were fired from the war junks and forts before any return was made, but, as the wind was foul, the fire from the forts was at length answered by H. M. ships, as their guns would bear during the manœuvre of beating through the "Tiger's mouth." This partial and interrupted firing continued for about an hour and three quarters, when the frigates anchored, in consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather, and did not pass Tiger island fort till next day, after silencing it's fire. We believe there was no further fighting; and it is satisfactory to reflect there was no loss of lives on the part of the British; the only casualty being a man wounded by a splinter; what the loss on the chinese side is we cannot ascertain; their officers, from motives of policy as regards their own government, denying that any of their men were killed; but this is contradicted by the private chinese accounts, which are more likely to be true, tho' in the present state of our information we cannot venture a conjecture as to the extent of loss.

The chinese in the forts fought with spirit; but their fire was badly directed. We cannot but regret that the captains of H. M. ships did not effectually silence the forts by carrying away or spiking their guns, and destroying the fortifications; in which case a satisfactory settlement would in all probability have taken place before now; and we should not have to notice the cowardly act of the forts firing upon a small boat in which were some country captains returning from Macao to rejoin their ships at Whampoa; the forts even continued their fire after the boat's head had been turned towards Macao.

Mr. Davis and Sir George Robinson, second and third superintendents, were on board H. M. ships during these proceedings, and still remain at Whampoa; Captain Elliott R. N. in the little cutter Louisa, was in company.

Lord Napier has for some days back been indisposed, but is now nearly recovered. It is singular that at such a moment his lordship should find himself alone, without the aid of the other superintendents, or that of their secretary, who is, we hear, at Macao.

During the proceedings which we have recorded all Britishs subjects have been quite unmolested and tranquil at Canton, with the exception of lord Napier and suite; being attended by their chinese servants and enjoying access to the bazars as usual. One gentleman had his servants taken away, in consequence of his having supplied some provisions to lord Napier's marines; but on his threatening to complain at the city gate they were restored in two hours. Howqua and the hong merchants have been very industrious in their endeavours to excite alarm as to the danger of foreigners remaining in Canton, and several natives of India have in consequence applied for permission to proceed to Macao.

A few remarks before we have done respectiug governor Loo's edict in our present number.

After lord Napier's enumeration of audiences granted by former viceroys to the British, both members of the factory and captains of H. M. ships, on many occasions, totally unconnected with either embassy, our readers, even the most accustomed to the habitual mendaciousness of the chinese, will be surprised at governor Loo's hardihood in denying a fact so well known. It is an instance of falsehood scarcely to be parallelled even in chinese official records! The audiences granted have been even more numerous than specified by his lordship; and among those omitted to be mentioned is one of the most remarkable, which was noticed in the

Canton Register of the 18th of february last, granted in 1780 to captain Panton, of H. M. S. Seahorse, who came here to claim the payment of debts due to British subjects: "For this purpose he had orders to insist on an "audience of the viceroy of Canton, which, after some "delay and not without recourse being had to threats, was "at length obtained:" and the claims were paid from the consoo fund.

In reply to lord Napier's complaint of the governor terming the king of England, "obedient," he (the governor) observes with singular truth, "because the said nation's king "had several times sent tribute, I could not but call him "reverently obedient." What an apposite comment is this on the planners of our expensive embassies, and on not a few political reasoners who would persuade us to tolerate the bombastic language of chinese edicts as unmeaning words, and the nine prostrations of the Ko--tow as an unmeaning ceremony!

Canton, 15th September 1834.

Gentlemen,

My letter to Mr. Boyd of yesterday would prepare you for the present. I now beg leave to acquaint you that I cannot any longer consider it expedient to persist in a course by which you yourselves are made to suffer. I therefore addressed Mr. Boyd, that the authorities might provide me the means of doing that which all parties must anxiously desire, namely; "to retire and admit the opening of the trade." When I consider that the subject in dispute is not one of a commercial nature, but altogether personal in reference to myself, I can retire with the satisfaction of knowing that your interests are not compromised thereby, indulging a hope that the day will yet arrive when I shall be placed in my proper position by an authority which nothing can withstand.

I considered it my duty to use every effort to carry His Majesty's instructions into execution, and having done so far without effect, though nearly accomplished on two occasions, I cannot feel myself authorized any longer to call on your forbearance.

I hope, gentlemen, soon to see the trade restored to its usual course of activity, and that it may long continue to prosper in your hands is the ardent wish of,

Gentlemen,

Your very faithful and obedient servant,

(Signed) NAPIER,

Chief Superintendent,

To the British Merchants of Canton.

It remains to be seen what reply the British merchants of Canton will return to the foregoing letter of H. M. chief superintendent.

In another column we insert a letter from Mr. Innes, which does not call for any remarks from us.

LORD NAPIER'S OBSERVATIONS ON GOVERNOR LOO'S EDICT, DATED THE 2ND OF SEPTEMBER.

Canton, September 8th, 1834

To William Sprott Boyd, Esq.
Secretary to the Merchants meeting.

Sir,

WHEREAS, Mr. Morrison has laid before me the translation of an edict of the 2nd of September, issued by Loo, governor of Canton and Kwang-se, and Ke, fooyuen of the province of Canton, wherein, among other things, it is stated that, "on examination "of the rules of the celestial empire they find that ministers have "no outward intercourse with outside barbarians, and that it "cannot be known whether lord Napier is a merchant or an "officer," I beg to acquaint you, for the information of the said hong merchants,—and Loo and Ke, that during the last 200 years a constant personal intercourse has been maintained between the viceroy of Canton and the British subjects resorting thither; for example: in the year 1637 on the part of captain Waddell, after having destroyed the fort at the Bogue. In 1734 on the part of the supracargoes of the E. I. company. In 1742 on the part of commodore Anson. In 1754 on the part of the supracargoes. In 1759 on the part of Mr Flint and the supracargoes. In 1792 on the part of a committee from England. In 1795 on the part of the supracargoes. In 1805 on the part of Mr. Roberts and Sir George Staunton. In 1806 on the part of Mr. Roberts, and again on the part of Mr. Drummond and Mr. Elphinstone. In 1811 on the part of Sir George Staunton.—In 1816 on the part of Sir Theophilus Metcalfe and captain Clavell R. N.; and on many other occasions by the chiefs of the factory on their annual return from Macao to Canton. So far, therefore, the allegation of the said Loo and Ke is not founded on fact.

Again, that they know not whether lord Napier is an officer or a merchant is equally false; for the Kwang-chow-foo, the Chaou-chow-foo, and Kwang-chow-hee waited on lord Napier, when they saw him in the uniform of a captain in the British navy; and when they might have assured themselves of that fact, as well as of all others connected with his mission to China, had they carried his letter to the viceroy, or had his excellency given him the same reception as had been usually accorded to others.

AND WHEREAS, it is further stated in the said edict that the trade was stopped by the request of the hong merchants on the 16th of last month, but that he, the viceroy, replied to them, "commanding indulgence and delay;" which command was issued on the 18th ultimo, and was never obeyed by the hong merchants; AND WHEREAS, in the present edict of the 2nd instant, it is now declared by Loo and Ke, that from the 16th day of August all buying and selling on the part of the English nation is wholly put a stop to, with the exception of all goods, the sale or purchase of which was settled previously to the stoppage; AND WHEREAS, in full reliance on the honor of the viceroy and the authority of the edict, "commanding temporary indulgence and "delay," the British merchants have transacted considerable business with the merchants of China between the 18th of the last month and the 2nd of the present; and in the face of that edict, and in the forgetfulness of his "command to grant indulgence and delay," the viceroy now joins with the fooyuen in the very unjust measure of stopping the trade altogether from the 16th of last month, to the great prejudice, not only of the British merchants, but of that of the subjects of his imperial majesty the emperor of China, I DO HEREBY, in the name of His Britannic Majesty, protest against this act of unprecedented tyranny and injustice, thus decreed by the said viceroy and fooyuen.

AND WHEREAS, notice has been taken, in the said edict of the 2nd instant, of the expected arrivals of ships from England with cargoes to be given in exchange for teas and other merchandize; AND WHEREAS, all merchandize is allowed to be embarked up to the 16th ultimo, and ought in justice to be extended to the 2nd instant; and as the permission to embark such merchandize implies the *delivery* of outward cargoes for such purpose, and still the trade is wholly put a stop to, which prevents the delivery of such cargoes and the embarkation of the merchandize already so permitted to be shipped, I DO HEREBY again protest, in the name of His Britannic Majesty, against the absurd and tyrannical assumption of power on the part of the governor and lieutenant governor.

AND WHEREAS, by a letter of the hong merchants of september the 6th, giving notice, "that the governor has ordered all "the forts and guardhouses, that the English boats and ships are "only allowed to go out of port, and are not allowed to enter;" and that such a prohibition is altogether at variance with the edict permitting a certain part of the trade to be embarked, I have to request that you will hereby give notice to the hong merchants, that it is a very serious offence to fire upon or otherwise to insult the British flag;

AND WHEREAS, they are already aware that there are two frigates now in the river, bearing very heavy guns, for the express purpose of protecting the British trade, I would warn the hong merchants, again and again, that if any disagreeable consequences shall ensue from the said edicts, that theyithemselves with the governor and lieutenant governor are responsible for the whole. Recommend them then to take warning in time; they have opened the preliminaries of war; they destroy trade, and incur the loss of life on the part of the unoffending people, rather than grant to me the same courtesy which has been granted to others before me. They are all aware that the king, my master, sent me here in consequence of Howqua's advice to governor Le, and, therefore, why do they vainly contend against their own actions to the destruction of trade and the misery of thousands. But let the governor and the lieutenant governor know this, that I will lose no time in sending this true statement to his imperial majesty the emperor of China, at Peking; and I will also report to his justice and indignation the false and treacherous conduct of governor Loo, and that of the present Kwang-chow-foo, who has tortured the linguists and cruelly imprisoned a respectable individual, Sunshing, a security merchant, for not having acquiesced in a base lie, purporting that I arrived in Canton river in a merchant ship, WHEREAS, they are both aware that I made my passage and arrived in one of the ships of war now at anchor in the river. His imperial majesty will not permit such folly, wickedness and cruelty to go unpunished: therefore, tremble governor Loo, intensely tremble!

AND AGAIN, governor Loo has the assurance to state in the edict of the 2nd instant, that "the king, my master, has hitherto been reverently obedient." I must now request you to declare to

them that his majesty, the king of England, is a great and powerful monarch, that he rules over an extent of territory in the four quarters of the world more comprehensive in space and infinitely more so in power than the whole empire of China; that he commands armies of bold and fierce soldiers, who have conquered wherever they went; and that he is possessed of great ships of war, carrying even as many as 120 guns, which pass quietly along the seas, where no native of China has ever yet dared to show his face. Let the governor then judge if such a monarch "will be reverently obedient to any one."

And Now, I beg you to inform the hong merchants, knowing their duplicity, I suspect they will not communicate the foregoing to the governor and to the lieutenant governor. I would, therefore, give them warning that if I do not receive an answer from his excellency touching the points narrated in this letter by monday the 15th, I will publish it through the streets, and circulate copies among the people, one of which may peradventure find its way into his excellency's presence.

I beg to remain,
Your very obedient servant,
(Signed) NAPIER.

GOVERNOR LOO'S REPLY TO LORD NAPIER'S OBSERVATIONS, DATED THE 8TH OF SEPTEMBER.

EDICT.

Loo, Governor of Canton &c. to the hong merchants, requiring their full acquaintance with the contents hereof.

In every thing relating to the trade of the English barbarians at Canton there have long been established rules. There has never been such a thing as the residence here of a barbarian officer or superintendent. The great ministers of the celestial empire, unless with regard to affairs of going to court and carrying tribute, or in consequence of imperial commands, are not permitted to have interviews with outside barbarians. The affairs of the former *Ming* (dynasty) need not be brought into discussion. How have any officers of the great *Tsing* dynasty had intercourse to and fro with barbarians? As to the intercourse between barbarian officers and those who have formerly held the office of governor in the years of Keen-lung and Kea-king (1736 to 1821) referred to in the paper copied by the said merchants, perhaps, when the said nation has sent tribute there may have been interviews given to the tribute-bearers; otherwise, there certainly has not been this ceremony; This even the said nation's private merchants must all be aware of. I, the governor, have been obedient, maintaining the national dignity. From the first I have not been commencing what is strange, or sounding forth my loftiness.

In the 10th year if Taou-kwang, the said hong merchants having reported that the English company would, after the 13th year of Taou-kwang, be dissolved and ended, that the merchants of the said nation would trade for themselves, and that they feared affairs would be under no general control, the then governor, Le, commanded them to enjoin orders on the said nation's merchants to send a letter home, that, if the company was ended and dispersed, a chief (Taepan) should still be appointed to come to Canton, to manage affairs. The books of records are still existing: there is no word of a superintendent. The said barbarian eye, lord Napier, styles himself superintendent come to Canton. Whether a superintendent should be appointed over the said nation's barbarian merchants, or not, it is in itself needless to enquire about minutely; but we chinese will still manage through the medium of merchants: there can be no alteration made for officers to manage. Besides, the business is one newly commencing; it is incumbent to present a memorial, requesting the mandate of the great emperor to be obeyed and acted on. The said barbarian eye, lord Napier, brought not any written communication from the said nation's king. Suddenly he came. I, the governor, knew not what man he was, knew not what business he was to transact. I sent the said merchants to enquire and investigate, and to require him to inform them of the causes of his coming, and what was the nature of the busines he was to perform, to afford grounds for a full memorial. In what was this not accordant with reason? Even though the said barbarian eye were indeed an officer, why should he communicate to the merchants of the central, flowery (nation) not a word! If unwilling to converse with the said merchants, still what should prevent him from commanding the said nation's private merchants to revolve the matter with them, and inform them fully? But on four successive occasions, when they enquired and investigated, he remained as though he heard not, determined in the wish to have official correspondence and letters to and fro with all the public offices of the inner land. The said nation and this inner land have heretofore had no interchange of official communications and letters. Nor in the celestial empire is there this rule. How could I, the governor, in opposition to rule, permit it!

The said (hong) merchants had before solicited that a stop should be put to the said nation's buying and selling. I, the governor, because the said nation had had an open market here for upwards of a hundred years, and because the said nation's king had several times sent tribute, so that I could not but call him reverently obedient; but still more because the said nation's separate merchants had, many of them, crossed the seas and come from a distance, so that I would not, for the fault of one man, involve the mercantile multitude: I, therefore, replied commanding an indulgent delay. Again, apprehending that the said merchants, in enjoining the orders, had not attained perfect clearness, I also sent officers to proceed to the barbarian factories, and personally make enquiry. On the part of me, the governor, it was the utmost, the extreme of careful regard and perfect kindness. But the said barbarian eye, even in the presence of the deputed officers, did not speak plainly of the object of his mission. Still, apprehending that their words might not be truly delivered, I commanded them to take with them linguists, and proceed thither. When the flowery (chinese) and barbarians have oral intercourse, linguists interpret what is said. Throughout the empire it is in all cases thus. Yet neither would the said barbarian eye employ the linguists to interpret for him, so that the deputed officers could not say every thing.

Since the said barbarian eye has come for the purpose of examining and directing trade, but did not tell clearly the object of his mission, whether after the company was dispersed affairs should be conducted as before or not, or how they should be conducted, by what means could trade be carried on? I could not but, according to law, close the ship's holds: that I, the governor, did it not willingly, but with extreme pain of mind, has been already clearly explained in the proclamation. The said merchants having orally stated that they had fully taken account of the goods, the purchase of which was settled before the 12th of last moon (i. e. the 16th of august) and had wholly stopped, not having since had any commercial dealings. I, therefore, ordered the stoppage from the day of the said merchant's petition: it was in no way a former and a latter two modes of acting. I, the governor, six times successively issued official replies, all in conformity with the old established regulations. I, in no way, forced into difficulties; nor did I thrust forward my own notions: neither did I, by a single word, rudely reprehend the said barbarian eye. The replies have all been printed, and publicly displayed; all eyes may see them. Even the said nation's king, if he see them, cannot say that I, the governor, have not spoken what is reasonable.

The said barbarian eye has not learned to arouse from his previous errors, but has further called to him many persons, bringing in boats, military weapons, which have been moved into the barbarian factory: a great opposition towards the laws and prohibitions! Into the important territory of the provincial city how can outside barbarians presume to bring military weapons, causing alarm to the inhabitants! I, therefore, commanded the fort, named Lee-tih, that should any sampan boats proceed towards the city they should be stopped and authoritatively informed that if the said barbarian vessels perversely opposed and disobeyed, the military would, of course, fire off the guns, which would be but what their offence brought on them. Yet several times, when barbarian merchants were stopped, they were at once sent back to the place whence they came, without being brought to investigation or punishment. Thus it may be seen that I, the governor, have not tyrannically treated the outside barbarians. Even with regard to the said barbarian eye, when, instance upon instance, he has presumed on force and power, what difficulty would there be in my meeting him with military terrors! But I cannot bear forcibly to drive him out. The cel stial empire cherishes those from afar virtuously. What it values is the subjection of men by reason: it esteems not awing them by force. The said barbarian eye has now again opposed the laws in commanding the ships of war to push forward into the inner river, and in allowing the barbarian forces to fire guns, attacking and wounding our soldiers, and alarming our resident people. This is still more out of the bounds of reason, and renders it still more un-intelligible what it is he wishes to do.

The soldiers and horses of the celestial empire, it's thundering forces, guns, and weapons assembled on the hills; if it were desired to make a great display of conquering chastisement, how could the petty little war ships afford any protection! Besides, all the merchants trading here I, the governor, treat most liberally; what need is there of protection? By such ignorant and absurd conduct, entering far into the important territory, he is already within my grasp. Arrangements have been now made to assemble a large force, ranged out both by sea and land. What difficulty will there be in immediately destroying and eradicating. Therefore, that I am slow, dilatory, and cannot bear to do so, is because I consider that such movements are not according to the wishes of the said nation's king, nor are they according to the wishes of the several merchants. I, the governor, looking up, embody the heavenlike benevolence of the great emperor. Only by reforming his errors can he avoid cutting himself off, and obtain reformation. If the said barbarian eye will speedily repent of his errors, withdraw the ships of war, and remain obedient to the old rules, I will yet give him some slight indulgence. If he still adhere to stupidity and do not arouse, maintain his wickedness and do not change, he will be sinning against the great emperor, and I, the governor, will certainly find it difficult again to display endurance and forbearance. * I apprehend that when the celestial troops once come, even precious stones will burn before them. On no account defer repentance till afterwards.

Uniting circumstances I issue this order. When the order reaches the said hong merchants, let them immediately act in obedience to it, and make it known to all the English merchants, with even temper reasoning upon it. If hereafter things come to a rupture, do not say that I, the governor, caused it by my errors. Let them also enjoin the orders on the said barbarian eye; and let them write home to cause it to be known. A special order.
Taou-kwang, 14th year, 8th moon, 9th day. (September the 11th, 1834.)

To the Editor of the Canton Register,
Mr. Editor,

I feel slightly entitled to call on the attention of your readers for a short space, being lately made the subject of notice in a Proclamation from the highest quarter here. I bow to the censure therein conveyed, and, so far as society is concerned, feel I did *a wrong!* but the individual who injured me got no more, at my hands, than he richly deserved; whether affecting his mind or his body.

I do very much regret that the non-arrival of the instructions to the chief superintendent, in accordance with the act of parliament and orders in council, prevented a jury being empannelled, as the mixture of fact and feeling in this case rendered it one where essential justice could most surely be done by a jury of my equals. In another point of view the want of a jury does me injustice, as it limits the remarks of the Proclamation to something less than *half the story*, and, as Ishall shortly show, has left some of the dicta in this Proclamation, *untenable* on the facts, and utterly UNSUPPORTABLE in point of principle laid down.

Society must see that my *sole* defence is *"aggravated provocation."* Yet the Proclamation says, I had "sufficient time for "reflection on the subject of the Bombay Gazette." So well did I reflect on this Gazette! that I beg to point out that it *forms a portion of my affidavit*, that this cause of offence had, *previously* to the

* We think this a broad hint on the part of governor Loo for a *bribe*. He means the converse of what he writes: that the *fighting brigade* of the Qwang-tung division of the celestial army will burn—*i. e. melt away*—before a storm of precious stones—or *devil-faced* dollars—discharged at them by handfuls.

closing insult, been given up as a ground of *out-break* against Mr. Whiteman. The source of *irritation* and *insult really* on my mind being Mr. Whiteman's having immediately before twice refused to receive my letter, and having also rejected an offer of adjustment through a friend! On this portion of the affair the Proclamation says: "That the refusal on the part of Mr. Whiteman " was such as you might have expected from one with whom you " had held no recent correspondence."

Now, I doubt if a jury would! or if society *will*! receive this principle as the Proclamation lays it down, which truly is: "That one gentleman may decline civilized relations " with another, *yet continue aggressions through the press*, shelter- " ing himself from the responsibility on the plea of *non-aquaintance*!" Only a few hours before the period Mr. Whiteman refused to *open my letter* he was engaged in a correspondence with the party, acting as my friend in a former quarrel, how far he, Mr. Whiteman, *had* or had *not* written a falsehood about me to the Bombay press; (and which falsehood Mr. Whiteman acknowledged in his answer to my friend) and this correspondence, of date 2nd and 3rd of september, and inserted in your last number as an advertisement, I tendered more than once for perusal *with my affidavit*.

I appeal to society, whither a mere ceasing to touch hats intitles a man to be freed from the responsibility of answering for such a charge? and if he does not open letters! how can he either *answer*, *explain*, or *amend*? Or if a man is in business, how is he to know that a letter returned un-opened may not relate to affairs of constituents, whom he thereby wrongs?

I now make my bow to you, Mr. Editor, *and to the public*, and sincerely assure you that it will require a *strong screw* to induce me to trouble you again about my private quarrels.

11th September, 1834. } Your's
1 Creek Hong. } JAMES INNES.

PRESENT SITUATION OF AFFAIRS IN CANTON.

Mr. Editor,

After some years experience here I perceive us in a more critical situation than we have been during my stay. If the English yield the point of lord Napiers return to Macao, we are plunged another desperate step lower in our relations with this country, If, on the other hand, the chief superintendent continues firm, and the Chinese do not take alarm, and trade is really stopped for the season, a great quantity of individual loss and suffering, is created, perhaps without an adequate cause.

Had lord Napier possessed, or *could he assume* the power to go with a representation to Peking, what a different view things would assume. His going to higher authority certainly preserves our national honor, and is the step of all other the provincial government here would do most to prevent; and really an access to Peking we must have for redress, against the interested authorities in Canton, some time or other—why not now? If a course of communication direct to Peking was proved to the people here to be practicable, I would consider it as effectual a remedy against every wrong as a settlement on the coast, acquired by arms, and maintained at great expense; one or other we must have, and if Peking should be resolved on, the present time has many advantages; the monsoon is certainly fair for some days yet, and if lord Napier is in person the bearer of his appeal, trade here as a matter of course resumes its usage; and on lord Napier's return he comes back either with imperial orders for his reception, or at an advantage to come direct to Whampoa in the frigate, which carries him as he pleases.—Should this hint be acted on, no time is to be lost, as Horsburg, page 232, says the NE. monsoon frequently commences in the China Sea about the end of September or early in October.

September 10th, A TRADER.

A "*Trader*" appears to forget lord Napier's declaration on the 11th of august, that "he had no authority to communicate directly with Peking."

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS AND TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

The *addenda* to Mr. Whitemans authenticated "*minutes of conversation*" of the 21st of february, published in the Bombay gazette of the 28th of June, having led to a correspondence between Mr. Jardine and Mr. Whiteman, which correspondence was published as an advertisement in our last number; and Mr. Whiteman having, in his letter of the 3rd of September, used the following assertion; "*and even an advertisement to be inserted in the Canton " newspaper, similarly garbled, and equally without my cognizance,*"—thereby insinuating charges against the independence, impartiality, and correctness of this journal, the editor thinks it due to his subscribers, to the public, and to his own character, to deny distinctly and unequivocally and to disprove such charges.

When Mr. Whiteman's letter of the 3rd instant met the editor's notice, he immediately sent the following letter to Mr. Whiteman.

Canton, 7th September, 1834.

My dear Sir,—A letter from you to William Jardine, Esq. under date the 3rd instant, having this day fallen under my notice, in which you say, that Mr. Jardine permitted "even an advertisement to be inserted in the Canton newspaper similarly garbled,"—I have to observe—referring, of course, to the Register of the 25th of february, No. 8—that the letters forming that advertisement were handed to me for publication by Mr. Innes, and that Mr. Jardine had nothing to do with their appearance in the Register. And, moreover, that they were given to me by Mr. Innes as all that were necessary to inform the public of the cause and progress of the quarrel between himself and Mr. Daniell. I remain &c.

(Signed) JOHN SLADE,
Editor of the Canton Register.

Mr. Whiteman's reply.

Mr. Whiteman begs to thank Mr. Slade for his communication of this date, and for the information therein contained.

A copy of the foregoing letter, and the reply were enclosed to Mr. Jardine, and were thus acknowledged.

JOHN SLADE, Esq.

My dear Sir,—I return the copy of your note to Mr. Whiteman and his reply, with thanks for your attention.

I was aware of the inaccuracy you point out to Mr. Whiteman; but, after he had put his name to a declaration in writing saying he had offered satisfaction, and subsequently, in the letter you allude to, declared he had not offered satisfaction, for such and such reasons, I did not consider his avowement as worthy of refutation, being heartily sick of such unsatisfactory controversy. Your's sincerely,

September 7th, 1834. (Signed) WILLIAM JARDINE.

As we did not escape unhurt during the paper war, to which the *advertisement* in our last number refers, we request permission to state how the insertion of an *advertisement* has affected the interests of this paper—and as it will be a further exposition of the interference of private feeling with public duty in the events arising out of a private quarrel.

The Canton Register since its establishment in 1827 has been supported by yearly subscriptions, payable halfyearly. On assuming the editorship at the commencement of the present year, the editor conceived that as the Register and Price Current were to be published every week instead of every fortnight as heretofore, a small increase in the yearly subscription was necessary and just, and also that it would be for his own interest as well as the accomodation of the public to admit quarterly subscribers: the following notice was accordingly published in the 1st number of the 7th Volume.

NOTICE.

The Canton Register will in future be issued weekly, incorporated with the General Price Current, at $ 4 per quarter for the united publication.

On the publication of the 8th numberon the 25th of february (above refered to) Mr. Daniell and his friends withdrew their subscriptions. And the then select committee, of which Mr. Daniell was the 2nd member, also determined to withdraw the subscriptions for twelve copies on account of the court of directors and twelve copies on account of the different governments in India; but they so far forgot themselves—thereby proving their fitness for office—as to convey their determination to the editor through the steward of the factory, by a letter written and signed by that individual. As this communication was made to the editor by an un-official and improper person—improper as to that duty—he, of course, did not acknowledge it, although he acted on the contents, and forwarded the account of the company with the register to the secretary to the select committee at the end of the first quarter of the current year.

The committee refused to pay on account of the company their yearly subscription, although they had not given any previous notice to the editor of their having become quarterly instead of yearly subscribers.

It is most evident that it could not be the editor's intention, in publishing the above notice, to release the yearly subscribers from their contract: an implied contract, it is believed, ever since the first establishment of the register in 1827; neither, it is contended, can it be just that such a gross misinterpretation should be made, and such an unfair advantage taken of an act merely inadvertent.

A pleader in this case would refer to the expenses the editor had made himself liable to in taking charge of the register: those expenses having been greatly increased *after* the publication of the notice, and which increase a proper confidence in the support of the yearly subscribers justified: the usual support at least was expected, and a stronger hoped for, under the new aspect both of the Canton trade and the Canton Register.

Several letters passed between the secretary to the select committee and the editor on the subject: this correspondence was laid before lord Napier on the 19th of august, and on the 20th the editor addressed a letter to Mr. Astell, requesting to be informed whether the company's agents would submit the matter—as the editor was ready to do—to the arbitration of lord Napier. The receipt of this letter was acknowledged by Mr. Astell, who informed the editor its contents should be submitted to Mr. Daniell and Mr. Jackson as soon as possible. Up to this date, the 16th of September, the editor has not received any further communication.

The editor apologises to the public for bringing himself in any way before them; but he considers the character and conduct of this journal has been impugned by the foregoing assertions and transactions; and, consequently, as his own character and conduct is indissolubly involved in that of the Canton Register, he has been imperatively called on to submit the foregoing statements to the public eye for the satisfaction of his own honor.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
CANTON REGISTER.
CANTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1834.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE new and fast sailing ship, ELIZA STEWART, Capt. R. Millar, 423 tons burthen, having about ¾ of her cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch. Apply to R. TURNER & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY, Captain Johnson, to sail on the 1st of August. For freight apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE FUTTAY SALAM, J. Keys commander, will leave Whampoa on the 1st of September next. For freight apply to DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE ALLALEVIE, Captain Andree, will leave Whampoa on the 25th of September next. For freight apply to DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE well known fast sailing ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, Captain P. Tonks, to sail early in October. For freight apply to DORABJEE HORMUZJEE.
Canton, 7th August 1834. No 7 French Hong.

FOR ABERDEEN DIRECT.

THE British Brig, CITY OF ABERDEEN, Ja Monro Captain, will leave Whampoa early in October; burthen (per Register) 269 Tons. For freight apply to JA INNES.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE ship CHARLOTTE, Captain Melville, will leave Whampoa on the 20th of September. For freight apply to BURJORJEE FURDOONJEE. No. 3 Powshun Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE HELEN, Captain G. Lungley, will sail on the 20th of September next. For freight apply to CURSETJEE SAPOORJEE PAREEK, AND FRAMJEE JENSETJEE.
No.4. American Hong.

FOR SALE.

A British ship of about 800 tons, built on the western side of India, and fit for any voyage. Intending purchasers may learn particulars from JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

THE VIRGINIA, Captain Hullock, will sail from Lintin on or before the 1st of October. Apply to THOMAS DENT & CO

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, been appointed agent for Framjee Nasserwanjee & Co's *Insurance Office* Bombay, is prepared to receive applications for insurance on such risks as by the regulations of the office he is permitted to take. BURJORJEE FURDOONJEE, No. 3. Powshun Hong

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in *Vicajee Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office* of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co. *Agents*.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at R. MARKWICK & Co's.

NOTICE.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834.—Price 50 cents. Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

RISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by J. GODDARD, Agent for the office in China, Payable in case of loss by Messrs. GREGSON, MELVILLE & KNIGHT, Agents in London
do. do. Messrs. GILMORE & Co. in Calcutta

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published weekly, may be supplied to subscribers at $ 22 per annum, or $ 50 cents for a single number, on application to R. MARKWICK & Co.

TO MACAO CORRESPONDENTS.

We insert, according to our promise, the letter of Mr. Baptista, but we must in future decline inserting any communication unless written in the English language.—And when the subject is not of public interest, but entirely private, like this of Mr. Baptista, it must be paid for as an advertisement.

Senhor Redactor do Canton Register.

Como quero dar toda a publicidade a sentença que a meo favor se deo na causa crime promovida contra mim por Henrique Caetano Victor de Figueiredo, e em quanto lhe não remetto a integra da mesma sentença, lhe pego o favor de inserir no seu interessante periodico a incluza noticia, e d'este favor lhe ficarei muito obrigado. Seu Muito Attento Venerador e Criado.
Macaó 26 de Agosto de 1834. Vicente Francisco Baptista.

Pelas 11 horas do dia 22 do corrente, reunio-se, para a dicizaõ final da causa de querella de Estellionato, que Henrique Caetano Victor de Figueiredo deo contra Vicente Francisco Baptista, a Junta de Justiça, na forma da Ley de 26 de Março de 1803; presedida pelo Illmo. Sr. Governador e Capitaõ Geral Bernardo José de Souza Soares de Andrea e compostas dos vogaes os Illmos. Snres. Dr. José Fellipe Pires da Costa, Dezembargador Ouvidor Geral d'esta Cidade, D. Francisco de Castro Tenente Coronel, e Comandante do Batalhaõ Principe Regente, Antonio Pereira, Procurador do Illmo. Leal Senado, Bernardino da Costa Martins, Juiz Ordinario, por se ter dado por suspeito o Juiz Ordinario do mez, Simaõ Vicente da Roza, e Fillipe José de Freitas, Vereadores mais velhos. Depois de huma seria, e longa discuçaõ, que durou desde as 11 horas até as tres da tarde, unanimimente se assentou que o Reo querelado naõ tinha commettido o crime de Estellionato, que se lhe imputou, epor isso absolveraõ-no do crime, e condemnaraõ o Autor querellozó nas custas do processo. D'esta maneira mostrou a Meretissima Junta sua imparcialidade, e fez com que a calumnia naõ triumfasse.
Macao, 25 de Agosto, de 1834.

THE NANKIN PORCELAIN TOWER, one of the wonders of China, has been repeatedly described by foreigners, who were allowed to survey its curious structure. We are not aware that some particulars, drawn by Sir George Staunton from a Chinese work, are generally known, and therefore insert them in the Register.

The building was commenced during the reign of the Emperor Yung-lo in 1413, of our era, and was finished within the space of nineteen years, by the architect Yaou-sew, a native of Tsin-keang-foo. The sum expended in completing the towar was 2,485,484 taels. For the construction of the ornamental globe on the pinnacle of the roof of the tower 48 catties weight of gold and 1400 catties weight of copper were consumed. The circumference of this globe is 36 Chih, or forty two feet. Each round or story is 18 chih high. The iron hoops or rings on the pinnacle of the roof are nine in number and sixty three chih each in circumference. Besides the numerous bells, chains, a copper pan and sundry other articles, there is in the upper part a solid ingot of gold weighing 40 taels, and another of silver weighing 1000 taels. There are moreover other baubles, but the most precious amongst them are several volumes which treat upon Budhuism. It might appear that the pagoda was erected in honor of Budhu, for the Ming dynasty, which dated their origin from an attendant of the Budhu priests, seems to have viewed Budhuism with a very favorable eye.

The nine stories taken together are 228½ chih high; from the highest story to the extreme point of the pinnacle of the roof are 120 chih. The lamps within the tower (which are now no longer lighted) are seven times seven in number, in all 49 lamp dishes; but on the outside are 128. Each night they were supplied with 50 catties of oil. Their splendour penetrates upwards to the thirty third heaven; midway they shed a lustre over the people good and bad together; downwards they illuminate the earth as far as the city Tseke-heen in Che-keang. The total number of the establishment was 850, how many there are at present, we are unable to tell.

Lately, on the 15th day, 5th moon of the 5th year of Kea-king, at four in the morning, the god of thunder, in his pursuit of a monstrous dragon, followed it into this temple (the wise priests ought to have consulted Franklin upon the subject) struck three of the sides of the faoric and materially damaged the ninth story, but the strength and majesty of the god of the temple are most potent, and the laws of Fuh are not subject to change: the tower, by his influence, was therefore saved from entire destruction. The viceroy and lieutenant governor reported the circumtance to his imperial majesty; and on the 6th day, 2nd moon, 7th year, the restoration of the damaged parts was commenced, and on the 19th day o f the 5th moon the repairs were completed.

On the 29 day, 6th moon, 12th year of Kea-king, at four in the afternoon, on a sudden, there fell a heavy shower of rain, and the god af thunder again rushed forth in front of the tower; and penetrating the roof pursued the great dragon from the top to the bottom (ah for a conductor!) The glazed porcelain tiles of the sixth story were much damaged, and, where the god of thunder issued out at the greatgate, several of the boards taken from the wood of the heavenly flower tree were broken. Thus the god of thunder, having finally driven away the monstrous dragon, returned to his place in the heavens. The priests of the temple reported the event to the local authorities, and the officer, Heu, submitted the report to his imperial majesty, and awaited the issue of the sums required to defray the charge of the repairs. The gates of the tower have been closed for a year while the interior has been repairing.

We do not doubt but Chinese ingenuity might erect structures similar to the pyramids, if one could only demonstrate the advantage to be reaped from such an unaertaking. To build solely in honor of Budhu, a sleeping contemplative idol, generally made of clay, is the utmost folly. In Fokien province there are a great many pagodas built upon projecting points, to serve as beacons for the junks. If Chinese liberality would place a large lamp there they might be still more useful. They are all built of solid granite, which is so well joined as to assume the appearance of a whole piece. Some seem to have been erected under the reign of the Sung dynasty, but the greater number as late as the Ming. We know of no other monuments erected by the Chinese to insure immortality, for they perpetuate the renown of their ancestors by strictly following their example.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR AUGUST.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.	WINDS.
☿ 1	82	89	29:50	NW. F. W. latter pt. lightning, mostly lt. br.
♄ 2	83	90	29:50	E a SE. F. W. at times a moderate br.
☉ 3	82	90	29:60	SE.——do.——moderate breeze.
☽ 4	80	90	29:60	SE. ft. pt. hy. rn. th. & ltg. mid. & lat. fi. lt. br.
♂ 5	80	88	29:70	E. 1st&mid. fine, lat. sqlly. with rn. light br.
♅ 6	80	82	29:80	E a SE. unstld. with freq.rn.mt.pt. a mod.br.
♃ 7	77	82	29:80	E. cloudy and unsettled, rain at times, lt br.
☿ 8	77	84	29:80	E a SE. 1st&mid.fi.lat.unstld. rn.th.&lt.ltg.br.
♄ 9	81	86	29:80	SE. cldy.&unstld.rn. at times, ltg.lat. pt.lt. br.
☉ 10	82	86	29:80	SE. cloudy, sultry, light breeze.
☽ 11	79	85	29:80	SE.hy.rn. 1st pt.mid.&lat.cldy.rn.at tms.lt.br.
♂ 12	81	83	29:75	SE. cloudy with frequent rain, light breeze.
♅ 13	80	86	29:70	SE. cloudy first and mid.latter pt. fine, lt.br.
♃ 14	80	86	29:75	SE. unsettled, rain at times, mostly light br.
☿ 15	80	87	29:90	SE a NW. fine weather, mostly light vble. br.
♄ 16	82	87	29:85	SEaNW. F. W. 1st&mid. lat. rn. lt. vble. br.
☉ 17	78	83	29:80	SE. F. W. 1st pt. mid.&lat. unstld. rn. lt. br.
☽ 18	75	83	29:85	SE. 1st part rain,mid.&lat.unstld.mostly lt.br.
♂ 19	75	84	29:95	SE a NW. fine weather, mostly light br. vble.
♅ 20	79	86	29:90	NbyW.——do.——do.——do.
♃ 21	74	84	29:90	NaSE.1pt.hrd.sqlls.rn.th.&ltg.mid.&lt.fi.l.br.
☿ 22	78	86	29:85	NbyW. fine weather throughout, lt. breeze.
♄ 23	81	89	29:80	NNEaSE.F.W. 1st&mid. mod. br. lat. unstld.
☉ 24	80	82	29:60	NEaE. cloudy with rain, blowing fresh.
☽ 25	75	79	29:75	NE a SE. most pt. rn., blowing fresh at times.
♂ 26	76	84	29:80	SE. most part fine, mod. breeze.
♅ 27	76	85	29:80	SE. fine weather mod. breeze.
♃ 28	80	86	29:80	SE.——do.——do.——do.
☿ 29	80	86	29:80	SE.——do.——sultry——do.
♄ 30	79	84	29:90	SE. 1st part heavy rain mid.&lat.fine,mod.br.
☉ 31	76	84	29:95	SE. fine weather, moderate breeze.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

'The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free 'press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will 'rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23RD, 1834. NO. 38. PRICE 50 CENTS.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE new and fast sailing ship, ELIZ. STEWART, Capt. R. Millar, 423 tons burthen, having about ¾ of her cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch. Apply to R. TURNER & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY, Captain Johnson, to sail on the 1st of August. For freight apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE FUTTAY SALAM, J. Keys commander, will leave Whampoa on the 1st of September next. For freight apply to DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE ALLALEVIE, Captain Andree, will leave Whampoa on the 25th of September next. For freight apply to DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

FOR LINTIN, SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE well known fast sailing ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, Captain P. Tonks, will sail positively from Whampoa on the 15th of October. For freight apply to DORABJEE HORMUZJEE.
Canton, 7th August 1834. No 7 French Hong.

FOR ABERDEEN DIRECT.

THE British Brig, CITY OF ABERDEEN, Ja Monro Captain, will leave Whampoa early in October; burthen (per Register) 260 Tons. For freight apply to JA INNES.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE ship CHARLOTTE, Melville, will leave Whampoa on the 20th of September. For freight apply to BURJORJEE FURDOONJEE.
No 3 Powshun Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE HELEN, Captain G. Lungley, will sail on the 20th of September next. For freight apply to CURSETJEE SAPOORJEE PAREKH,
No.4, American Hong. AND FRAMJEE JEMSETJEE.

FOR SALE.

A British ship of about 800 tons, built on the western side of India, and fit for any voyage. Intending purchasers may learn particulars from JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

THE VIRGINIA, Captain Hullock, will sail from Lintin on or before the 1st of October. Apply to THOMAS DENT & CO.

FOR SINGAPORE, RHIO, & BATAVIA.

THE Dutch bark "LOUISA," daily expected, will be despatched for the above ports without delay. For freight apply to
Canton, September 15th, 1834. A. S. KEATING.

FOR LINTIN, MANILA & BATAVIA.

THE Dutch bark THETIS, captain Limon, will sail with all despatch. For freight apply to B. GERNAERT.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, been appointed agent for Framjee Nasserwanjee & Co's *Insurance Office* Bombay, is prepared to receive applications for insurance on such risks as by the regulations of the office he is permitted to take. BURJORJEE FURDOONJEE, No. 3, Powshun Hong.

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in *Viscajee Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office* of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co. *Agents.*

NOTICE.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834.—Price 50 cents.
Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

RISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by J. GODDARD, Agent for the office in China,
Payable in case of loss by
Messrs. GREGSON, MELVILLE & KNIGHT, Agents in London
do. do. Messrs. GILMORE & Co. .. in Calcutta

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published weekly, may be supplied to subscribers at $ 22 per annum,
or $ 50 cents for a single number, on application to
R. MARKWICK & Co.

NOTICE.

A European or American who is well practised in commercial affairs, and the routine of the counting room, willing to make himself generally useful in business and wanting employment, may learn of a situation by applying in writing to the Editor, giving name and reference.
Canton, September 23rd, 1834.

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in the *China Insurance Office*, according to the regulations of the office as lately established here by
DADABHOY AND MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

The arrivals, during the past week, are the American ship AURELIUS, from Liverpool, the British vessels, AUSTRALIAN, Lobban, from Singapore, HANNAH, Jackson, SULIMANY, Macfarlane, and CARRON, Wilson, from Bombay.

Letter from the hong merchants to the British merchants.—September, 15th, 1834.

A respectful notification.—You, gentlemen, sent us, yesterday, a letter from your honorable officer to you. We immediately took the letter, and, having laid it before the Kwang-chow-foo, received his commands, saying, That he had minutely looked over the letter,—in which is the expression "endeavours on my part to reason the viceroy &c." As to this reasoning, it is undiscovered what is the subject reasoned about. If what is spoken of approach to reason, the governor will assuredly report it to the great emperor, and perhaps it may be granted. If not reasonable, an order must also be awaited, commanding its refusal.

As to what the affairs are which your honorable nation has sent your honorable officer to Canton to transact, it is necessary and right to explain them fully,—that a report thereof may be at the same time made for the information of the great emperor, and his mandate awaited, to be obeyed and put in operation.

As to the ships of war entering the port—it is a thing long prohibited by the laws. All the nations know it. How is it that on this occasion the ships of war have presumed to break into the port, throwing down the forts? let it be examined what is the cause.

At the end of the letter it is said, "I therefore request you to move the proper authorities to order the British cutter up from Whampoa, that I may carry the same into effect." It is not understood what is the meaning of the words "carrying into effect."

We pray you to take the above, and having ascertained each point clearly, immediately to reply, that we may be enabled to report.

Again, in the present letter your honorable officer wishes the cutter to come up to Canton. When, then, will the war ships, which the other day broke in and came up to Whampoa, set sail? We pray you first inform us, that we may report for you to the Kwang-chow-foo, and await his orders as to what is to be done: We pray you to inform your honorable officer of every thing in this letter, and then reply.

This burden we impose, &c. &c. (Subscribed by eleven merchants)

To Messrs Jardine, Dent, Boyd, Whiteman, Framjee, and other gentlemen. 8th moon, 13th day, (September 15th, 1834.)

Canton, 15th September, 1834.

To W. SPOTTS BOYD, Esq.
Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce,

Sir,—As the Kwang-chow-foo does not understand my letter, I have to request you will afford him the following explanation.

1stly, In respect to reasoning with the viceroy, I showed his excellency from many examples that Englishmen of rank had been admitted to private communication with his excellency, and it would have been but courteous in him to have placed me on a similar footing.

2ndly, In reference to the entry of the ships, it would have been but wise and politic had the authorities provided me with a "copy" of such "prohibitions;" as according to the governors own showing "I was quite ignorant of the laws of the celestial empire,"—and

3rdly, As to the departure of the ships. One of them will be despatched immediately to the admiral in the East Indies—bearing the governors reply to this letter, and who will act accordingly; and the other will remain at Whampoa to convey myself and suite to Macao; and, 4thly, as to the nature of my business here, I have already told him that I can only communicate that subject by letter or by person to the vice-roy.

I hope this is plain enough for the comprehension of the Kwang-chow-foo.

Your very obedient servant,
NAPIER,
Chief Superintendent.

Letter from the hong merchants to the British merchants, desiring further information respecting the frigates.—September 16th 1834.

A respectful notification.—You, gentlemen, have to day sent us a letter from your honorable officer to yourselves. Therein it is said, "As to the

departure of the ships, one of them will be despatched immediately to the admiral in the East Indies, bearing the governor's reply to this letter, and who will act accordingly." Why not send the ships of war out to the outer sea immediately, at the same time giving information of the day and time of sailing, to enable us to report to the governor, that he may issue orders to all the military posts to let them pass? "The other will remain at Whampoa, to convey myself and suite to Macao." Why not first send this ship of war to sea outside the Bogue, and then have the Cutter up to take your honorable officer on board the ship, to return to Macao?

At the end of the previous letter it was said, "I request you to move the proper authorities to order the British cutter up from Whampoa, that I may carry the same into effect." Do the words "carry into effect" refer to the mode of acting mentioned in the hoppo's reply, on a former day, to Mr. Whiteman's petition, namely; that your honorable officer should first go to Macao?

In our letter of the 13th (September 15th) it was required to examine for what cause the ships of war entered the port and broke down the forts. On this point we have not received an answer. We pray you to inform your honorable officer, and reply again to day,—to enable us to report.

For this we write, &c. &c. (Subscribed by the eleven merchants.)

To Messrs. Jardine, Dent, Boyd, Whiteman, Framjee, and other gentlemen. 8th moon, 14th day, (Septemben 16th 1834.)

Canton, 16th September 1834.

To W. Sprott Boyd, Esq.
Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce,

Sir,—In further explanation I beg to acquaint you that the ship for India will remain at Whampoa on account of the more near communication with this place, and will sail as soon as I receive the viceroy's reply; therefore his excellency had better give orders to allow her to go out as soon as possible. The other ship will remain at Whampoa to receive me from the cutter, and will not move from thence on any account previous to my arrival.

The words of "carrying into effect" alluded to the hoppo's reply to the petition of Mr. Whiteman. The frigates came up the river for the the purpose of affording greater security to the persons and property of British subjects, after the most barbarous and cruel edict of the 2nd of september, which yet remains in operation. The authorities have to blame themselves for having acted in that base manner towards the representative of His Britannic Majesty, and if the prohibitions did actually exist, they ought to have been communicated to the superintendents officially beforehand.

The frigates did not fire upon the forts until they were obliged to do so in self-defence.

Your very obedient servant,
NAPIER.
Chief Superintendent,

Letter from the hong merchants to Mr. Boyd. September 17th, 1834.

A respectful notification. We yesterday received a letter, wherein it is said. "The ship for India will remain at Whampoa on account of the more near communication with this place, and will sail as soon as I receive the viceroy's reply. . . The other ship will remain at Whampoa to receive me from the cutter." It may thus be seen that the two vessels are both willing to go out of port; but that they sail at different times. But for ships of war to sail into the inner territory has long been a subject of prohibition.

Now the letter says that both are willing to go out of the port. If these two ships immediately set sail and go to the outer sea at Lintin, then afterwards we can report to the great officers that they may order the cutter up to Canton, to take your honorable officer back to Macao. This method will be safe and right. As to the manner of the ships of war going out, spoken of in yesterday's letter, it is indeed difficult to request the great officers to grant it.

For this purpose we reply, praying you to communicate this to your honorable officer, and reply to us to day. For this we hope.

With compliments &c. (Subscribed by the eleven merchants)

To Mr. Boyd, and other gentlemen.
8th moon. 15th day (September 17th, 1834.)

Canton, 18th September, 1834.

To W. Sprott Boyd, Esq.
Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce,

Sir.—Lord Napier's continued indisposition rendering it desirable that his lordship should not be harassed by a continuance of the negotiation now going on with the Chinese authorities, and that his departure from Canton should not be delayed, I beg to inform you that I have undertaken, with his lordship's concurrence, to make the requisite arrangements with the hong merchants, in reference to the communication which you yesterday received from them.

Your's obediently,
T. R. Colledge.
Surgeon to H. M. Superintendents.

The foregoing correspondence contains the particulars of the negotiation with the Chinese authorities till the 18th instant; when lord Napier's infirm state of health rendered it imperative on his medical attendant to forbid his lordship's further attention to business; a resolution which it is, perhaps, to be regretted had not been earlier adopted: for the labors of his lordship, even in the incessant task of drafting and copying letters and chops, must have been extremely and, we may add, unnecessarily severe from the continued absence from Canton of the 2nd and 3rd superintendents, and of the secretary, Mr. Astell. In pursuance of arrangements between Dr. Colledge and the hong merchants his lordship and suite embarked for Macao in two chop boats provided by the Chinese government at 7 P. M. on sunday, the 21st instant, and immediately afterwards the guard of marines, consisting of 13 men, commanded by Lieutenant Reid and Mr. Daniell of H. M. S. Andromache, embarked, under arms, in another chop boat for Whampoa, bearing lord Napier's order for the frigates to move out to Lintin.—Mr. Lowe, of the Imogene, preceded with a linguist to give intimation of the party approaching.

As soon as the frigates have repassed the Bogue, the passage from Whampoa to Canton, closed to all foreign boats for the last sixteen days, will be re-opened. And the re-opening of the trade will, we believe, be deferred only till certain forms of office have been gone through, consequent to the new hoppo taking charge of his department.

In so far as lord Napier has quitted Canton without being officially recognized by the Chinese government the result of his proceedings must, we presume, be deemed a failure. But excepting in this point of etiquette we do not see that there is much room for serious regret. In all that has passed the Chinese have had decidedly the worst of it, in the severe drubbing given to their forts, and the carnage of their men, for neither of which have they even ventured to hint at a demand for satisfaction.—True, they may hereafter demand it, but this will only show their pusillanimity still more strongly, in not having sought redress when lord Napier was in their power, and the frigates in the river.

His lordship stated at a public meeting that he would not leave Canton except at the point of the bayonet—and this pledge he has, we think, amply redeemed—for want of food is quite as powerful in war as the bayonet, not to mention loss of health.

His lordship was still very unwell when embarking, and with difficulty walked to his boat, supported by two gentlemen.—For the last two or three days of his stay the extreme heat of the weather had induced his removal from his own residence to cooler apartments in No. 1 creek hong.

Some American merchants, who proceeded to Whampoa on the commencement of the embargo sixteen days ago, have been detained there ever since, as well as others from Macao. We wonder this has not been made the subject of a general remonstrance at the city gate from our transatlantic brethren. It seems to show that any hostilities between Great Britain and China will probably of necessity involve all other foreigners.

On the 18th the Chinese, as if purposely to exhibit their utter ignorance of all mankind except themselves, made a childish parade of their ridiculous fire-rafts on the river before the front of the factories. Eight were counted. These ludicrous atttempts at intimidation are on a par with their custom of having a fierce-looking tiger's face painted on the breast of the soldier's war jackets, and the word "*courage*" *behind*!

We were in a gratissimus error last tuesday when we supposed that there were no loss of lives on board H. M. Ships from the fire of the Chinese forts; we have since been informed one man was killed on board each ship by the fire from the fort on Tiger island.

The following, we believe, is a correct statement of the motions of H. M. Ships, from the time of entering the river until they anchored at Whampoa; during which period all communication with them and with Whampoa was suspended by the Chinese embargo, although the arrival of the frigates boats in Canton was fully expected and anxiously waited for by lord Napier.

The lower forts were passed on the 7th instant; on the 8th the frigates were at anchor; on the 9th they passed Tiger Island, and reached 2nd bar; on the 10th they passed 2nd bar, and on the 11th anchored at Whampoa.

On the 30th of August the notice in Chinese, dated the 26th of August, was hung up at the public gate of Lord

Napier's residence, and generally distributed throughout Canton.

That lord Napier and all British subjects in Canton should have had the protection of H. M. Ships as soon as possible after such a measure it is needless to argue.

We have seen the result of the motions of H. M. Ships; let us now give our opinion as to what would have been the result had a little more celerity accompanied those motions; but we will first bring to the recollection of our readers that, although war has not been declared between Great Britain and China, it has been actually waged; the Chinese fired the first shot, perhaps shed the first blood.

In the naval instructions all captains and commanders are instructed, "to sink, burn, and destroy &c."—and "to distress by all the means in their power the king's enemies."

Now suppose that on the 7th the forts at the Bogue and Tiger Island had been blown up;—the guns spiked, or thrown into the river; and on the 8th that H. M Ships, having started their water, and been otherwise lightened to their bearings, had *warped* up the river, feeling their way with their bow guns and armed boats until the ships were as near to Canton as they could be brought: we certainly think, in this latter case, that instead of arriving at Whampoa on the 11th (where they have ever since quietly remained, ignorant of the state of affairs in Canton) on that day, if not before, lord Napier would have had an audience of the viceroy, established his mission, and the trade have been opened unrestrictedly.

Whilst we deeply regret the "untoward" delay in the arrival of H. M. Ships at or near Canton, and its pernicious effects on the measures endeavoured to be carried into effect there, it is just also to say that we have not seen any official orders regulating their movements.

To the dullness of the movements of H. M. Ships and the non-arrival of their boats at Canton as the first and principal cause, and to the unpatriotic opposition of a part of the commercial community to lord Napier's measures, as the secondary cause, we attribute his lordship's failure: the latter having been even alluded to by the governor of Canton, in his edict dated the 11th of September, in the following words:

"Therefore that I am slow, dilatory, and cannot bear to "do so, is because I consider that such movements are not "according to *the wishes of the said nation's king, nor are* "*they according to the wishes of the several merchants.*"—

Had lord Napier been in communication with the officers of government, the dissensions and jealousies, fears and opposition of the British and Asiatic merchants could have had no effect upon his measures; but, until a direct communication with the governor is guaranteed, every attempt at negotiation with the government through the hong merchants must inevitably fail.

This point was gained, or thought to be gained by the select committee in the year 1814; we believe it's basis was granted by the local government in that year, although afterwards denied with the most shameless mendacity. A period of tranquillity succeeded, and the attempt was not followed up by the different committees.

We yet hope to see this government brought to a proper sense of its barbarous conduct by the vigorous measures of the English ministry. The rejection, or rather the repulse of the king's representative, and the firing upon the frigates, justify a blockade of the port, which should be formed by a force sufficiently strong to make all foreign flags respect it. At the same time an imperial envoy, a *Kin-chae*, should be sent to Peking with a letter—and nothing else—from the king of England, enumerating his grievances, and demanding, as satisfaction for past injuries, and protection of the British trade for the future, the establishment of a commercial treaty; If refused, then, as the British nation has suffered greater grievances than the "‡*seven great grievances*" which led the mantchoo tribe to make war against *Ming*—it should be urged that the present *Ta-Tsing* dynasty is the enemy of the human race, and that it becomes the duty of all mankind to rise up and extirpate their oppressors.

‡ Vide Morrison's view of China, page 9. 1817.

In our No. of the 8th instant we mentioned that two English gentlemen coming from Macao had been detained near Canton by the Chinese, on account of their names not corresponding with those in the chop or permit—an irregularity of constant occurrence, but never before heeded by the government. A press of matter prevented our giving the sequel of the story, which is curious, as illustrative of Chinese character. One of the gentlemen, being commander of a ship at Whampoa, was provided with a boat and conveyed on board of her with great civility. The other gentleman, though in sight of Canton, was not allowed to land, but was conveyed back to Macao, at the expense of the government.

Letters from Java mention the receipt of intelligence from Cadiz to the 16th of may, when, it is said, Don Carlos had resigned his pretensions to the throne of Spain.

The Sulimany, from Bombay, brings on letters from Java by the British ship Planter, which vessel is stated to have grounded near the straits of Singapore.

On the 16th the imperial envoy, the tatar Yu-she, Shing-yin, arrived in Canton on duty.

REPLY OF THE BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON TO LORD NAPIER'S LETTER, DATED THE 13TH OF SEPTEMBER.

To the right honorable
The lord Napier,
Chief Superintendent
&c. &c. &c.
Canton.

My Lord,

We beg to acknowledge the honor of your lordship's letters of the 13th instant, addressed to the British merchants of Canton, informing us that, "you cannot any longer consider it expedient to persist in a course by which "we are made to suffer; and that you have therefore addressed Mr. Boyd, "that the authorities might provide your lordship the means of doing that "which all parties must anxiously desire, namely; to retire and admit the "opening of the trade."

While very sensible of the sacrifice of feeling which your lordship has thus made, it appears due to ourselves, and to the principle which has actuated us, to observe that considering the honor of our nation as suitably placed in the hands of His Majesty's Superintendent, and being convinced that the well-being of the trade is indissolubly bound up with that honor, we have studiously refrained from weakening the effect of your lordship's measures by any ill-timed interference in giving way to expressions of fear or discontent, or offering advice, unasked, respecting a negotiation of which the full bearings were not before us.

That unanimity, so desirable in such discussions, (more particularly in this country, where our only power is reason and moral influence) should not have existed on the present occasion is to us a source of deep regret.

We feel most grateful to your lordship for your persevering efforts and zeal in asserting our country's cause under privations of a most unusual nature, terminating at length in the sacrifice of your lordship's health.

We return our thanks for your lordship's good wishes for the prosperity of the trade.

With sentiments of high respect and ardent wishes for your speedy recovery,

British Chamber of Commerce, }
Canton, 20th September, 1834. }

We remain, My Lord,
Your lordship's most obedient
and humble servants,

(Signed) Jardine, Matheson & Co. Arthur Saunders Keating. John Slade.
R. Turner & Co. Nicholas Crooke. John Templeton & Co.
J. Mc. A. Gladstone. For Douglas, McKenzie & Co. Agents for Lloyds.
James Innes. Wm. Sprott Boyd.

RECENT NEGOTIATION,

(*From a correspondent.*)

The first scene of the play (we hope no one will be wicked enough to call it a farce) begun by lord Palmerston at Brighton, has come off, and lord Napier has left Canton, if not with national disgrace, at least baulked, and laughed at by How-qua! It is probable that an authorised officer will never again enter Canton river; but, in case of such an event, it is proper, as briefly as possible to record what we look on as the chief causes of want of success.

Lord Palmerston may be a very clever negotiator in Europe, but in China *he is naught*! And to fit out another attempt with chance of success it would be necessary carefully to avoid *every act and order which has been done in this case*. First, then, H. M. representative must not be joined in the commission with notorious teadealers. H. M. representative must not be carried to knock head to a set of merchants in leadenhall street, and which act was known to every shop-keeper in Canton long previous to lord Napier's arrival here. H. M. representative must not be sent here with a numerous suite to partake (as if by favor) of the run of *company's servants kitchen*. A rival powerful interest in the shape of a finance committee must not be established in hands animated with the keenest desire to ruin his plans, whose access to the ears of chinese is better than his own, and whose baneful influence on chinese and British subjects has on this occasion been an important cause of failure.

It appears lord Napier very early perceived that there were enemies in his own camp, but, not knowing whom to trust, he gave his confidence to none and

was deprived of good advice; and it is with boldness asserted no faithful adherent acquainted with the chinese would have advised his lordships chinese proclamation. Indeed such a proceeding *anywhere* implies complete power of self-protection, which his lordship at no period had.

No more were his letters to Howqua advisable, as in addressing *such* he gave up the principle of direct communication with government, for which, indeed, his whole cause of struggle was.

In applying for reception at the local government of Canton, the power of appeals to Peking must not be withheld, because it is of all other movements that which this corrupt secondary government most fears, and to deprive H. M. representative here of such a hold on their fears and wishes was to deprive him of his right arm, and would not have occurred to any one who was not equally ignorant and presumptuous. Where was the president of the board of control when these stultosities were being done? where was he who, in carrying through the China act, did show that he was master of his subject? Do we owe this scene of disgrace and loss to some petty official struggle for patronage? Thus we suspect it is!

Now, having pointed out faults at home, over which, and the weak force he was attended by, lord Napier exercised no control, let us next review the mistakes on the spot; and in entering on them it is with feelings of high respect to the actor, and recorded for after-use as beacons to avoid.

His lordship should have arrived here in the face of day, and in his own war boats; no addresses or declarations, public or private, should have been made as to intended acts, because, when afterwards found impossible, these conveyed to the chinese recollection the wild threats of the honorable company, and *abandoned* before the echo was done repeating them.

Having once fired at the Bogue forts, every gun therein should have been sunk in fifteen fathoms water.

The frigates by force having come to Whampoa, coute qui coute communication should have been established with Canton; small English craft with a sufficient draft of water might, with energy and resources, have been got gunned and manned up to How-qua's fort, the only serious point of resistance.

It is hoped good may come out of evil, and this failure lead our government to make their next effort in better form at Peking, an attempt at which place, besides many other advantages, does not necessarily imply stoppage of trade during its dependance.

Canton, 23rd September, 1834. A BRITISH MERCHANT.

Mr. Editor,

Dear Sir,—If you consider the under *statement of facts* likely to throw any new light on chinese *nerve*, you are at liberty to publish the petition to viceroy and answer! I am *not* allowed to fill in the English name, but I give you, in a private note, the key by which to establish the veracity of the story told.

A CONSTANT READER.

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

While our recent troubles were at their height here a supply of the necessaries of life was, by an English merchant, handed in to lord Napier; the low chinese soldier ruffians, stationed outside, on this imprisoned this merchant's household, consisting of five chinese. This merchant directly in person applied to Howqua, Tinqua, and Mowqua, and distinctly told his intention "to "go to the city gate, if his servants were not replaced in his house by 6, P. "M." it then being 4, P. M. and concluded his address to Howqua by saying, "Howqua, you know me, I keep my word." At 6 every servant was restored to this gentleman's family.

Two days after, persisting in supplying lord Napier, (*as he told Howqua he would do*) he again found his head servant threatened, when availing himself of a rough draft in chinese of his former *intended petition* he left it with Howqua who, without his authority and without *his signature*, sent it to the viceroy, and the rough draft and answer by Loo are as under. I refrain from any other remarks than to say the hong go-betweens make us British believe the high officers are much worse than they really are.

THE WRITER OF THE PETITION.

To his excellency Loo, viceroy of Canton.

The respectful petition of a British merchant resident in Canton.

That last night he, with his own hand, gave into the hand of a servant of lord Napier six fowls; that this morning the soldiers in front of his factory, on the pretence of this act, have taken away his comprador, two coolies, a cook, and his personal servant. That inside a treasury, of which he has one key and his comprador has another, is an unsettled balance of dollars with his comprador of several thousand dollars; and that his personal servant has custody of all furniture and clothes.

He, therefore, entreats your excellency to consider if he buys provisions with his own money he may bestow them on whom he pleases; and yet they punish for this five innocent servants; and unjustly hurt his property for a deed he was justified in doing.

He ventures to assure your excellency that he will, either at sea or on shore, get redress through his nation's chief for this offence; or he will himself take it from the first property of your nation he can seize on. † † † †.

Canton, 12th September, 1834.

[From the hong merchants.]

A respectful notification. The petition which you, Sir, gave to us to present to the governor, we immediately transmitted. Having now received a proclamation in reply, we copy and send it, praying you, Sir, to examine and act accordingly. This burden we impose &c.

To † † † †. (Subscribed by the eleven merchants.)

8th moon, 14th day. (September 16th, 1834.)

[From the governor.]

Loo, secondary guardian of the heir-apparent, having the insignia of the highest rank, president of the tribunal of war, governor of the provinces Qwang-tung and Qwang-se, having the titular rank of *King-chay-too-wei* of the first class, &c. &c. &c.

In reply to the English merchant's † † † †'s petition.

Let the Qwang-chow-foo examine clearly for what cause the said comprador and others were seized. If it were for what the said private merchant used, it was nothing illegal; let them be immediately released and sent back.

Taou-kwang, 14th year, 8th moon, 13th day. (September 15th, 1834.)

To the Editor of the Canton Register,

Sir,—The crisis of public affairs being now past by the declaration (of the 14th inst.) of H. M. chief superintendent of his intention to quit Canton, a measure which, however unavoidable, must be universally and deeply regretted by all who wish well to the prosperity of the British commerce to this country, as well as to our national honor, it may be as well to look into the causes that have led to this unhappy result. This is the more desirable as lord Napier, in his letter of the 15th inst., points plainly at a repetition of the attempt to establish relations with this country, an attempt which has failed in a great measure from the miserable ignorance of the British government on the subject, furthered by the duplicity of the E. I. company. The folly of permitting the company to establish what is termed "a finance committee" has been already pointed out in your columns, and is too gross and obvious to require further remark. That this obstacle to the free trade has been *knowingly* thrown in the way appears pretty certain, but if sense or vigor are to be found among the commercial community in Great Britain the rotten fabric cannot stand another year. Another thing of equal importance, in its effects on the minds of the Chinese, is the *trick* of inducing the British ministry to accept from the E. I. company one third of the annual amount of the expenses of H. Majesty's commission to this country. A measure which, to any one acquainted with the Chinese character, must have appeared as admirably calculated, as it was certain effectually, to damn the cause. Their point has been gained; the Chinese, unable to distinguish between two establishments, in every way so similar, have looked upon the new state of things as but the old one in disguise. Is this to be wondered at? they have seen the *employés*, from the highest to the lowest, except the chief superintendent, selected from the ranks of the company's *quondam* servants here; they have been studiously instructed of the fact of the contribution of the E. I. company towards defraying the expenses; they see others of these servants invested with such power from the company as entirely to eclipse the authority of H. M. superintendents, while their salaries and enmoluments are far greater; they are led to indulge the hope that the reign of the company, the golden age of the hong merchants, and the triumph of monopoly and folly—may yet again return—add to this the contrast between the easy pliability, and "laudable docility" of the company's servants, intent only on the obtaining of tea, even though at a sacrifice of national honor, and the independence and opposition which their knowledge of the British character would lead them to expect at the hands of a representative of His Majesty, and we need not wonder at the hostility displayed towards him. The British government, be it spoken in plain terms, has, by truckling to the E. I. company, and sacrificing the independence of the trade for the sake of a few thousand sterling annually, framed such difficulties in the way of any man anxious to assert his country's independence, that the failure of lord Napier was more to be expected than wondered at. The plain course would have been the safest and the best; had the existence of the company been, as it should have been, extinguished in this country at once and for ever; had the old servants been sent to India or pensioned off; had a new set of men, totally unconnected with the company, been sent here as His Majesty's representatives, in a style suited to the rank it was meant they should assume; and, though last not least, with a power to support that rank, if necessary, the object would have been obtained; and we should not have, as now, to regret the total and disastrous failure of the first attempt to raise our country from the degraded state in which the lust of gain of the E. I. company was content to retain it; † we should not have then seen H. M. chief superintendent a prisoner in his own house; nor *proh pudor!* two British frigates compelled to the necessity of taking a *chop* for permission to pass the *formidable* defences of the Tiger's mouth. Shades of Captain Weddell and Sir Murray Maxwell, what would you say to this! Nor is this all, whatever might be wanting in the measures framed at home to render success impossible, has been afforded here; personal and private feelings have been opposed to the public good; and, instead of finding ready and cordial support from the whole of his countrymen, trifling dissentions have split society; and, in lieu of unanimity, his lordship has found little but discord; this state of things cannot have been unknown to, or lost upon, the Chinese, who have calculated upon it as an engine against his lordship, and one which they have used to good effect; it is said by the highest authority "a house divided against itself cannot stand;" this has been too truly exemplified in this instance. The readiest means of regaining our lost honor, and the only one for placing trade on a footing honorable to the British nation, would be by an embassy direct from England to Peking; but, mark you, Mr Editor, by an embassy I do not mean a cringing, whining, tribute-bearing and mongrel amalgamation of "Ambassadors" and "Supracargoes," "Doctors of laws" and "Tea-tasters," more than half willing to perform the *Ko tow*, or any thing else that might be required of them; but an embassy suited to the high station and character of Great Britain, demanding nothing but what is fair and reasonable, the establishment of the British trade to this country on a firm and respectable basis; composed of men of sense, character, and firmness, determined to support the honor of the country entrusted to them, and backed by a sufficient force to render them respected, or, which is the same thing in this country, feared. We have seen the futility of all attempts to reason the corrupt and ignorant officers of the local government of this province into an amelioration of the present system, and it now remains but to try the result of a sensible and well directed appeal to head quarters, of the success of which few men acquainted with this country could be found to doubt.

I remain, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

Canton, 18th September, 1834. A BRITISH MERCHANT.

When a British merchant talks of "Ambassadors" and "Supracargoes," "Doctors of laws" and "Tea-tasters," more than "half-willing to perform the *Ko tow*," he seems to forget that "Tea-tasters" were not *amalgamated* in the last ambassadorial crucible; and that it was a "Supracargo," Sir George Staunton, who saved the embassy from the disgrace of submitting to the performance of the *Ko-tow*.

† We must here correct our correspondent: Lord Napier, though, from the non-arrival of the frigate's boats, without the means of leaving Canton, was not a prisoner in his own house, but, on the contrary, he, when his health was becoming seriously worse, removed into another for the sake of cooler air; neither had the frigates any chop to pass the Bogue forts; they left the river under lord Napier's orders.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1834. NO. 39. PRICE 50 CENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Editor begs to state respectfully, for general information, that during his stay at Macao for the recovery of his health, his duties will be performed by a friend.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE well known fast sailing brig, GOVERNOR FINDLAY, Captain Kennedy, now at the Capsingmoon; 200 Tons Register. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LINTIN, SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE well known fast sailing ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, Captain P. Tonks, will sail positively from Whampoa on the 15th of October. For freight apply to DORABJEE HORMUZJEE.
Canton, 7th August 1834. No 7 French Hong.

CAPSINGMOON AND MANILA.

THE Spanish ship, COLON, Captain Ramirez, will take freight for the above places; to leave Whampoa positively on or before the 10th proximo. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE HELEN, Captain C. Langley, will sail on the 20th of September next. For freight apply to CURSETJEE SAPOORJEE PAREEK, No.4. American Hong. AND FRAMJEE JEMSETJEE.

FOR SINGAPORE, RHIO, & BATAVIA.

THE Dutch bark "LOUISA," daily expected, will be despatched for the above ports without delay. For freight apply to
Canton, September 15th, 1834. A. S. KEATING.

FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

THE VIRGINIA, Captain Hoffman, will sail from Lintin on or before the 10th of October. Apply to THOMAS DENT & CO.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE ship CHARLOTTE, Melville, will leave Whampoa on the 20th of September. For freight apply to BURJORJEE FURDOONJEE.
No 3 Powshun Hong.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE FUTTAY SALAM, J. Keys commander, will leave Whampoa on the 1st of September next. For freight apply to DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

FOR ABERDEEN DIRECT.

THE British Brig, CITY OF ABERDEEN, Ja Monro Captain, will leave Whampoa early in October; burthen (per Register) 200 Tons. For freight apply to JA INNES.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY, Captain Johnson, to sail on the 1st of August. For freight apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE ALLALEVIE, Captain Andree, will leave Whampoa on the 25th of September next. For freight apply to DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE new and fast sailing ship, ELIZA STEWART, Capt. R. Millar, 423 tons burthen, having about ¾ of her cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch. Apply to R. TURNER & Co.

FOR LINTIN, MANILA & BATAVIA.

THE Dutch bark THETIS, captain Limon, will sail with all despatch. For freight apply to R. GERNAERT.

FOR SALE.

A British ship of about 800 tons, built on the western side of India, and fit for any voyage. Intending purchasers may learn particulars from JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

TO RENT.

ONE half of one of the neatest and most convenient Factories in Canton, newly furnished. Aaply to the Editor.

NOTICE.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

RISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by J. GODDARD, Agent for the office in China,
Payable in case of loss by
Messrs. GREGSON, MELVILLE & KNIGHT, Agents in London
do. do. Messrs. GILMORE & Co. ,, in Calcutta

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in the *China Insurance Office*, according to the regulations of the office as lately established here by DADABHOY AND MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in *Vicajee Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office* of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co. *Agents.*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed agent for Framjee Nasserwanjee & Co.'s *Insurance Office* of Bombay, is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on such risks as by the regulations of the office he is permitted to take.
BURJORJEE FURDOONJEE, No. 3, Powshun Hong.

NOTICE.

A European or American who is well practised in commercial affairs, and the routine of the counting room, willing to make himself generally useful in business and wanting employment, may learn of a situation by applying in writing to the Editor, giving name and reference.
Canton, September 23rd, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834.—Price 50 cents.
Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at R. MARKWICK & Co's.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published weekly, may be supplied to subscribers at $ 22 per annum,
or $ 50 cents for a single number, on application to R. MARKWICK & Co.

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

The only reports of arrivals that have reached us since our last are, the MOFFATT, Cromarty, from Sumarang, CARNATIC, Viles, from Bombay, on the 20th, and the American vessel, CYNTHIA, Graves, from Java, on the 23rd instant.

All the foreign trade, excepting the English, was re-opened on tuesday the 23rd, and the English trade was also re-opened on saturday, the 27th instant; we beg to offer our sincere congratulations to the whole of the commercial community of Canton on the speedy and satisfactory return to their important avocations nuder the acknowledged protection of the chinese local government.

The chinese embargo was infringed on thursday, the 25th instant, by Captain Scanlan, of the Hellas who, in company with Captain Penrice, of the Ann, had the merit of forcing his passage to Canton before any regular permission was given.

The defences of the river at Howqua's fort, about which so much has been said and such absurd apprehensions entertained, prove to be not only weak and utterly inefficient but even contemptible and ridiculous, when considered as obstacles to the progress of heavy armed English boats.

The raft, a short distance above Howqua's fort, forming these defences, consists of three tiers of spars, tending right across the river, excepting a passage of about 30 yards open in the middle, across which was a chain that used to be drawn at night; the raft, which is about 15 feet wide, is fixed to piles driven into the bed of the river at certain distances.

Of the two branches into which the river divides itself above the raft, the lower mouth of the right, which is said to have deep water, is strongly blockaded with piles and junks sunk in the channel, the masts of which appear sticking out of the water.

Lord Napier did not reach Macao till friday morning, being, as is conjectured, detained on the way till his conductors should hear of the frigates having passed out of the river.

We learn, from private information, that his lordship landed much weakened by the barbarous delay and annoyance he met with, the fever under which he was suffering not being at all mitigated; but his medical attendant hoped that the pure air of Macao would soon have a beneficial effect on his lordship's he alth.

was deprived of good advice; and it is with boldness asserted no faithful adherent acquainted with the chinese would have advised his lordships chinese proclamation. Indeed such a proceeding *anywhere* implies complete power of self-protection, which his lordship at no period had.

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To the Editor of the Canton Register,

Sir,—The crisis of public affairs being now past by the declaration (of the 14th inst.) of H. M. chief superintendent of his intention to quit Canton, a measure which, however unavoidable, must be universally and deeply regretted by all who wish well to the prosperity of the British commerce to this country, as well as to our national honor, it may be as well to look into the causes that have led to this unhappy result. This is the more desirable as lord Napier, in his letter of the 15th inst., points plainly at a repetition of the attempt to establish relations with this country, an attempt which has failed in a great measure from the miserable ignorance of the British government on the subject, furthered by the duplicity of the E. I. company. The folly of permitting the company to establish what is termed "a finance committee" has been already pointed out in your columns, and is too gross and obvious to require further remark. That this obstacle to the free trade has been *knowingly* thrown in the way appears pretty certain, but if sense or vigor are to be found among the commercial community in Great Britain the rotten fabric cannot stand another year. Another thing of equal importance, in its effects on the minds of the Chinese, is the *trick* of inducing the British ministry to accept from the E. I. company one third of the annual amount of the expenses of H. Majesty's commission to this country. A measure which, to any one acquainted with the Chinese character, must have appeared as admirably calculated, as it was certain effectually, to damn the cause. Their point has been gained; the Chinese, unable to distinguish between two establishments, in every way so similar, have looked upon the new state of things as but the old one in disguise. Is this to be wondered at? they have seen the *employés*, from the highest to the lowest, except the chief superintendent, selected from the ranks of the company's *quondam* servants here; they have been studiously instructed of the fact of the contribution of the E. I. company towards defraying the expenses; they see others of these servants invested with such power from the company as entirely to eclipse the authority of H. M. superintendents, while their salaries and enmoluments are far greater; they are led to indulge the hope that the reign of the company, the golden age of the hong merchants, and the triumph of monopoly and folly—may yet again return—add to this the contrast between the easy pliability, and "laudable docility" of the company's servants, intent only on the obtaining of tea, even though at a sacrifice of national honor, and the independence and opposition which their knowledge of the British character would lead them to expect at the hands of a representative of His Majesty, and we need not wonder at the hostility displayed towards him. The British government, be it spoken in plain terms, has, by truckling to the E. I. company, and sacrificing the independence of the trade for the sake of a few thousand sterling annually, framed such difficulties in the way of any man anxious to assert his country's independence, that the failure of lord Napier was more to be expected than wondered at. The plain course would have been the safest and the best; had the existence of the company been, as it should have been, extinguished in this country at once and for ever; had the old servants been sent to India or pensioned off; had a new set of men, totally unconnected with the company, been sent here as His Majesty's representatives, in a style suited to the rank it was meant they should assume; and, though last not least, with a power to support that rank, if necessary, the object would have been obtained; and we should not have, as now, to regret the total and disastrous failure of the first attempt to raise our country from the degraded state in which the lust of gain of the E. I. company was content to retain it; † we should not have then seen H. M. chief superintendent a prisoner in his own house; nor *proh pudor!* two British frigates compelled to the necessity of taking *a chop* for permission to pass the *formidable* defences of the Tiger's mouth. Shades of Captain Weddell and Sir Murray Maxwell, what would you say to this! Nor is this all, whatever might be wanting in the measures framed at home to render success impossible, has been afforded here; personal and private feelings have been opposed to the public good; and, instead of finding ready and cordial support from the whole of his countrymen, trifling dissentions have split society; and, in lieu of unanimity, his lordship has found little but discord; this state of things cannot have been unknown to, or lost upon, the Chinese, who have calculated upon it as an engine against his lordship, and one which they have used to good effect; it is said by the highest authority "a house divided against itself cannot stand;" this has been too truly exemplified in this instance. The readiest means of regaining our lost honor, and the only one for placing trade on a footing honorable to the British nation, would be by an embassy direct from England to Peking; but, mark you, Mr Editor, by an embassy I do not mean a cringing, whining, tribute-bearing and mongrel amalgamation of "Ambassadors" and "Supracargoes," "Doctors of laws" and "Tea-tasters," more than half willing to perform the *Ko tow*, or any thing else that might be required of them; but an embassy suited to the high station and character of Great Britain, demanding nothing but what is fair and reasonable, the establishment of the British trade to this country on a firm and respectable basis; composed of men of sense, character, and firmness, determined to support the honor of the country entrusted to them, and backed by a sufficient force to render them respected, or, which is the same thing in this country, feared. We have seen the futility of all attempts to reason the corrupt and ignorant officers of the local government of this province into an amelioration of the present system, and it now remains but to try the result of a sensible and well directed appeal to head quarters, of the success of which few men acquainted with this country could be found to doubt.

I remain, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

Canton, 18th September, 1834. A BRITISH MERCHANT.

When a British merchant talks of "Ambassadors" and "Supracargoes," "Doctors of laws" and "Tea tasters," more than "half-willing to perform the *Ko tow*," he seems to forget that "Tea-tasters" were not *amalgamated* in the last ambassadorial crucible; and that it was a "Supracargo," Sir George Staunton, who saved the embassy from the disgrace of submitting to the performance of the *Ko-tow*.

† We must here correct our correspondent: Lord Napier, though, from the non-arrival of the frigate's boats, without the means of leaving Canton, was not a prisoner in his own house, but, on the contrary, he, when his health was becoming seriously worse, removed into another for the sake of cooler air; neither had the frigates any chop to pass the Bogue forts; they left the river under lord Napier's orders.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

'The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free 'press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will 'rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1834. NO. 39. PRICE 50 CENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Editor begs to state respectfully, for general information, that during his stay at Macao for the recovery of his health, his duties will be performed by a friend.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE well known fast sailing brig, GOVERNOR FINDLAY, Captain Kennedy, now at the Capsingmoon; 230 Tons Register. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LINTIN, SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE well known fast sailing ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, Captain P. Tonks, will sail positively from Whampoa on the 15th of October. For freight apply to DORABJEE HORMUZJEE.

Canton, 7th August 1834. No 7 French Hong.

CAPSINGMOON AND MANILA.

THE Spanish ship, COLON, Captain Ramirez, will take freight for the above places; to leave Whampoa positively on or before the 10th proximo. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE HELEN, Captain G. Lungley, will sail on the 20th of September next. For freight apply to CURSETJEE SAPOORJEE PAREEK, No.4. American Hong. AND FRAMJEE JEMSETJEE.

FOR SINGAPORE, RHIO, & BATAVIA.

THE Dutch bark "LOUISA," daily expected, will be despatched for the above ports without delay. For freight apply to

Canton, September 15th, 1834. A. S. KEATING.

FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

THE VIRGINIA, Captain Holleck, will sail from Lintin on or before the 10th of October. Apply to THOMAS DENT & CO.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE ship CHARLOTTE, Melville, will leave Whampoa on the 20th of September. For freight apply to BURJORJEE FURDOONJEE. No 3 Powshun Hong.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE FUTTAY SALAM, J. Keys commander, will leave Whampoa on the 1st of September next. For freight apply to DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

FOR ABERDEEN DIRECT.

THE British Brig, CITY OF ABERDEEN, Ja Monro Captain, will leave Whampoa early in October; burthen (per Register) 260 Tons. For freight apply to JA INNES.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY, Captain Johnson, to sail on the 1st of August. For freight apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE ALLALEVIE, Captain Andree, will leave Whampoa on the 25th of September next. For freight apply to DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

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THE new and fast sailing ship, ELIZA STEWART, Capt. R. Millar, 423 tons burthen, having about ¾ of her cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch. Apply to R. TURNER & Co.

FOR LINTIN, MANILA & BATAVIA.

THE Dutch bark THETIS, captain Limon, will sail with all despatch. For freight apply to B. GERNAERT.

FOR SALE.

A British ship of about 800 tons, built on the western side of India, and fit for any voyage. Intending purchasers may learn particulars from JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

TO RENT.

ONE half of one of the neatest and most convenient Factories in Canton, newly furnished. Aaply to the Editor.

NOTICE.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

RISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by J. GODDARD, Agent for the office in China, Payable in case of loss by Messrs. GREGSON, MELVILLE & KNIGHT, Agents in London do. do. Messrs. GILMORE & Co. ,, in Calcutta

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in the *China Insurance Office*, according to the regulations of the office as lately established here by DADABHOY AND MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in *Viecajee Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office* of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co. *Agents.*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed agent for Framjee Nasserwanjee & Co.'s *Insurance Office* of Bombay, is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on such risks as by the regulations of the office he is permitted to take.

BURJORJEE FURDOONJEE, No. 3, Powshun Hong.

NOTICE.

A European or American who is well practised in commercial affairs, and the routine of the counting room, willing to make himself generally useful in business and wanting employment, may learn of a situation by applying in writing to the Editor, giving name and reference.

Canton, September 23rd, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834.—Price 50 cents. Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at R. MARKWICK & Co's.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published weekly, may be supplied to subscribers at $ 22 per annum, or $ 50 cents for a single number, on application to R. MARKWICK & Co.

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

The only reports of arrivals that have reached us since our last are, the MOFFATT, Cromarty, from Sumarang, CARNATIC, Viles, from Bombay, on the 20th, and the American vessel, CYNTHIA, Graves, from Java, on the 23rd instant.

All the foreign trade, excepting the English, was re-opened on tuesday the 23rd, and the English trade was also re-opened on saturday, the 27th instant; we beg to offer our sincere congratulations to the whole of the commercial community of Canton on the speedy and satisfactory return to their important avocations nuder the acknowledged protection of the chinese local government.

The chinese embargo was infringed on thursday, the 25th instant, by Captain Scanlan, of the Hellas who, in company with Captain Penrice, of the Ann, had the merit of forcing his passage to Canton before any regular permission was given.

The defences of the river at Howqua's fort, about which so much has been said and such absurd apprehensions entertained, prove to be not only weak and utterly inefficient but even contemptible and ridiculous, when considered as obstacles to the progress of heavy armed English boats.

The raft, a short distance above Howqua's fort, forming these defences, consists of three tiers of spars, tending right across the river, excepting a passage of about 30 yards open in the middle, across which was a chain that used to be drawn at night; the raft, which is about 15 feet wide, is fixed to piles driven into the bed of the river at certain distances.

Of the two branches into which the river divides itself above the raft, the lower mouth of the right, which is said to have deep water, is strongly blockaded with piles and junks sunk in the channel, the masts of which appear sticking out of the water.

Lord Napier did not reach Macao till friday morning, being, as is conjectured, detained on the way till his conductors should hear of the frigates having passed out of the river.

We learn, from private information, that his lordship landed much weakened by the barbarous delay and annoyance he met with, the fever under which he was suffering not being at all mitigated; but his medical attendant hoped that the pure air of Macao would soon have a beneficial effect on his lordship's he alth.

Should the supposition of unnecessary, tantalising—and, perhaps, extra-official delay be true, we are at a loss for words to express our feelings of indignation at the treacherous conduct of the Chinese officers in thus confining his lordship, in the state of sickness in which he left Canton, on board his boat for two or three days longer than the passage can have required. Had he anticipated detention *en route* he would, no doubt, have found it more comfortable to remain in Canton for two or three days longer to avoid passing his time in his boat. We trust his lordship will make a strong protest against such base treatment.

We insert in another column the governor's edict directing the re-opening of the British trade.

This is a remarkable document; the edict which permits the export in BRITISH bottoms of the staple commodities of the empire is addressed to a body of Asiatic British subjects who are but partially concerned in that branch of the trade.

It is, moreover, a reply to a PETITION from the Parsees. How far this tribe of men are justified in *petitioning* the chinese government on behalf of the whole BRITISH trade we shall not now stop to enquire; but it would seem that the hong merchants cajoled the Parsees into presenting a petition, because they well know that no European would do so.

The governor, in this edict, also seems to abandon the long established and constantly observed system of responsibility. *If an individual sows dissensions he is to be driven out; all are not to be involved!* This is an approximation to common sense scarcely compatible, we think, with the governor's long fostered national prejudices. The maxim *divide at impera* is well known and always acted on in China. We rather think it is nothing more than a sneer against the want of unity amongst the subjects of Great Britain during the late rupture.

Amongst the various mean ways of petty annoyance resorted to by the chinese officers, during the late suspension of trade with foreigners, was one from which the scale of humanity in which the chinese rank may be pretty accurately ascertained. The chinese servants were taken from all the British families at Macao, not excepting Lady Napiers; and other means of insult and outrage were attempted to be put in force; even the houses, in some instances, were entered by the low chinese police. The government, moreover, attempted to introduce 2000 soldiers into Macao, on pretence of protecting the city, but was instantly stopped by the spirited conduct of the Portuguese governor, who theatened to open a fire on the Chinese troops, when they immediately withdrew. The governor further expressed his intentions of protecting all British subjects in Macao, and placed sentries over the houses of the principal British residents. The governor's spirited and friendly conduct is deserving of the highest praise, and, we trust, will not pass unnoticed by the British residents. As for the *"flowery sons of Han,"* they are a blot on the page of humanity, black as it may be.

As the time of excitement has not yet passed—which probably extends to the breasts of the hong merchants and chief officers of the province, but is by them admirably and patriotically suppressed and disguised—we again take the liberty of recommending to all those who are interested in the permanent welfare and respectability of the British commerce with China to subdue their present emotions, arising from whatever cause, and to consider affairs with that calm dispassionateness becoming men to whom great interests are confided. Above all let unity—at least in public affairs and in public duties—prevail. The common enemies are the hong merchants and the local government, and it is to subvert their machinations that the combined strength of British talent and influence is required.

The readiest and most eligible means of establishing and conducting an extended commerce with this empire is now—and will, for some time to come, be our principal object; free trade to every port of China, acknowledged and protected by the government—is the grand prize before us: This is obviously far paramount to any stinted privileges which we can aim at gaining in the single port of Canton. And we really believe the great object of access to the whole empire is attainable by the same display of firmness and good management as will be required for the comparatively paltry object of obtaining a good footing here.

Until he be fully empowered to demand and enforce at all hazards a proper reception, we hope never again to see a British representative at Canton, subject to be starved and insulted at the paltry mandate of the hong merchants; above all, never may a British representative again submit to the humiliation of negotiating with hong merchants, either directly or though the agency of others.

Let us, then, take a short view of the means which the British nation has in its power for the attainment of so desirable and beneficial an end, as an open trade with all China.

Adequate cause has lately been given by the Canton government to the British nation to commence active hostilities against it; but, when it is considered that its late rash and hasty acts would most probably be disavowed and their authors punished by the emperor, on a firm representation of facts being made, it would be at once more politic and humane to rest satisfied with the punishment already inflicted, and to confine future hostilities to *demonstration* only: that is, to exhibit constantly our naval force *in terrorem* to the celestial empire. Let us evidence, in the strongest manner, along the whole coast and in every port of China our naval power, and manifest the ease with which that power, when duly exerted, could cut off the internal and external supplies of the empire. Let us add to science by a complete survey of the coasts of China, Japan, Corea, and of the Loo-choo islands; the prosecution of these surveys would necessarily detain H. M. Ships frequently in the waters of China, where they should insist on paying and receiving such courtesies as are becoming and customary between civilized nations at peace with each other; demanding supplies of provisions and water as a matter of course and in the usual way these affairs are managed in other countries; at the same time the merchants of Great Britain would be pushing their enterprizes in all quarters, under the constant protection and frequent presence of H. M. Ships. A British representative may also be negotiating at Peking, or, at least, may arouse the attention of the chinese court by such a *remonstrance* as also never before tingled in celestial ears. We think that by thus practising on their fears—sometimes, perhaps, on their hopes—we may change the current of national feeling, which has been so long and so skillfully directed against us by the government, and attain a vantage ground of honor and respect in the opinion of the people and partially of the government that will induce the son of heaven to listen to our terms of international intercourse: for it appears, both from the obstinacy of the local and the ignorance of the Peking government, that nothing short of an exhibition of irresistible strength, and a fixed determination to use it (if required by further barbarous and misanthropic acts), will ever bring the emperor and his officers to a just sense of their relative position with the rest of mankind.

Some of our countrymen speak of the desirableness of forming a commercial treaty. True, it is desirable. But we cannot help thinking the longer we put off a formal demand for it, the better treaty we are likely to arrive at in the end, after we have first inculcated, in a practical manner, the sound principles on which it ought to be founded. The better too will our negotiator be experienced in the modes of dealing of our antagonists. We cannot forget the difficulties encountered Mr. Crauford in negotiating a very unsatisfactory commercial treaty with the Burmese, though supported by the moral and physical force of a part of Sir Archibald Campbell's victorious troops still remaining at Rangoon. Hence we wish to advocate caution and due preparation before undertaking the serious affair of a commercial treaty.

(RELATIONS WITH CHINA.)

The mode of inducing the chinese rulers to consent to their subjects being allowed to trade freely with us English has of late occupied so many pens that I much fear the public have got tired of the discussion. Yet if a mode can be arrived at, which would advance in point of time this inevitable event, and would, on the one hand, save the certain loss of life which must happen on any collision with the British force, whilst on the other it formed no ground for a peremptory stoppage of our present commerce, by which so many private interests would suffer, I say if discussion could lead to any plan calculated to avoid these evils when attaining the object in view, the subject, though tedious, has a right to command the attention of the foreign office, as well as of every person engaged in mercantile affairs with China.

Proceeding upon the surest ground, experience, we know that some progress towards trade has been made on the coast of China, not counting Lintin (which is now a great emporium of trade, carried on afloat), is it not possible to consolidate, encrease, and give a more permanent action to this coasting intercourse? Suppose three or four vice-consuls appointed under lord Napier, *to be afloat*; to be at Amoy, Fuh-Chow-Foo, Chusan &c. Let them be rewarded with moderate salaries, but permitted to carry on trade on their own account as an inducement to exertion, and as a means of defraying the expense. Let us suppose four vessels so occupied; fancy four Gutzlaffs, in different provinces, giving out the means of information to the chinese orally and by the power of the press; widely disseminating religion, European customs and laws, whilst the consuls in the good faith and punctuality of their mercantile dealings are offering the surest test of belonging to a civilized country; such a course of proceeding, had it not even a more powerful effect, would, in one season, probably form, under the auspices of the respective vice-consuls floating emporia in four of the chief rivers of China, where a little firmness towards the government vessels would open most friendly dealings with millions of chinese.

A few extra men, and a little show of preparation, would make these vessels perfectly secure, and if even slight interference took place with the government officers, such would only tend more quickly to open the eyes of the chinese government, and show the inevitable necessity of a licensed trade between industrious millions too anxious on both sides to exchange each others commodities.

The number of perfect roadsteads along this coast would in practise much facilitate this attempt.

In the opening of commercial relations with all demi-civilized countries experience has shown that the consul, or accredited mercantile adventurer, has preceded rather than followed a treaty of commerce; indeed, such is the natural course of events; first comes the venture, which, turning out profitable is repeated; then arise dissensions about duties or presents, provisions &c.; usage is established, which comes with modified conditions to form that which is called a treaty of commerce, and which, in fact, is made by the repeated efforts, enterprize and perseverance of those acting on the commercial stage, whether called consuls or no, though in European life now carried into regular effect by consuls and treaties.

It has been argued in your paper with some strength that the extent, repeated bargains, and long continuance of trade in China, with the avowed consent of the government, form, by implication, a treaty of commerce; how far sound this may be I am not prepared to say, but clear it is that at the important change now being effected, and which, you will observe, is (by inference) acknowledged by the viceroy himself, the nature of the commercial treaty about to take place will much depend on the spirit, steadiness, and resources of our present superintendent; and, next to the *sine qua non* of a representative at Peking, there is no line of operation so easy and so little objectionable as the encouragement of floating consuls.

DELTA.

Letter from the hong merchants—addressed "to Mr. Framjee and other gentlemen," communicating the opening of the trade.

A respectful communication. Some days since, you—gentlemen—intrusted us to solicit the opening of the ship's holds. We have made a particular and explicit report, and now have received this order from the governor:

"As is petitioned, it is granted that the ships' holds be opened, and that "trade be conducted as usual. Any (persons or vessels) entering or going "out of the sea port must, according to law, request and receive the hoppo's "red permit, and undergo examination accordingly. Small sampans (boats), "without coverings, from Whampoa, are also permitted to go and come "as formerly.

"The said private merchants have passed over sea, several times ten "thousand miles to come here. Their important object is trade. It is, "absolutely requisite that they should eternally, and with implicit obedience "keep the laws. Then assuredly they may receive the bedewing favor of "the great emperor, and excited thereby with gratitude may attain joy and "get gain. Should any among them sow disturbance and work up trouble, "then with conjoint strength unite in order and expel him. Do not "cause that all should be involved. This is what I, the governor, sincerely "hope for."

We also hope, gentlemen, that you will act in obedience to the tenor of this order. This we most earnestly implore of you. For this special purpose we write. With compliments, &c.

(Subscribed by the eleven merchants.)

To Mr. Framjee and other gentlemen.

8th moon 23th day (September 27th)

APPEAL TO PEKING.

(From a correspondent)

The disturbances at Canton have had an extraordinary effect upon the officers stationed along the coast. The most furious edicts were issued a week or two ago to cut off all intercourse with barbarian ships. This circumstance surely deserves notice as showing the terror infused at the present crisis.

It is natural to expect that the local government at Canton will represent the recent occurrences in such a light at Peking as best suits its convenience and interest, no matter whether true or false. To this we are accustomed, and do no longer wonder at their perverting plain facts; yet we have still to learn how, by appealing directly to the court, we can counteract the injurious effect of these misrepresentations. We ourselves have twice seen the salutary check upon arbitrary power by an immediate appeal to the emperor's justice, and a faithful representation of the matters themselves. This has intimidated the chinese officers, and made them responsible for their acts to the highest authorities. They have begun to reflect upon the consequences of their conduct, and instead of persevering in a haughty tone, they have rather condescended to flatter, and to ask forgiveness for the wrong done.

We consider, under present circumstances, a dignified, calm appeal to the emperor's justice is a matter of the highest importance for our commercial interests. Let us discard all petty animosity, and simply ask, whether a monarch, who considers himself the representative of justice itself on earth, can suffer his servants in a distant province to go on in that perverse way as they have hitherto done. He who wages war ostensibly merely for the purpose of establishing the reign of peace and justice on earth, ought to investigate an affair wherein his character is so materially concerned. There is a time of duplicity and evasion—in both branches the imperial court is the university for all the local governments—but also a time when a blunt statement of matters of fact will obtain the palm of victory over subterfuge and artifice. We should wish to see such a paper enriched by classical quotations which bear upon the subject, and altogether in a style in accordance with the feelings we wish to express.

There will be no longer be any question how we shall get such a paper to Peking: We know now ways and means, and ought really to be pitied if we cannot use them.

GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE OFFICERS OF CHINA.

CONVERSATION WITH A CHINESE COLONEL.

[From a correspondent.]

The officers of the chinese government are seldom well-informed in geography. It has often been asserted that the government is fully aware of the great naval power, and the territorial possessions of Great Britain in Asia. We will not deny that there are a *few* members in the imperial cabinet who have a vague notion of the *Ying-keih-le-kwo*, alias *Hung-maou-kwo*; but we venture to say that there is not one amongst them who can point out upon the map the kingdom of Great Britain. The idea that China—the middle kingdom—is situated in the centre of the earth, and surrounded by four seas, has taken too strong a hold of the minds of the chinese, because they read it repeatedly in their standard works; and their national maps represent the world just so as their sages have described it. It is in vain to argue against this prejudice, which at once flatters national pride and confirms the bigoted officers in the opinion that they rule over a superior race of men. The silent progress of knowledge can alone annihilate such preposterous notions; and we trust that the march of intellect will soon direct its course towards our celestial friends.

Viewing China as the middle kingdom, which is surrounded by small islands, the habitations of barbarians, it is natural to suppose that the emperor of this central part of the earth would feel himself greatly exalted, and look down on all other states as petty barbarian principalities, which he might crush in one grasp. His officers, who imitate his glorious pattern, surely behold barbarian officers—whom their documents call *E-mah*, barbarians—with indescribable contempt. We happened lately to fall in with one of these great men, a colonel in the army, who was extremely anxious to enter into conversation, for the mere purpose of reading barbarians a lecture. Why, asked he, dare you to tread upon the soil of the middle kingdom in defiance of the laws of the celestial empire! We simply answered with Confucius; "All men within the four seas are brethren." "Ha," he replied, "but you are barbarians." Instead of disproving this assertion, which at that moment was rather misapplied, we showed him that his rude behaviour fully entitled him to rank amongst them. "I," he said, in great agitation, "am an officer of the Ta-tsing-kwo——kingdom of great purity." "And we are," was our answer "subjects of the Ta-ying-kwo—Great Britain, (literally "great flourishing nation.") "Where is this nation!" answer, "study geography and you will know this." By this

time he had become rather abashed, and exclaimed, "the celestial empire rules over the four seas!" For this assertion we demanded proof and received abuse, this was a fact which never had been controverted. Seeing that he only grew ruder we advised him to study the book of rites, one of the classics, that he might know the rules of politeness in treating strangers. This argumentum ad hominem had a wonderful effect, but we left him abruptly to his own ruminations.

THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

Only inferior to Russia in extent, it surpasses all other countries on the globe in resources, which however fall short of the exigencies of the empire. It may be compared to a slumbering giant, who might by activity destroy the pigmy beings of the human species, but who is satisfied with possessing the spot where he rests in peace and quietness, and boasting of the strength of his limbs, which by long disuse cannot carry him, so that even children may tease him with impunity. It is not our object at present to discuss its political strength, but to present a general view of the countries which constitute this huge empire.

The 18 provinces comprised by our geographers under China proper, in contradistinction to its colonial possessions and Cochin China, differ widely in extent and fertility, but each of them might separately constitute a kingdom. The union between them has never been so firmly cemented as under the present dynasty. Even at the accession of the Mantchoo family to the throne, the southern provinces were ruled by viceroys who possessed almost sovereign power, and were often found in rebellion against the emperor. Such a state of things did not last very long; the provincial supreme government was divided between the highest functionaries, who acted as a check upon each other; and to ensure their fidelity, were surrounded with spies sent purposely from Peking. At the present moment, a governor of more subjects than the largest kingdom in Europe can boast, may be deprived of his rank and life, without the least fear of disturbing the public peace. There is not one instance on record that a disgraced viceroy turned rebel; nor do we remember that the people ever showed so much affection for their fallen ruler as to take up arms in his behalf. The government at Peking has full controul over the most distant parts of the empire, and rules over them with far greater ease than the grand Signor over his turbulent capital. Of all the provinces, Keang-soo is the most fertile. It is the delta of China, upon a large scale, on the banks of the magnificent Yang-tsze-keang and Hwang-ho. Che-keang, the smallest of all the provinces, is more productive than Sze-chuen, the largest, though intersected with barren mountain ridges. Keang-se and Honan may be called the heart-arteries of the giant; the former is pointed out as the centre of the world by the Chinese, whose monarchy was founded there. Of the highest importance as maritime provinces are Kwang-tung and Fuh-keen; a honor in which Che-keang also shares. The first is far superior in agricultural riches to Fuh-keen, which has, however, its tea hills and orchards. We are far from considering China as a garden, nor is the boasted abundance of every necessary of life and the extra-ordinary fertility of the soil a matter of fact. We should rather be induced to believe that it had, in general, a poor soil, which was raised by mere dint of industry to that flourishing state in which we find it at the present moment. Shan-tung stands isolated amongst the provinces; it produces, however, as much as will suffice for its own consumption, without having many articles for exportation. Though advantageously situated for trade, its merchants have neither ventured to Corea nor Japan; and if sheer want had not forced them to leave their homes, they might still be ignorant of the opposite coast Leaou-tung. Pih-chih-le, without the coast, would be in a wretched state, and similar to the adjacent territories beyond the great wall. Shan-se, Shen-se, and Kan-suh, bear much resemblance to each other; they are partly mountainous, enjoy a rigorous climate, and produce the grains and vegetables of Europe. Being excluded from participating in maritime trade they indemnify themselves by carrying on a barter with the inhabitants of the northern and western deserts, and visit also the Russian frontiers. Such is the commercial spirit of the Chinese nation, which is innate in them, that they will overcome all natural disadvantages in pursuit of their favorite occupation—trade.

What can show a greater spirit of enterprise than the wanderings of these Chinese merchants for months and years in the dreary deserts of Mongolia, which even appal the hardy Russian. Hoo-nan and Hoo-pih are very similar to Heang-soo, possessing the equal advantages of rich irrigation for the cultivation of the staff of life—rice. Gan-hwuy is more mountainous, but fertile to a great degree. Yun-nan and Kwei-chow are partly still in the possession of the aboriginal Meaou-tsze; the former is a burden to the Chinese government, by absorbing annually much treasure without reimbursing the emperor. When the Chinese shall have learnt to dig in the bowels of the earth for metals, and when the government shall more liberal, it may be expected that the Switzerland of China—Kwei-chow—will become one of the richest provinces. Yun-nan, though a very extensive province with many rivers and verdant plains amongst towering mountains, has never been much valued by by the government. It is too distant, without manufactures and trade; neither do the inhabitants rank very high in the estimation of their countrymen. Kwang-se, though under the same governor as Kwang-tung, is totally different. It is entirely an agricultural province, thinly inhabited, with few large cities, and is the granary of Kwang-tung. In the estimation of government it stands very low. The large territory of Sze-chuen is well cultivated on the banks of the Yang-tsze-keang, which is here called Kin-sha-keang—golden sand river—but great tracts present either a barren soil, or an impenetrable jungle. In the mountain recesses the aborigines defy the whole power of their Chinese lords. The two islands, Tae-wan and Hae-nan, with a great number of smaller ones, are of the utmost importance to the maritime provinces. Very unlike the picturesque groups in the India archipelago they exhibit nothing but barren ridges of mountains, but are thickly inhabited and in a state of the highest cultivation. Comparing the natural situations of China proper with that of other countries, it is peerless in Asia, and in advantages resulting from it inferior to none. With an extensive coast and splendid rivers, it touches the extremes of cold and warmth, whilst it itself enjoys a temperate climate. But it must be allowed that it lies isolated; it has natural boundaries to the south, west and north, which are nearly impassable. The cause of this is obvious. The industrious Chinese, like all other civilised nations, have gradually driven the neighbouring nomades towards the deserts, and occupied all the land fit for tillage. Only where ridges of mountains stopt their progress their endeavours of extending their territory proved fruitless; otherwise we might have sought for the boundaries of the Chinese empire near the Caucasus.

The safety of the northern provinces was formerly much endangered by the continual inroads of the Tatars. During the sway of the Mantchoos the peace and security of the empire has been established upon a firm basis; the inveterate enemies of the Chinese are now their vassals and rulers, and have common interest in the preservation of the empire. The policy which led to this great result is worthy of the great Kang-he, who may be said to have laid the foundations of the extensive empire under the present family; Keen-lung, who resembled him most as a warrior, continued the same line of policy, though not with the same success; his successors have added little, but perservere in the beaten track.

Mantchooria is now incorporated with China proper; Leaou-tung would form a natural appendage to the state, but the two upper provinces, Kirin and Tsitsihan have nothing in common with it. The fertility of Leaou-tung is well known, but it owes its prosperity to Chinese colonists. Kirin has extensive forests and marshes, but the aborigines, from whom the reigning family descended, do not delight in agriculture, they prefer a pastoral and indolent life, and their territory resembles a wilderness. Tsitsihan, the western part of Mantchooria, is on the whole a cold inhospitable country, not unlike Siberia, inhabited both by Mantchoos and remnants of the Mongols who, when driven out of China there took refuge. The numerous tribes who inhabit the banks of the rivers, and live in a state of the utmost wretchedness, remind us strongly of the Samoyedes and Tongooses in Siberia. (*To be concluded in our next.*)

The following is the scale of compensation to the officers in the maritime employ of the East India company.

COMPENSATION.—CHARTERED SERVICE.		REMARKS.
Commander	£1500	1stly. To have performed a voyage
Master	1000	since the 1st of January 1830.
Chief Mate	600	2ndly. A Purser to have performed
Second Mate	400	two voyages in that capacity.
Surgeon	400	3rdly. No claimant to receive com-
3rd Mate	250	pensation for a higher rank
4th Mate	150	than that which he held
Purser	150	during his last voyage.

4thly. No claim admissible unless proof be given that the party intended was going to sea again.

5thly. No greater number admitted in respect of any ship, then one commander or master, one surgeon, one mate of each grade, and one purser.

6thly. No lower grade than 4th mate.

COMMANDERS OF SHIPS WHOSE CONTRACTS ARE UNEXPIRED.

An equivalent for their privilege tonnage, at the probable market value for the voyages which they would performed if the contract had been completed.

For Three voyages	£4,000.
Two voyages	3,000.
One voyage	2,000.

The cases of officers to be treated the same as those of the chartered service.

COMMANDERS AND OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY'S OWN SHIPS.

Commanders,—Having 5 voyages to perform		£5,000
4 do. do.		4,500
3 do. do.		4,000
2 do. do.		3,000
1 do. do.		2,000
Chief Mates, 2 first for promotion (that is the 1st of each season)		2,400
2 second do. do. do.		2,200
2 third do. do. do.		2,100
remaining two do. do.		2,000

Second Mates		Third Mates	
2 first for promotion, each	£1600	2 first for promotion, each	1000
2 second do.	1500	2 second do.	900
2 third do.	1400	2 third do.	850
remaining two	1300	2 fourth do.	800
Surgeons		each	1300

Fourth Mates		Surgeon's Mates.	
2 first for promotion, each	600	2first for promotion, each	600
2 second do.	550	2 second do.	550
2 third do.	500	2 third do.	500
remaining two	450	remaining two	450
Pursers each	450		
Fifth mates	200	Sixth mates	150

That the midshipmen be paid gratuities according to the following scale; Having performed not less than four voyages each £100
two do. 70

The remuneration of the owners, not passed, yet proposed as follows:

Reliance	£36,000	Lord Lowther	£21,000
Edinburgh	21,000	Abercrombie Robinson	22,000

DROWNED at Whampoa, by accidentally falling overboard from the schooner Sylph, about midnight on Saturday, the 20th of September, George Norcutt Green, Esq., Supercargo of the British Brig Fox.

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an escort of about 300 men, the noise of whose perpetually sounding gongs was a complete obstacle to sleep. Other delays succeeded, by which their arrival at Heangshan, which should have been on monday, was protracted till tuesday at midnight; and there in the midst of the bustle and noise of that great emporium, they were compelled to remain at anchor till the afternoon of thursday (about 40 hours) constantly surrounded by mandarin boats and others beating gongs and letting off crackers night and day, notwithstanding repeated entreaties from his Lordship's physician to desist. More wanton cruelty to one suffering from fever, cannot be imagined, and our readers will easily conceive it's effects in aggravating all his Lordships symptoms; not to mention the trifling with his feelings in tantalizing him, from one moment to another, with hopes of being allowed to go on, which they had no intention of realizing. They did not weigh till they heard of the frigates passing the Bogue and the miserable voyage was not permitted to terminate till friday morning; although the state of the wind would easily have enabled their reaching Macao on the morning of tuesday. Thus for three days from tuesday till friday, at the immiment peril of his life, has His Britannic Mayesty's Representative, in a state of dangerous, sickness, been held in durance by the Canton government under circumstances of aggravated cruelty and base treachery, which could not have been thought possible even by those most accustomed to Chinese duplicity; —the sad reality of which however must now destroy all confidence in the honesty or strongest averments of the Chinese local officers; and absolutely places them beyond the pale which regulates political relations between civilized bodies of men.

We earnestly hope the British Government will resent this black outrage in a suitable manner; and that a representation to the emperor will be made with a view to bring down the vengeance of their own Government on the guilty parties.

BRITISH CRIMINAL AND ADMIRALTY COURT. Owing to the non—arrival from England of His Majesty's instructions, Lord Napier deferred in the first instance exercising his criminal and Admiralty Jurisdiction over British subjects at Canton. In consequence, however, of the event narrated in the advertisement, which appeared in our paper of the 16th September, his Lordship about that time circulated among the British community a written notice commenting on the same, and expressing his determination, should any occasion henceforth occur, to take on himself the responsibility of exercising his judicial functions, notwithstanding the want of instructions. From that period therefore may be dated the commencement of the British criminal and Admiralty court.

Lord Napier's notice being merely a manuscript document sent round for the perusal of the British residents, the editor had no copy to enable his publishing it; nor should he have felt himself at liberty to insert it in the Register, without his Lordship's authority. But we understand it has lately been introduced into a printed pamphlet, circulated in Macao, by the parties who called for his lordship's protection on that occasion.

We consider ourselves fortunate in being able to present our readers with a spirited account of the actions fought by His Majestys ships in passing the Bogue and Tiger Island Forts;—and though now rather an old story, yet as the particulars have not hitherto been published, we doubt not they will be perused with interest.

We learn that on the ships passing out all the damage was observed to be very carefully repaired, and the paint restored in a manner to resemble old work, so that notraces of destruction should remain.—This is very characteristic of the Chinese system of deception, and their perpetual effort to save appearances.

A letter of DELTA notices a singular circumstance which we believe to be strictly true, vizt. that on the Hong Merchants applying for Lord Napier's chop for proceeding to Macao, they were compelled by the viceroy and his council to sign a bond that neither his Lordship, nor any of His Britannic Majestys ships shall again molest the Canton Government.

In the absence of the Editor we must admonish a PARSEE MERCHANT to express his sentiments in more decorous language, if he expects a place for them in the Register. Else even the futile threat of publication elsewhere cannot avail in procuring them admission;—a threat, by the bye, which from our knowledge of the Editor's character, we feel assured is most uncalled for;—*the pages of the Register leing open to all correspondents who may address it in becoming language on affairs of public interest or who may feel themselves aggrieved by any thing said in its columns.*

We do not perceive that a PARSEE MERCHANT has contradicted any part of the statement in the last Register. If the Parsees have petitioned only for themselves, it is clear the Chinese government has chosen for its own ends to consider them as petitioning for the whole British Trade. And although all must rejoice at the reopening of the trade, we must be allowed to maintain that the same result would have certainly followed without the presentation of any petition. The language of petitioning is no doubt very soothing as a salvo to Chinese arrogance; but many British subjects are we know, of opinion that it would better have been spared on the recent occasion. Although the Parsees did not petition till after Lord Napier resolved to retire from Canton; was not his Lordship, we will ask, more than once importuned with addresses from the Indian community in China, expressing their uneasiness at the posture af affairs, and beseeching him to "relieve them from their most perilous situation",—a sense of which had induced many of them to obtain permits for taking refuge in Macao, whither they were about to start, when their fears were removed by an accommodation taking place! It is but fair to add that in a copy we have seen of the parsees' address to Lord Napier of the 10th September it is stated. "We are convinced your Lordship is acting for the best." The misfortune is their course of proceeding led the Chinese to consider them as disapproving of his Lordships measures; and considering the large amount of property represente' by the Parsees, this impression of their sentiments, fixed on the minds of the Hong Merchants, could not fail to weaken the hands of the British Representative.

We admit, with a PARSEE MERCHANT, that all British subjects, of every tribe, are equally under his most gracious Majesty's protection; and they have been wisely admitted to equal *civil* rights; but all are not equally appropriate for every duty. On the field of Waterloo, for instance, it is doubtful how far the Parsees, however well mounted or accoutred, would have been allowed to take the place of the 42nd, the Blues or Scots Greys.

ACTION OF THE BOGUE FORTS.

At half past 12 on the 7th September H. M. S. Imogene and Andromache, under the command of Captain Blackwood, got under weigh to proceed through the Bogue. A stir was immediately perceived among the war junks in Anson's Bay, and the Chunpee and Taykoktay Forts. All of them at first commenced firing blank cartridge, and the two forts followed it up immediately with shot, which from the distance fell far short and astern of H. M. Ships. The Junks, about a dozen in number, got as far as they could into the shoaly recesses of Anson's Bay. As H. M. Ships neared and got within range of the Bogue forts, the wind suddenly shifted to the north, the Imogene standing towards Wangtong Fort on one tack, and the Andromache towards Anunghoy on the other. The Imogene waited until Wangtong had fired several shots, when the last one having nearly reached her was answered, by two; another was answered by two more in quick succession; the Andromache in the mean while returning the fire of the Anunghoy battery with several well aimed shot some of which plunged into the

parapet with prodigious effect, and raised clouds of dust, while others passed clean through the embrasures. The British fire while it lasted silenced the forts but as it soon appeared that any pause on the part of the ships produced a renewal from the batteries, it became necessary to discontinue the order to "cease firing on the maindeck." The action was most brisk on getting into the middle of the channel: but the Chinese fired like men in a panic, aiming very wild, or rather letting fly as the ships arrived nearly at the line of fire for each gun as it was laid. There could not have been much reloading or training of the guns, after the first discharge. The only tolerable firing was on the part of Wangtong fort, on the island, from which the Imogene received several shot, one of them coming through the side of the Quarterdeck, knocking down and slightly bruizing a seaman with the splinters, and grazing the fore part of the mainmast,—a great many more passed between the hammocks and the awning; and the interest which one, new to this species of argumentation, took in such a splendid sight, on a fine day (which it was) now and then received a rude interruption by the whistling of a shot close to the head. The whole of the slow, working passage occupied nearly an hour and three quarters, during which the frequent tacks so often exposed H. M. Ships to be raked by the batteries, that the little or no damage experienced from the enemy sufficiently demonstrates their want of steadiness and skill. They ought to have sunk both ships. The round stern armaments proved extremely useful. The perfect indifference with which the Louisa Cutter was manœuvred through the passage by Captain Elliot sitting upon deck under an umbrella, must have provoked the spleen of the Chinese, for several of their shot struck her one of them cutting nearly a third through the mast, and another injuring the gunwale of the jolly boat. The Lascars behaved extremely well on this occasion, the cutter being, on some tacks, nearly as much exposed to the fire of her friends as of the forts,—soon after having effected the passage and hammered the batteries to their perfect satisfaction, the wind obliged H. M. Ships to anchor below Tiger island.

Perpetual calms or baffling airs kept them at anchor here until the afternoon of the 9th when they weighed to pass Tiger island.—In the interim the Chinese were observed very busy in adding to their means of annoyance; a number of boats bringing additional supplies of arms and men, and a parade of some hundred match lock men took place on the rampart. As the ships got under weigh with a fair breeze, the larboard guns were duly trained and prepared. The battery reserved its fire longer than was expected, but the moment the first shot had passed the ships bows a most tremendous and well directed cannonade was opened from them. The ships steered close under the fort, not more than 200 yards from it, the parapet over looking them. The crews gave a loud cheer just as they got in front of the battery, and the effect was evident in slackening the enemy's fire. Some grape shot of a rude cast reached the ships in a spent state, which was answered with grape and canister, and the musquetry of the marines and top men. One of their shot killed the Captain of the Imogene's forecastle and three more were wounded, but not severely. The Andromache had a seaman killed on the maindeck and three wounded. So many thirty two pounders entered the embrasures, or shattered the stone parapet, that the Chinese loss must have been considerable. A Jos house within the fort was a heap of ruins. This battery got very severely punished, more business having been done in a shorter time than on the former occasion. The ships then anchored below second bar—from want of wind.

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This is a matter of such vital import to all foreigners in Canton that though an attempt to discuss it may lead over ground lately much trodden still it must not escape without notice.

Any arbitrary government, such as this, may, by one violent act, entirely destroy or break down confidence amongst traders but it is beyond the power of the strongest government directly to restore that which they have taken away, and thus it is that commerce seldom entirely flourishes, except when joined to freedom. The late acts of the governor of this province or those authorised by him, have been of a nature most materially to interfere with *this* necessary commercial feeling—the punishment by blows of a class of men called linguists who are our only legal intermediate messengers with the fiscal department excited terror instead of obedience, and I will venture without fear of contradiction to assert that it is one of the very few times *that body of men* have been punished for *refusing* to tell a *falsehood*?; the conduct of the government on this occasion was most outrageous, these men being struck by the vindictive hands of a high presiding magistrate because they would not enable him to fix a *false* charge against a respectable hong merchant, and which charge was "that a merchant ship secured by him had brought lord Napier to China." Though the government failed in getting *false witnesses*, they proceeded to punish unjustly; and this merchant has since then been closely imprisoned.

The viceroy and his tartar Pekin censor, having the fear of death before them in his Britannic Majesty's frigates, and though at the head of thousands of soldiers not being in any respect powerful enough to cope with such customers, turn round in their impotent wrath and order a set of hong merchants to *grant a bond that his Majesty of England's war ships* shall never *revisit China*—a bond which every one will instantly perceive they are just as able to implement as they are to cause the sun to stand still on the meridian.—Yet though futile in its direct object this bond is likely in the hands of the rapacious mandarins to form a capital foundation for oppression against the purse and person, of these devoted merchants who sign it.

It is known to all your Canton Readers and I must shortly state to distant parties that these hong merchants imprisoned, and surrounded by every mode of torture, are the usual depositors of the silk, tea, and sugar of China, whilst changing hands betwixt Chinese and foreigners, the legitimate object of the hongs being to act as *accredited brokers for both sides*.

We ask then who in his senses, (not to talk of a *suspicious* tea or silk merchant) will deposit *all* his produce in the custody of men, some imprisoned for, and all subject to be accused of, treason by a venal weak but treacherous government? This situation, Mr. Editor has produced a complete syncope or pause in all commerce, which no Edict of the viceroy can, at once, dispel; and as if the blunders of the Chinese government were not sufficient; whilst our trade is thus harassed, our monetary system is thoroughly deranged by the act of a power, who should have known better, viz. the English government. And since the declared retrading of the Honorable Company in the shape of a Finance Company, in *the direct* face of *an act of Parliament*, I will venture to assert the most skilful Banker here cannot say what rate of Exchange he will *buy* or *sell* a bill on London at. Can such blundering be believed? The Honorable Company come from Leadenhall Street with offerers in private hands at an exchange on Bengal of 206 and *eat bid* their authorised servants here who propose (with a few days difference of sight) to make the payment 204. In short Mr. Editor we are in a complete mess out of which I earnestly hope you will point out some means of extracting us.

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Canton October 4th 1834.

THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

[Continued from No. 39, Page 156.]

Mantchooria, however, is superior to Mongolia in point of soil. The Monrols, once the conquerors of the world, and who had spread over Asia and Europe, inhabit the worst spot of Asia, Siberia excepted. The territories along the great wall have a few fertile spots, which are either imperial hunting grounds or domains. The region about the yellow river is barren. Ka-a-tchin is fertile, but the lands bordering upon Tsit-si-han are frightful deserts. The country of the Kalkas, to the north of the Kobi desert, is not much better; Ouliarutai, on the Russian frontiers, participates in all the horrors of a Siberian climate, added to the sterility of the soil. Entirely different from both inner and outer Mongolia is Kokonor, including Se-fan, the fourth illdefined province of Mongolia; situated between Thibet and Sze-chuen, it partakes of the soil of both, but, mostly inhabited by nomadic tribes, it is in a very low state of cultivation, and too mountainous to give a free scope to agriculture. The Mongols possess a cheerful

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disposition, and can even enjoy themselves in their dreary deserts; as vassals of the chinese empire they enjoy many advantages; and as their numerous standards, into which the whole nation is divided, have never been called upon to perform actual service, they have little to complain of their chinese masters. Some parts of Mongolia, however, are under the immediate control of the Mantchoos, and stand to it in the same relation as eastern Turkestan and Soungaria, which constitute the government of Ele. Both dependencies are of little value to the state. The soil is in most parts poor, and the population, on account of the destructive and continual wars, very scanty. The Mantchoos would have acted wisely in not grasping at possessions, the tenure of which is very uncertain, and have been bought with much blood It is from this quarter that China is assailable, and if ever the Usbecks, Kinghis, or Russians are tempted to an invasion, they can easily penetrate to Kan-suh and Shen-se.

In annexing Thibet as a fief to the empire, which Kan-he commenced and Keen-lung accomplished, the Mantchoos did it most likely with the view of exercising an uncontroled sway over the popes of Shamanism, in order to check its bigotted votaries, the Mongols.

The Dalai Lama and Bontchin Erdeni are indebted for their existence to the Mantchoo family, who drove the Kalmucks out of Thibet. Though viewing every mortal as their slave, they pay homage to the chinese emperor, who, in his turn, does not fail to render them due honor. The greater part of Thibet is under chinese influence, but the state is not a gainer by the possession of an alpine table land, so cold and unproductive that the poor inhabitants find it very difficult to subsist. If the gold mines were worked to any extent the expenses of government might be defrayed, but there are important considerations which prevent the greedy chinese officers from having recourse to such a measure.

By the acquisition of Thibet the possessions of China have thus nearly come in contact with the British. The government is perfectly aware of this fact, but chinese policy thinks itself sufficiently sheltered behind the anti-national system. Attempts have been made by the martial Keen-lung to extend the frontiers towards the south. Birmah, and Ton-king, were each attacked in their turn, but to no purpose. If the chinese had succeeded, would they have stopped there? Would not Siam, a country inhabited by myriads of Chinese, likewise have fallen a prey to their grasping ambition? How their conquests would have changed the face of the Indian archipelago! But let us not be carried too far by conjectures; we know that heaven's son claims the whole earth for his own; and it is only magnanimous forbearance which prevents him from spreading the influence of his benign government to the shores of the Atlantic. Few nations have profited by the generous offer of receiving the transforming influence of the celestial empire. Amongst these the Coreans hold the foremost rank. Their country is a fief of China, and always viewed as such by the emperor, but notwithstanding the constant homage of the Coreans, their frequent embassies, under the name of tribute-bearers, they have kept both the Mantchoos and Chinese out of their country, and are sovereign masters at home. The Loo-choo islands are included in the imperial compassion, and have been much benefited by a nominal vassalage.

We have completed our tour throughout the chinese dominions. Their component parts are as strange an anomaly as the government itself. The whole is held together as by magic. But the building composed of such heterogeneous materials has been erected with care, stone has been added upon stone, and it is now become unwieldy tottering from its own massiveness.

We cannot say much of the foundation, but whenever a political tempest begins to rage, such as occasionally arises in Europe, it may fall with a tremendous crash. To pry, however, into futurity is not our object; we leave the destiny of nations to the great disposer of all events. Shall we call the inhabitants happy, whilst they live in ignorance, and are indifferent towards objects which constitute the prime aim of human life? A nation may live for centuries in peace and nevertheless be wretched, because government is in actual warfare against it's prosperity. We leave our readers to muse upon the subject.

Population of China.

The Roman empire including the provincials and conquered nations, is said to have comprehended under the Antonines, about 120 millions of inhabitants. The extent of its territory was fully equal to China proper, and although some of the provinces were only lately reclaimed from barbarians, and therefore by no means well cultivated, its ancient possessions in Europe, Asia and Africa, were, if not superior at lest equal in populousness to China. From whence does then arise the disparity between 120 and 361 millions? luxury, as well as the frequent wars may have thinned the population, but they cannot have reduced it to such odds.

In our humble opinion, we can cherish no doubts about the correctness of the imperial statement, that the numbers are according to a well authenticated census, as near to the truth as possible, but we state freely some difficulties, which wiser men than ourselves will be able to remove.

In Shing-king or Leaou-tung, the imperial statistics estimate the census to 942,003; now we have visited some districts of this territory ourselves, and, with all allowance for mistakes, we suppose, that the number of inhabitants must at least be four-fold. In Kirin it is said there are only 307,781 inhabitants. We know that this country is extremely thinly inhabited, but this census would only give 11 inhabitants a square mile, which is incredible, on account of the continual influx of Chinese. In Tsit-sihan there are only 2398 families, which, considering the numerous tribes living scattered throughout this extensive country, must be far below the truth. Perhaps those only who pay tribute, and serve in the militia, are included in the number. We will not now discuss the census of Kokonor and of Ele; the same remarks apply to this country, but merely intimate, that the numerous Mongul tribe is not comprised under the 361 millions.

So far we have seen, that the census is below the actual number, but in some provinces it is the reverse. But we are rather cautious to advance opinions, which might militate against facts, and give here the list of the extent and population of each province.

Pe-chih-le; extent, 58,949 square miles; inhabitants 27,990,574; upon each square mile 473

Shan-tung; extent, 65,104 s. m. inhabitants 28,958,764 upon each s. m. 515.

Keang-nan (the two provinces Keang-soo and Gan hwuy) extent, 92,961 s. m. inhabitants 72,011,560 upon each s. m. 774.

Shan-se; extent, 55,268 square miles, inhabitants 14,004,210; upon each s. m. 253.

Honan; extent, 65,104 square miles, inhabitants 28,037,171; upon each s. m. 354.

Keang-se; extent, 72,176 square miles, inhabitants 30,426,999 upon each s. m. 421.

Fokien; extent, square miles 53,480, inhabitants, 14,777,410; upon each s. m. 276.

Che-keang; extent, square miles 39,150, inhabitants 26,256,784; upon each s. m. 671.

Hoo-pih and Hoonan; extent, square miles 144,770, inhabitants 46,022,605; upon each s. m. 317.

Shense and Kan-suh; extent, square miles 154,008, inhabitants 25,400,381; upon each s. m. 164.

Sze-chuen; extent, 166,800, square miles, inhabitants 21,435,678; upon each s. m. 128.

Kwang-tung; exent, 79,456 square miles, inhabitants 19,174,030; upon each s. m. 241.

Kwang-se; extent, 78,250 square miles, inhabitants 7,317,895; upon each s. m. 93.

Yun-nan; extent, 107,969 square miles, inhabitants, 5,561,320; upon each s. m. 51

Kwei-chow; extent, 64,554 square miles, inhabitants 5,288,219; upon each s. m. 82.

We ask the political economist, whether 774 human beings can live upon one square mile, which is thrice the population of England, where only 236 live upon the same spot. If, however, the census of Gan-wuy and Keang-soo is correct, we are persuaded, that there is no spot upon the whole globe which is so thickly populated; nor can a larger number possibly live upon the same extent of territory. Keang-soo, moreover, is full of lakes, and has also considerable marshes, which are of course not arable. The utmost industry can subsist the cultivator, yet he has nothing to spare from his hard earned produce; and nevertheless both Gan-hwuy and Keang-soo have very largely to contribute towards the maintenance of the imperial courts. Shan-tung and Che-keang are mountainous provinces, with many barren tracks and unproductive plains, yet according to the imperial census the former has 515 and the latter 671 inhabitants upon each square mile. We allow the Chinese to be a most frugal people, who do not require half the extent of territory to maintain themselves as an European would need, to live in a state of comfort, but can 617 human beings find subsistence in so small a space? Surely if the imperial statistics are correct, the populousness of Keang-soo, Gan-hwuy and Che-keang overthrows the theory of Malthus. Pihchihle is apparently barren, but has nevertheless 473 inhabitants upon the square mile.

We are at a loss to find out why Yun-nan should have fewer inhabitants than Kwei-choo, the most unproductive of all the provinces, nor can we make out why Kwan-tung and Honan, both possessing a dense population, should not have an equal number with Che-keang upon each square mile, whilst the former is only one third, the latter one half as populous.

It is not with a view to impeach the statements given in the Repository, that we write this, but we are anxious that our doubts should be solved for our own satisfaction. Upon the whole we think, that the total amount of 361 millions is not too much for the Chinese empire. It is very evident, that the Chinese are the most prolific nation on the globe. Instead of conquering other nations like the Romans, they took possession by the numerical force of their population, colonized and spread until mountains and deserts prevent their farther progress. A nation like the Chinese, so numerous, guided by the same laws, attached to the system of the ancients, were more likely to abide the subjects of one prince, than the heterogenous tribes who acknowledged the sway of the Romans. The striking characteristic, which doubtless constitute the Chinese nation a people distinct from all human kindred, contributed much to that unity of design, which caused them to abhor foreigners and to crowd under the protection of their native leaders.

Has China ever been as populous as it is now? Can the nation continue to increase in proportion, without absorbing finally all resources? These are the questions, which we should fairly ask, to come to a satisfactory conclusion. The rising generation is at the present moment so great, as to frighten the mandarins, who tremble at the prospects before them. Fully persuaded, however, that in the providence of God, the population keeps pace with the means of subsistence, and if increasing to excess finds an outlet in emigration, we fondly hope, that the threatening evil may be averted from this empire. Mant-chooria presents still a large field for Chinese colonists, they may also find uncultivated lands on the western frontiers, and may even send colonies to the west coast of America. It is very obvious, that this great mass of man kind is near a grand crisis. The world has changed, without their partaking in those changes, and it will be finally their turn to yield to the common impulse given from the west. If a handful of barbarians from the desert, could change the face of the country, should the enlightened spirit of enterprise, which now pervades Europe, remain dormant on its approach to the Chinese frontiers? We should regret if so many millions got into a state of fermentation, for the consequences would be awful; but if they do not advance with the world, they will sooner or later fall a sacrifice to their stubbornness.

Intelligent Chinese in reading this paper might perhaps quote a passage of their sages, and leave matters to proceed in their natural course, whilst they with all their countrymen persevered in the beaten track. Such is also the maxim of the government; nothing influences it, but bare necessity. Time is on the wing with its revolutions, but they do not heed this flighty companion, until it is too late to keep pace with him.

THE
CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free 'press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will 'rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14TH, 1834. NO. 41. PRICE 50 CENTS.

FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.

THE British brig ANN, Captain Penrice, has a few Tons to spare;—to sail with all despatch;—Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 6th October, 1834.

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THE new and fast sailing ship, ELIZA STEWART, Captain Millar, is under engagement to sail on or before the 10th proximo. For the remaining room about 150 tons, apply to R. TURNER & CO.
Canton, October 3rd, 1834.

FOR ABERDEEN DIRECT.

THE British Brig, CITY OF ABERDEEN, Ja Monro Captain, will leave Whampoa early in November; burthen (per Register) 260 Tons. For freight apply to JA INNES.

FOR LONDON.

THE Teak ship BAROSSA, Captain P. J. Reeves, to sail on the 20th November. For freight apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE ship GENERAL GASCOYNE, Captain J. Fisher to sail on the 15th November. For freight apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

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THE well known British bark MOFFAT, Captain Cromarty, to load at Whampoa, is open for freight or charter to London, or any other port. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

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Canton, 9th October, 1834.

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Canton, 7th August 1834. No 7 French Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE HELEN, Captain G. Lungley, will sail on the 20th of September next. For freight apply to CURSETJEE SAPOORJEE PARECK, AND FRAMJEE JEMSETJEE.
No. 4, American Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE ship CHARLOTTE, Melville, will leave Whampoa on the 20th of September. For freight apply to BURJORJEE FURDOONJEE.
No 3 Powshun Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE ALLALEVIE, Captain Andree, will leave Whampoa on the 15th instant. For freight apply to DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

FOR LINTIN.

THE FORT WILLIAM, Captain Neish, to sail early in November. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LINTIN THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY TOUCHING AT CEYLON.

THE GLENELG, Captain Lungley, to sail early in November. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

THE RED ROVER, Captain Clifton, to sail on the 1st November. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR BATAVIA DIRECT.

THE new Dutch bark SUMATRA, Captain Hermani, will sail on or before the 10th proximo. For freight apply to B. GERNAERT.
Canton, October 4th, 1834.

FOR SINGAPORE, RHIO, & BATAVIA.

THE Dutch bark "LOUISA," daily expected, will be despatched for the above ports without delay. For freight apply to A. S. KEATING.
Canton, September 15th, 1834.

FREIGHT TO MANILA AND BATAVIA.

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Canton, 13th October, 1834.

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Canton, October 6 1834. No 9 French hong.

NOTICE.

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RISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by J. GODDARD, Agent for the office in China,
Payable in case of loss by Messrs. GREGSON, MELVILLE & KNIGHT, Agents in London
do. do. Messrs. GILMORE & Co. ,, in Calcutta

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in the *China Insurance Office*, according to the regulations of the office as lately established here by DADABHOY AND MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

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ONE half of one of the neatest and most convenient Factories in Canton, newly furnished. Apply to the Editor.

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THE subscriber having been appointed agent for Framjee Nasserwanjee & Co.'s *Insurance Office* of Bombay, is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on such risks as by the regulations of the office he is permitted to take.
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NOTICE.

A European or American who is well practised in commercial affairs, and the routine of the counting room, willing to make himself generally useful in business and wanting employment, may learn of a situation by applying in writing to the Editor, giving name and reference.
Canton, September 23rd, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834.—Price 50 cents. Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at R. MARKWICK & Co's.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published weekly, may be supplied to subscribers at $ 22 per annum, or $ 50 cents for a single number, on application to R. MARKWICK & Co.

NOTICE.

THE Editor begs to state respectfully, for general information, that during his stay at Macao for the recovery of his health, his duties will be performed by a friend.

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

CANTON REGISTER EXTRAORDINARY

CANTON 13TH OCTOBER 1834,

DIED at Macao at half past ten O' Clock on the night of Saturday the 11th of October, the Right Honorable William John Lord Napier of Merchiston a Baronet of Nova Scotia, Captain R. N. and His Britannic Majesty's Chief Superintendent in China. His Lordship expired of a lingering illness brought on by the arduous performance of his duties at Canton, aggravated by the treatment received from the Chinese Government when on his passage, in a sick state, to Macao.

His Lordship was born on the 13th of October 1786, and would this day have completed his 48th Year.

We canot trust ourselves at this moment with the expression of our feelings on the truly mournful and distressing event announced in the annexed reprint of the Canton

Register Extraordinary of yesterday—than which nothing could have given a greater shock to the sensibilities of the foreign community of Canton. Immediately on receiving the sad news several British subjects proceeded to Macao for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to Lord Napier's memory, by attending his funeral; and the principal British merchants have closed their Counting Houses for this day in testimony of their grief on the occasion.

About 11 o'clock on sunday night a very alarming fire broke out a short distance above the foreign factories and continued to burn with great violence for nearly five hours, fortunately however the wind was not so strong or in such a edirction as to occasion much uneasiness for the savety of our dwellings, The damage sustained must have been very considerable but we do not hear of any lives having been lost.

H. M. S. Andromache was to sail from Macao roads for Madras on sunday the 12th instant at day light.

H. M. S. Imogene will it is said proceed on a cruize to Manila.

The arrivals during the week are of greater variety and interest than the Register has had to record for some time back. We enumerate the GRIFFIN from Mexico and the Sandwich islands, the NOVO VIAJANTE from Lisbon 4th June, the HEBE from Liverpool 25th May the ORISSA from Singapore the CHARLES GRANT, from Bombay. The American ships ITALY from New York, and SACHEM from Boston both via Batavia, bringing American news to June.

In the NOVO VIAJANTE a new judge has come out to Macao, in succession to Dr. Jozé Fellippe Pires da Costa. whose term of service has expired; and this vessel brings the pleasing intelligence of the civil war in Portugal being at an end; Dom Miguel and Don Carlos having embarked for Italy; the former with a pension of sixty contos, (equal to about sixty thousand taels) per annum provided he do not attempt to return or intermeddle with the affairs of Portugal. It was in contemplation to make LISBON a free port for the produce of all nations, subject only to an *entre-pot* duty of one per cent; which held out a joyful prospect of returning prosperity to the long-suffering merchants of the capital.

We further learn that Mr. BERNARDO PIRES, a native of Goa, has been appointed, under the title of Prefect, to succeed Don MANOEL DE PORTUGAL as Viceroy and Captain General of Portuguese India, which designations are now abolished.

The London papers extend to 23rd May; but contain no intelligence of particular interest. The celebrated LA FAYETTE died on the 20th May, at the mature age of 77.

The last date from the Republic of Mexico is from Mazatlan 25th June; at which period we regret to learn the Country was still suffering the miseries of civil war, which paralyzes it's advancement in the career of improvement; though we believe private property was generally respected by the conflicting parties. And the inhabitants have, for a long time, been so accustomed to domestic broils, and revolutions in the gemernment, that they are viewed with indifference.

We publish an edict from the Hoppo objecting to foreign boats entering the Bogue; but are happy to say it seems to be nothing but a *paper embargo*; for several of the usual passage boats have gone to and from Macao and Canton with the same facility as before.

BRITISH SHIPS

NOT YET ALLOWED TO ENTER THE PORT.

Although sixteen days have now elapsed, since the British trade was resumed at Canton, it is remarkable that no inward bound British vessels have yet been able to obtain pilots for entering the Port from the Chinese authorities at Macao.—Some of them have been consequently detained outside of the Bogue since the latter end of August, subject to all the hazards which would have been experienced had we been visited with any of the severe typhoons, which are usual at this season and which, coming on vessels lying in unsheltered situations, *waiting for pilots* might have been attended with dreadful loss. Had the Chinese authorities been candid, this risk would have been avoided; as vessels expecting to *remain, for any period outside*, would have taken shelter in Cap-sing-moon or Cum-sing-moon. But, thank God, the elements have not concurred to bring on the ruin and destruction of British property, which might have been apprehended from the unjustifiable conduct of the petty Chinese officers who have presumed to fly in the face of the Viceroy's orders by continuing the suspension of so large a portion of the trade, after being formally re-opened by His Excellency's Edict. The Macao petty officers give out that pilots will not be granted, until the frigates have left China! The Hong Merchants on the contrary alledge that the delay is entirely attributable to an attempt of the aforesaid petty officers to exact some illegal extortions from the pilots. Where the truth lies we know not but we suspect the Macao reason is the true one. What are our Merchants about that they do not remonstrate to the Viceroy against this juggling and trifling, where interests so important are at stake? Where is the British Chamber of Commerce that we do not here of its interfering for the public good, in this case; However questionable may have been the expediency of petitioning for a re-opening of the trade; now that the trade is ordered by the Government to be re-opened no such doubt can be entertained. When the declared orders of the Viceroy are frustrated by underlings, the case is quite different.

WHAT WILL THE PEOPLE IN ENGLAND SAY?

(From a correspondent.)

This is an important question as to recent measures here, in as much as we must abide by what answer the English nation give to the recent despatch of her representative in China.

This is a subject respecting which, it is pretty clear no small quantity of nonsense will be talked and to try and lessen that as much as possible it is my object to point out what were the real subjects of difference betwixt lord Napier and the local government. His Lordship's demand was to present a letter, being from him to Viceroy Loo and to have it opened, expressing himself desirous to give His Exellency Loo every proper title but distinctly stating that it was not a petition or submission but a letter on terms of equality. The officials at the city gate first proclaimed to Chinese and Europeans that the address on his letter did not contain his Excellency's right and respectful name; this fudge lasted a day or two when on the 11th August we have an edict from the Viceroy expressly saying: "The said nation and this inner land have "heretofore had no interchange of official communications "and letters. Nor in the celestial empire is there this rule. "How could I, the governor, in opposition to rule, permit "it." Thus we arrive at the real subject of difference for whether the Eye (which is the term used in the Chinese official papers) was to remain at Canton or Macao pending the Emperor's pleasure is evidently a secondary point. Whispers in the court of proprietors at home may lead many there or in other countries to suppose that the Chinese feeling revolts at the slur cast on their national independence by the new Criminal and Admiralty jurisdiction over British subjects with which lord Napier is vested, but this has never been objected to, and experience shews, as in the *express proposal* for trial in European presence of the supposed Kee-oo homicide, that the Chinese and their government have been willing under the old system that chiefs of factories should exercise jurisdiction over the subjects of their own nations. Having thus got at the point of disunion, let us examine its force.

If Lord Napier was to be of any use here, in return for the expence his establishment costs the country it was by breaking through that triple line of circumvallation which forces all merchants to go for redress to the Hoppo

Hongs and Linguists, who are themselves the aggrievors and benefiting *in pocket* by the aggression; so it became clearly the first duty of a British representative to go to disinterested authorities. And had he failed in getting access to them, and treated with hongs, his expense here might have been saved to his country, and the nobleman's own peace and happiness consulted by staying in his native land.

Gratitude is due to lord Napier for not resuming the false position taken here by the Honorable Company and I distinctly say "let us have no national representative in Can-"ton, unless in direct communication, with the viceroy OR better still with Pekin."

It is a dreadful draw-back the distance and time a despatch takes to go to and come from England; and I really think that by sealed despatches to be opened in certain emergencies *more full powers* with safety might be given; but I fear the people of England are slack and indifferent in the cause and my reason for saying so is that on looking to a relief of the rock of Gibraltar I see, in the days of Elliot, fleets of first rate line of battle ships, frigates and gun boats without number, whereas to carry our point (be it what it may) against three hundred millions of people England only affords one corvette. Is this true economy?

DELTA.

Canton, 10th October, 1834.

Substance of an Edict from the Kwang-chow-foo to the Hong merchants against the stay in China of H. M. Ships Imogene and Andromache, dated 30th September 1834, received 4th October.

Pwan, Acting Chief Magistrate of Kwang-chow-foo &c.

To the Hong Merchants requiring their full acquaintance herewith.

On the 9th day of the 8th moon in the 14th year of Taoukwang (11th September,) I received the following official document from the Poo-ching-sze Keih.

"On the 29th day of the 7th moon in the 14th year of Taoukwang (August "28th) the following official reply was received from Ke, the Foo-yuen of "Canton Government.

"Kaou, the Tsan-tseang (an officer third in rank under an admiral) of the "naval Commander in Chief's central division, has reported that the English "barbarian war ship got under weigh and sailed off from Macao roads on "the 7th day of the 7th moon (August 14th). To this, reply has been made "as follows. "On examination it appears, by another report from the said "Tsantseang that two barbarian war ships of the said nation returned, on the "10th to the Sha-kok anchorage, (Chunpee) and cast anchor—Directions hav-"ing been already sent to the Poo-ching-sze's department, to transmit instruc-"tions for a precantionary guard, and to command the Hong Merchants to "enjoin orders on the said nation's barbarian eye, that he command them to set "sail. This is on record. Let the Poo-ching-sze, in conjunction with the "Ancha-sze examine and, in accordance with this reply to the further report "of the said Tsan-tseang, transmit instructions for acting.—Let them also await "the reply of the Governor and the naval commander in Chief, and then report "the receipt thereof, copy and issue the same."

"On the same day was also received this reply.

"Kaou the Tsan-tseang of the naval Commander in Chief's central division "has reported that the English Chads' Cruizer and Blackwoods' cruizer, both "vessels, came, on the 10th (August 14th) and anchored off Chunpee.—To this "the following reply is made. The Report being authenticated that the Chads "cruizer and Blackwood's cruizer came, on the 10th, and anchored off Chunpee "I have examined and find that the barbarians natural dispositions are treache-"rous and deceitful; it is exceedingly requisite to take precautionary measures "and guard them closely. Let the Poo-ching-sze, in conjunction with the "Ancha-sz *forward instructions to the local civil and military (or naval) officers, "in obedience hereto, to take the lead of the officers and men in care of the "passes, and of the cruizing boats and vessels, and to maintain faithfully a "diligent preventive guard. Also strictly to prohibit fishing and tanka boats "from approaching to afford supplies. Let the said Poo-ching-sze order, "likewise, the Hong Merchants, to enjoin orders on the said barbarian eye, to "command the said cruizers to get under way immediately, and return to their "country. They are not permitted to linger about, creating disturbance by "which they will involve themselves in criminality. Wait also for the replies "of the Governor and Commander in Chief; then report the receipt thereof, and "copy and issue the same."

"On the same day were received replies to the naval and civil officers of "the Heang-shan station and district," [in almost precisely the same terms.] "And on the following day similar replies were given to another report of "the Heang-shan civil magistrate, and to his assistant the acting Tso-tang "of Macao," [all of which are here detailed in nearly the same words as above.]

"Having received all the above, and also reports from the Heang-shan ma-"gistrate and the others, I, the Poo-ching-sze, have, on the receipt of them "examined and find;—that in this case on the arrival and anchorage of the "English Chads' cruizer and Blackwood's cruizer, I sent directions for a "preventive guard, according to the replies made to the reports of the civil and "naval officers. This is on record. Now, having received the above, I forth-"with issue these commands. They are issued to the Kwang-chow-foo, requir-"ing him immediately to examine and act according to the tenor of the replies "and instructions, "from the first till now. Let him speedily send directions "to the local civil and military (or naval) officers &c. [repeating the words "of the Fooyuen.] Hasten! Hasten!"

Having received this I the Kwang-chow-foo forthwith issue this order. When the order reaches the said merchants, let them immediately enjoin orders on the barbarian eye, that he command the said cruisers immediately to get under weigh and return to their country. They are not permitted to linger about, to create disturbances, whereby they will involve themselves in criminality Hasten! Hasten! These are the orders.

Taou-kwang 14th year, 8th moon, 28th day.
September 30th, 1834.

Edict from the Hoppo respecting a boat entering the Bogue. October 6th 1834.

PANQ, by Imperial appointment Commissioner of Costoms at the Port of Canton.

To the senior Merchants, requiring them to be fully acquainted herewith.

The domestic officers on duty at the Bogue pass have reported: "that "on the second day of the present moon (October 4th) a barbarian *sampan* "entered the port. We went, followed by sailors, to the vessel. To our "astonishment, the barbarian boatmen would not submit to examination "and interrogation; but set sail and proceeded straight on. There was "language used which we did not understand, which made it difficult to "investigate. As is right we report clearly, for thorough investigation "to be made."

This coming before me the hoppo, I forthwith issue an order to examine What nation's barbarians were on board the said barbarian boat. Why she came to Canton without having obediently requested a permit? Whether or not she has had on board contraband goods? When the order reaches the said senior Merchants, let them in obedience hereto immediately examine, and report in answer according to truth. Let there not be the least glossing over or a moment's delay incurring thereby what will be very inexpedient. Hasten! hasten! A special order.

Taou-kwang 14th year, 9th Moon, 4th day. (October 6th.)

Account of the loss of the Dutch Ship Atlas bound hence to Batavia.

My dear.....

Mindora Beach, August 14th, 1834.

I suppose you will have heard of the unfortunate loss of the Atlas, and as people are often given to wonder how such things can happen, I will explain to you how this unfortunate circumstance took place.

We sailed, as you know, from Macao, on the 23rd ultimo, and were at the time prepared to encounter bad weather, having short top gallant masts up, the 1st reef in the topsails and reefed top gallant sails. We cleared the Grand Ladrone that evening about sunset, with a fine breeze at WSW. which continued until noon the next day, then became variable between W. and NW. light airs and sultry, until the 27th; this continuation of light winds induced me on the 26th to shift the short top gallant masts for the long ones; during the night the wind set in from the westward and gradually increased as it drew round to the southward; on the 27th, at 8 P. M. hove to and sounded on the Macclesfield bank, 17 fms; at 10 had 40 fms; at 11 a smart squall obliged us to lower our topsails—the sea rising fast—during the night the wind was unsteady, veering in squalls from W. to SW.; when I came on deck in the morning, it was evident that a decided change was about to take place in the weather; at 6. 30 a severe squall brought the topsails on the cap, and carried away the weather fore topmast backstays. Double reefed the topsails—sent down top gallant yards—housed the masts—rove preventer braces and made all snug. By sunset it was blowing a stiff gale, with frequent violent gusts and a confused high sea abeam; which occasioned the ship to lurch very heavy to windward. This kind of weather continued with little variation, until we made the land on the morning of the 30th at 8 A. M, during which time I had been obliged to put the ship before the wind twice, to set up the lower rigging, which had become so slack, from the violent jerks it had received from the heavy lurching of the ship, that I was fraid of the masts springing.

When the land was seen the weather was so gloomy that I could not distinguish what land it was (by our reckoning we were well to the southward and had been steering E. from midnight); glad to ease the ship, on seeing the land, I hauled up ESE. and at noon got an altitude, which placed us in 13°, 24 N; just one degree to the northward of our latitude by account; braced up instantly—as the weather cleared up, we could distinguish the † SW. point of Mindora, which we were in hopes to weather; but as we approached the mouth of the straits, I could perceive we had a strong current to contend with; at 5, finding we could not weather, tacked, about 5 miles off shore, when the wind, which had been blowing (up to this time) a stiff gale, suddenly fell to nearly a calm; you may easily suppose how the ship rolled about in the heavy sea now running. This lull continued until nearly 7 P. M. when the breeze again freshened, and at 8 P. M. we were going 5 knots WNW. against a tremendous head sea, the ship plunging, and carrying away rigging in all directions. As this course was nearly dead off shore, my intention was to stand off all night, and if the weather did not moderate in the morning, to bear up for Manila, to repair damages and get a supply of rope, to replace that we had used during the last few days; when I was alarmed by the chief mate saying at 9 P. M. there was an appearance of breakers to leeward of us. This surprised me very much, as Horsburgh says there are no soundings on the W. Coast of Mindora, until very close to the beach; and the Spanish charts, which were on the cuddy table, place nothing in the way, with the exception of a small reef projecting about a mile, and we were good 10 miles from the shore. But on going on deck my ears were saluted by the lookout, with breakers on the lee bow! and on looking under the lee beam (there could be no mistake) they were close onboard; there was no time be lost, the helm was put down immediately, but she missed stays on account of the head sea.

Up helm and wore, when coming to the wind on the other tack had 6 fms. 7, 9, 12, and no ground. I could have thrown (from where I was standing) a biscuit into the breakers. I now became alarmed on findong the

* These are the words repeated by the Kwang-chow-foo.

ship embayed between this reef and the † SW. end of Mindoro, and, thrugh it was blowing hard, I ordered the 2nd reefs to be shaken out to work he clear of this danger; continued working all night under a press of canvass, which kept the watch employed repairing damages. At day light found we had gained 3 miles or thereabouts to wind ward of the reef; kept working during the day, the wind blowing in furious gusts—still held on, as the only hopes to get clear of this dangerous place. At 2. 30, when about 5 miles to windward of the outer breakers, and heading out well clear of the NW. point, observed a very heavy squall making up to the westward; wore ship, in readiness for it; when in the act of waring the weather earing of the mainsail gave way, and the sail blew from the yard, falling across the deck; but it being a bran new sail, it did not split. The ship was scarcely round when the squall struck us; I thought it would have blown every thing out of us. I kept every thing up that it was possible to carry with any degree of safety to the masts, hoping to be able to be run past the † SW. point, and get under the lee of the Appo shoal for shelter; the ship plunging bowsprit under. About 5. P. M. the squall ended, and became light for about 15 minutes, when the wind chopped round to the old quarter, and began to blow again with great violence; wore ship; the † SW. point of Mindora at sunset bore SSE. dist. 10 miles. The main brace bumpkin having given way, and the carpenters replaced it; whilst luffing up to get in the weather main brace by shaking the main topsail, the sail, altho' a new one of the best Dutch canvass (being so heavy having been saturated with rain for the last three days) gave way in the clue, and was soon in ribbands; thus were we reduced to foresail, fore topsail, and mizen topsail, and night coming on; we got another main topsail up, but I saw no possibility of bending it, as from the violent labouring of the ship, it was almost impossible to go up the rigging, and the yards were surging from side to side, in spite of preventer parrells, trusses, and rolling tackles; so that it was with difficulty a man could hold on; at this moment a poor fellow fell from the main yard on deck and was killed outright, and furthermore it was blowing a hurricane at the time; under all these circumstances, I did not feel myself justified in insisting on the men going aloft. In fact, there was no necessity for it on my part, as I had an excellent crew, consisting of 87 persons, among whom were 20 stout young Englishmen, 30 Lascars, and the remainder Javanese (several of whom have been 18 months in the ship), who would have bent the sail, had there been a possibility of doing it. I had still hopes of clearing the land under the sail we had, as it was blowing very hard, and we were so far to the southward when we wore after the squall, and were now lying out W. by N. Thus we remained standing on with the same weather until 2. 30 A.M. when in a furious gust the fore sheet parted, and the sail, of course, soon split; clued up, and sent hands up to furl it; when the men had secured the sail, and were passing the gaskets, in a very heavy pitch, both fore and fore topsail braces gave way, and almost at the same instant, the foremast went over the side, carrying with it all the men on the fore yard, by which 3 were lost. Set all hands instantly to clear the wreck; about 3. 50, whilst so employed, I observed breakers on the lee beam; as the ship was now unmanageable, as the last hope or chance of saving her, cut away the 2 bowers and sheet anchor (the cables having been previously hauled on deck in readiness for running) which was instantly done and the chains paid out to the ends. Having done now all in our prower there was time left for thought, as we stood on deck looking at the breakers towards which the ship was rapidly driving, in a dismal dark night, a heavy gale of wind and torrents of rain: no doubt they were various and some melancholy enough; "mine were," "1st" if the anchors would hold! "2ndly" what would be the result of the first blow as the outer breaker was a very heavy one! At length, about 10 minutes from the time the anchors were let go, we passed through the outer breakers stern foremost with the rapidity of a shot, and *did not touch*. When through the surf, had 17 fms. I was in hopes the anchors would lay hold in coming though the reef, but she dragged them over as if there was nothing attached to the chains. In this manner the ship drifted thro' three successive breakers without touching, for which I can only account from the extreme heaviness of the rollers, and the velocity of her drift, by which she was carried over the reefs on the top of the surf; whilst drifting in this manner, in the utmost anxiety as to the result, we had various soundings in overfalls from 20 to 5 fathoms; at length, on the edge of the 4th reef, had 4½ fathoms,—and the next moment struck heavily abaft, which broke the tiller, and carried away the rudder from the stern post; next moment had 10 fathoms water; in this manner we continued driving over successive patches striking very heavy on many of them, the anchor never holding, until at length the ship brought up in 2 fathoms, and there bilged, putting an end to all hopes of saving her.

1st August, at daylight, we found ourselves about ½ mile from the beach, on which a heavy surf was breaking. The boats landed during the day, but the gig was the only one that could be got off again, the others we were obliged to leave upon the beach. On the 3rd and 4th the weather moderated; we succeeded in launching the boats, and in landing most of our store and provisions. On the 6th I dispatched Mr. Eilbeck, the chief mate, to Manila, for assistance; he returned on the 14th, bringing a pontine, which he had engaged for $ 800 to transport the crew and stores, and a sergeant's guard sent by the governor for the protection of property. I am (August 20th) on board the said pontine on my way to Manila, having left the wreck on the 18th, her mainmast, mizenmast, bowsprit, and mainyard standing; her cables and four anchors, and numbers of other things, which this vessel cannot take on board; I endeavoured to get the chain cables out, but found it impossible, they being clenched to the mainmast below, and the water being within two feet of the gun deck beams.

Thus has the career of the Atlas been brought to a close; as fine a vessel as ever I wish to put my foot on board; as a proof of her strength, after beating over all the reefs, until she finally brought up, *she had made no water*; and it was not until nearly day light, that the carpenter reported she had bilged!

I feel confident that no exertion, on my part or on the part of the crew, has been wanting to save the vessel; no men could have stood the deck more willingly for the two days and nights, whilst endeavouring to beat the ship off the lee shore, than they did; nor could a crew have behaved better after the ship struck, than they did; no bustle or confusion, nor any act of insubordination they; are all as much under command at this present moment as when the ship was in Macao roads. The ship was also in excellent order; the rigging had all been refitted during our stay in China; in fact, the ship had been completely stripped; the suit of sails we had bent were all nearly new, and made of the best Dutch canvass; and *good* they proved, as the only sail that gave way was the maintopsail, which was done by shaking it. The continual rain, and constant succession of heavy squalls, was enough to destroy any canvass; the violent lurching, occasioned by the high short sea, caused great damage to her rigging; but the greatest difficulty we had to encounter, when endeavouring to work off shore was the lulls between the squalls, as during their duration the heavy swell and current combined set us back often as much as we had gained during the squalls; whilst carrying the ship under water to gain an offing.

To conclude, and I daresay you will laugh at me: I am no fatalist, nor yet superstitious; but yet I had a dread hanging ove me of some calamity, an indescribable feeling I know not how to express.

These banks lay in from 13° 5 to 13° 15, and appear to be detached *patches of coral* with deep water between them; the outside patches or barriers, being, as near as I can guess, about three leagues from the land, in the form of a crescent, the northernmost point attached to the shore, but the southernmost apparently detached. These banks appear to be unknown to the Spaniards, as the native craft that came to our assistance, tho' drawing only 7 feet water, touched on three different patches, when about ½ of a mile from the ship, and eventually anchored in 10 fms. about 1½ cables length from the wreck.

This is the fifth time I have been along thes coast, but I never observed any signs of this reef, and should in working have stood boldly on for any part of the coast. Whilst the bad weather continued we could perceive the breakers from the beach, as far as the eye could reach along the horizon extending to the southward. The ship appears to have come over the northernmost patches.

There is a village close to the northernmost called "Mamburus" and is so marked on the charts, but the inhabitants are so poor they have it not in their power to render any assistance, in fact they begged provisions from us.

Any part of this letter you choose to make public you have my permission so to do, if you think it will be of any service to the public.

I remain, dear.....Yours sincerely,

(Signed) R. Symons.

† Qu. the SW. point of the northend? and the same query may be applied to the whole of the letter Editor.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR SEPTEMBER.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.	WINDS.
◑ 1	78	85	30:00	ES. fine weather light breeze.
☌ 2	79	86	30:00	SE.——do.——do.
☿ 3	79	86	29:90	SE.——do.—sultry—do.
♃ 4	80	86	29:85	SE.——do. 1st part showers——do.
♀ 5	80	86	29:85	SE.——do——do.——do.
♄ 6	80	88	29:90	SE.——do. sultry——do
☉ 7	78	86	29:85	SE. a N. do. 1st. & mid sul, lat.pt. rn. lt. br.
◑ 8	77	83	29:75	N.aSE.1st pt.fi.,m.&l.unstld.rn.,sqlls.lg.ve.br.
☌ 9	77	84	29:80	N. a NE. cldy. mid. & lat. rn. light br. vble.
☿ 10	76	80	29:90	SE.——do.——do.—light breeze.
♃ 11	76	84	29:95	SE. fine weather throughout——do.
♀ 12	78	85	29:95	SE.——do.——do.——do.
♄ 13	79	86	29:80	SE. a SW.—do. sultry——do.vble.
☉ 14	82	86	29:80	SE. first pt. fine, mid. & lat. rn. at times—do.
◑ 15	79	87	29:90	SE. fine weather, light breeze.
☌ 16	80	86	30:00	SE. 1st pt. showers, otherwise fine, mod. br.
☿ 17	80	86	30:00	SE. fine weather, sultry, light breeze.
♃ 18	80	88	30:00	SE. a NW.—do.—do.——do.——vble.
♀ 19	77	85	30:00	N. 1st pt rain, mid. & lat fine, mod. breeze.
♄ 20	72	82	30:00	N a NNW. fine weather——do.
☉ 21	72	81	30:00	N. 1st&mid. pts.fine weather, fsh. br. mt. pt.
◑ 22	72	82	29:95	N. fine weather—do.—light breeze.
☌ 23	73	83	29:95	N a NNW.——do.——do.
☿ 24	72	82	29:90	N a NNW.——do.——do.
♃ 25	71	82	29:90	N a NNW.——do.——do.
♀ 26	73	83	29:90	N a NNW.——do.——do.
♄ 27	75	83	29:90	N a NNW.——do. at times mod. breeze.
☉ 28	77	85	29:90	N a SE. most pt.cloudy, mod. breeze.
◑ 29	77	81	29:90	N. cloudy freqt. rain——do.—lat.frh.br.
☌ 30	71	74	30:00	N. constant light rain, moderate breeze.

NOTICE.

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THE

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CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21st, 1834. NO. 42. PRICE 50 CENTS.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

Pursuant to instructions under the Royal Sign Manual, JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, ESQUIRE late second Superintendent has this day assumed the office of CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA, vacant by the lamented decease of the Right Honorable Lord Napier, and conformably to the provision of the aforesaid Royal Instructions, John Harvey Astell, Esquire late Secretary to the Commission has succeeded to the office of Third Superintendent.

Captain Charles Elliot R. N. has been appointed by the Chief Superintendent to fill the office of Secretary to the Commission.

By order of the Superintendents,

CHARLES ELLIOT.

Secretary.

Macao, October 18th, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, TO ANY PORT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

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Canton, October 17th, 1834.

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FOR LONDON.

THE Teak ship BARRETT, Captain P. J. Reeves, to sail on the 20th November. For freight apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE ship GENERAL GASCOYNE, Captain J. Fisher to sail on the 15th November. For freight apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

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THE well known British bark MORVAN, Captain Cromarty, to load at Whampoa, is open for freight or charter to London, or any other port. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

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Canton, 9th October, 1834.

FOR LINTIN, SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE well known fast sailing ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, Captain P. Tonks, will sail positively from Whampoa on the 15th of October. For freight apply to DORABJEE HORMUZJEE.

Canton, 7th August 1834. No 7 French Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE HELEN, Captain G. Langley, will sail on the 20th of September next. For freight apply to CURSETJEE SAPOORJEE PAARCK, AND FRAMJEE JENSETJEE.

No. 4, American Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE ATLALEVIE, Captain Andree, will leave Whampoa on the 15th instant. For freight apply to DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

FOR LINTIN.

THE FORT WILLIAM, Captain Neish, to sail early in November. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LINTIN THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY TOUCHING AT CEYLON.

THE GLENELG, Captain Langley, to sail early in November. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCTTA.

THE RED ROVER, Captain Clifton, to sail on the 1st November. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Bark THETIS Captain Clark will leave Whampoa for the above ports positively on the 20th. November. Apply to E. W. BRIGHTMAN.

Canton, 20th October, 1834.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE WATER WITCH, Captain Henderson, will be despatched positively as above in the 1st November next. THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton, 16th October, 1834.

FOR BATAVIA DIRECT.

THE new Dutch bark SUMATRA, Captain Hermani, will sail on or before the 10th proxime. For freight apply to B. GERNAERT.

Canton, October 4th, 1834.

FOR SINGAPORE, RHIO, & BATAVIA.

THE Dutch bark "Louisa," daily expected, will be despatched for the above ports without delay. For freight apply to A. S. KEATING.

Canton, September 15th, 1834.

FREIGHT TO MANILA AND BATAVIA.

TO sail in a few days from the Typa for Manila and Batavia, the Dutch Sumpcowan, HARRIOT; for passage or freight apply to JA INNES.

Canton, 13th October, 1834.

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Canton, October 6 1834. No 9 French hong.

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Canton 23d October 1834.

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RICE, in quantities for ships to enter the Port free of the Cumsha and measurement dues, may be had at Lintin. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

NOTICE.

A European or American who is well practised in commercial affairs, and the routine of the counting room, willing to make himself generally useful in business and wanting employment, may learn of a situation by applying in writing to the Editor, giving name and reference.

Canton, September 23rd, 1834.

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NOTICE.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834.—Price 50 cents.

Published March 21st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published weekly, may be supplied to subscribers at $ 22 per annum,

or $ 50 cents for a single number, on application to R. MARKWICK & Co.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at
R. Markwick & Co's.

NOTICE.

THE Editor begs to state respectfully, for general information, that during his stay at Macao for the recovery of his health, his duties will be performed by a friend.

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

There have been a great number of arrivals during the past week but we have not received any news of later dates than previously in possession of. The Pilot Chops so long withheld at Macao from the British ships detained outside of the Bogue were granted this day week; and the first of them (consisting of 13 sail) reached Whampoa on the 17th instant.

H. M. S. Andromache sailed for India early on Thursday the 16th instant. The Imogene remains

It will gratify the Public to learn that Lady Napier's health has not suffered under the severe domestic affliction with which she has been visited; and that the misfortune is endured with the fortitude of a well regulated and religious mind. We understand it is her Ladyship's intention to proceed with her family to England by an early ship.

We are requested to state that the Bombay Castle hence to Singapore was spoken in 0 30 N. on the 29th ultimo 14 days out, by the Suzanna arrived at Macao.

DUTCH SCHOONER HARRIET.

A correspondent informs us that Captain Laming of this vessel was risen upon by his crew, and basely murdered his first officer escaping severely wounded, but it is hoped he will recover. The Schooner and cargo are now safe being in the Typa under the care of a Portuguese guard. We are not in possession of all the particulars, but are informed, that, the owners are much indebted to the exertion, firmness and conduct of a passenger a sea faring gentleman we believe of the name of Linsted. More particulars in our next.

DEFENCE OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

We consider it an act of justice to publish the letter from an *Eye Witness* in defence of his Majesty's Ships, and for greater clearness shall briefly recount the circumstances commented on. The frigates passed the Bogue on Sunday the 7th September and did not reach Whampoa till Thursday the 11th up to which day we are able to prove, the Chief Superintendent was anxiously expecting their boats to arrive in Canton. Without the boats he could not proceed to the frigates. He was in consequence absolutely helpless, in the power of the Chinese and until Friday the 12th without even a communication from the frigates, or the means of communicating with them. If he afterwards requested, that on arriving at Whampoa nothing further should be done; it may be conjectured as probably occasioned by the propect of a favorable settlement which at that time existed, or with a view to avoid the bloodshed which it must have cost the Chinese had we forced the defences which in the intervening days they were enabled to prepare; whereas could the boats have come up earlier, they would have taken the Chinese by surprise and have probably met with no opposition. We are aware and never attempted to keep out of the view of our readers that the weather was most unfavorable for the progress up the river of His Majesty's ships. The Editor of the Canton Register merely expressed his regret at the delay thus occasioned and added his opinion as to what might have been the probable result, could their movements have been accelerated.

EXTRACTS FROM DR. COLLEDGE'S PRIVATE NOTES RESPECTING LORD NAPIER'S VOYAGE FROM CANTON TO MACAO.

On Sunday the 21st Inst: about 6. P. M. Howqua and Mowqua waited upon me for the purpose of delivering the "Chop" (or usual pass for foreigners) to proceed to Macao, and I in conformity with the arrangement which had been acceded to by myself on the part of the Right Honorable Lord Napier, was prepared with an order from his Lordship for H. M. Ships "Imogene" and "Andromache" to leave Whampoa; which order I promised to deliver to Howqua and Mowqua on their procuring Lord Napier and suite a proper conveyance to Macao by the Heang-shang passage stipulating that the conveyance should in every respect be suited to the rank and dignity of His Lordship's high office, as the representative of our most Gracious Monarch William the 4th.

This compact was made by myself on the part of Lord Napier, and by Howqua and Mowqua on the part of His Excellency the Viceroy of Canton, at the Consoo House on the 19th Inst. in the presence of my friend William Jardine Esquire, in nearly the following words.

"I, T. R. Colledge engage on the part of the Chief "Superintendent of British Commerce in China, the Right "Honorable Lord Napier, that His Lordship does grant "an order for His M. Ships now at Whampoa to sail for "Lintin on my receiving a Chop from the Viceroy for His "Lordship and suite to proceed to Macao, Lord Napier's "ill state of health not permitting him to correspond with "your authorities longer on this subject. One condition, "I deem it expedient to impose, which is, that H. M. "Ships do not submit to any ostentatious display on the "part of your (the Chinese) Government." Howqua replied "Mr Colledge, your proposition is of a most serious "nature, and from my knowledge of your character I doubt "not the honesty of it; Shake hands with me and Mowqua "and let Mr Jardine do so likewise." We all joined hands Howqua and Mowqua then left us to go to the Viceroy, and in the evening returned with an answer that all was arranged according to my proposition, and that no mark of insult would be shewn to the Ships in passing the Bogue Forts. The following morning Howqua and Mowqua sent to say that we could not leave Canton that day, as they the Merchants were engaged in a further discussion with the Viceroy relative to our departure, which lasted until 10 P. M. when I again saw Mowqua who told me all was finally settled, and that we might go next day. The foregoing is the substance of the agreement, and both Mr. Jardine and myself expected that Lord Napier and suite would be permitted to go to Macao in the usual manner foreigners do, viz stopping only at the Heangshan Chop House. However to my great mortification we had not left Canton two hours before I discovered we were under a convoy of armed boats, and that we should not be allowed to pass beyond a few miles from Canton that night,—the boats having anchored at the Pagoda fort, in sight of a part of Canton.

Monday 22d we again got under way, and proceeded *slowly* and *tediously* under a convoy of eight armed boats two Transports carrying Military, and another boat with a Civil Mandarin in charge of the whole squadron.

Although the wind was generally favorable, we did not reach Heangshan till about midnight of the 23d; and it is now that I have to describe a scene of treachery practised upon His Lordship, which was not only annoying, but so greatly injurious, as to exasperate the symptoms of his complaint and cause a relapse of such as he had nearly recovered from previously to his leaving Canton. We were detained here from the time of anchoring the boats on the 23d until 1. P. M. of the 25th amidst a noise and confusion, beating of gongs &c. that His Lordship could barely support. This was by me repeatedly complained of. At day break of the 25th I sent a message to the Civil Mandarin through a Linguist informing him that I could no longer hold myself responsible for the safety of His Lordship if such an unwarrantable course of oppression was persisted in, that I had no medicine with me applicable to the change that had taken place in His

Lordship's complaint &c. The Linguist was received by the Mandarin, but could elicit nothing satisfactory as to the probable time we should proceed to Macao. Provoked at length, beyond all endurance, by this cruel display of power, I requested the Linguist to accompany me to the Mandarin's boat; which he did without any kind of reluctance, and on his, the Linguist, sending up my name, an interview was immediately afforded me. Through him I explained most fully Lord Napier's sufferings, and the danger of delay under such circumstances. The Mandarin replied that he must consult with the Heangshan Authorities before he could promise to *release* us, but that he would lose no time in representing my statement. No further communication took place until 1. P. M. when this said Mandarin accompanied by two others of an inferior rank to himself came to us, and handed to me the Heangshan Pass. I consider that Lord Napier's illness was much aggravated by this unjustifiable, and (as far as I can learn) unprecedented detention.

(Signed) THOMAS R. COLLEDGE.
Surgeon to H. B. M. Superintendents

Macao 28th September, 1834.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF LORD NAPIER'S LATTER DAYS.

Lord Napier's illness commenced about the 11th of September, at a period of extreme heat when his public duties were of the most laborious nature; requiring his unremitting application, without excepting even those hours of the evening which it is generally desirable to devote to relaxation; during which, however, his Lordship was commonly to be seen at his desk in the office.

Before Sunday the 14th September, when he announced to the Chinese his desire to retire from Canton he was confined to a sick bed. His Lordship's physician had urged, that for the sake of his health, he should give up the labours of business, but such was his ardour in the public service that no persuasions could prevail till encreased debility, on the 18th induced his medical adviser peremptorily to advise discontinuance of business. It was hoped his removal from his own very close appartments (formerly occupied by the Chief of the Factory) to the airier residence of Mr. Innes would produce some benefit and so far good was got, sleep, before not attainable was arrived at, and a lessened pulse, but great debility continued and as we before remarked, it was with difficulty and not without support that on Sunday the 21st he walked the short distance from the Factory to the boat in which he embarked for Macao. The last time he put pen to paper was in signing an order for the frigates to proceed to Lintin, which was now given to the Hong Merchants. During the passage to Macao on the 23rd he had an access of fever which excited the physician's alarm; the more so, as having no previous suspicion of the treacherous detention to which they were subjected, he was unprovided with medicines suited to the new symptoms that appeared. Not all the skill of the medical art, the soothing attentions of his family, nor the pure air of Macao sufficed to arrest the fatal progress of his Lordship's indisposition. His only relief from suffering was in devotional exercises, in which he was assisted by the Revd. Mr. Bridgman, whom he had learnt to esteem as a preacher when attending his public worship at Canton. On wednesday the 8th instant though very feeble and drawing near to his end he was aroused by the Portuguese Forts saluting a direct arrival from Lisbon; some question took place as to the vessel's flag in his Lordship's hearing when he distinctly said. "If it is the "Portuguese arms between White and Blue it is Donna "Maria's new flag." During his Lordship's illness he had been disturbed by the frequency of the Macao church bells which the Religious communities at his request most considerately discontinued. Two days before his Lordship's death he instructed his private secretary to return his thanks for this mark of attention.

His Lordship died easily without the slightest struggle and desired that his grave should be adjoining to the late Dr. Morison's. His Lordship had expresed a wish to be attended to the grave by six Navy Captains and to show how closely his slightest desire was attended to we annex a sketch of his funeral procession to attend which the following gentlemen proceeded from Canton, Messieurs Jardine, Dent, (arrived too late) Matheson, Innes, Leslie (arrived too late) P. F. Robertson, Keating, Crooke, Watson, Goddard, Brightman and Captains Crawford, Tonks and Griffiths. Minute guns were fired from H. M. S. Andromache and three volleys over the grave by the Portuguese troops. The constituted Authorities of Macao, the Troops, and a long line of British and Portuguese gentlemen made the funeral an imposing ceremony and the whole population of Macao turned out to see the spectacle. Minute guns were also fired by the British Shipping at Whampoa; and the Counting Houses of the principal British Merchants of Canton were closed on the day of the funeral as well as that preceding it.

Funeral service was most impressively read by H. M. Chaplain the Reverend G. Vachell.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.
FOR THE FUNERAL OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE
WILLIAM JOHN LORD NAPIER.

The Guard of Honor composed of Portuguese troops.

The Judges and Procurador of Macao.

The Clergyman and Physicians to His Majesty's Superintendents.

The British Colours borne by two British Seamen.

THE CORPSE.

Capt. Blackwood. H. B. M. R. N. — His Excellency the Governor of Macao.

Capt. C. Elliot. H. B. M. R. N. — Capt. Chads C. B. H. B. M. R. N.

Capt. Jonge. H. B. M. R. N. — Capt. Lourmire. H. F. M. R. N.

Relations of the Deceased.

His Majesty's Superintendents.

The Revd. E. C. Bridgeman. — William Jardine, Esq.

Secretary to His Majesty's Superintendents.

Officers of His Majesty's Navy.

Officers of Her Faithful Majesty's Navy.

Do. Do. Do. Do. Army.

Mr. Innes. — Mr. Matheson.

Followed by numerous British and Portuguese Gentlemen.

THE GOVERNOR OF MACAO.

SOR. BERNARDO JOZE D' SOUZA SOARES D' ANDREA, Captain Portuguese Navy.

On the 16th instant most of the British Merchants who proceeded from Canton to Lord Napier's funeral, waited on the Governor of Macao, accompanied by SIR GEORGE B. ROBINSON Baronet and through MR. JARDINE, as spokesman expressed to his Excellency their thanks and gratitude for his kind and liberal conduct to British subjects at Macao; commencing with his complimentary reception of the Representative of the British Nation on the 15th of July; but more especially exemplified in the effectual protection afforded to British Ladies and families at Macao, when harassed by the Chinese Authorities during the discussions at Canton; and finally for the honor shewn to Lord Napier's remains, in attending his funeral, accompanied by the Civil and Military honors suitable to his Lordship's rank.

Mr. Barretto acted as interpreter, and through him the Governor returned thanks for the handsome and delicate manner in which the British Gentlemen had expressed their sentiments; observing however, that, considering the ancient relations of alliance and friendship between Great Britain and Portugal, he had done no more than his duty on the occasions alluded to. He most sincerely regretted the result of the proceedings attended by the death of the Noble Lord; deeply sympathized with his amiable family, and wished that the good offices which it was in his power to offer, had been on a less melancholy occasion.

Continuing the conversation the Governor remarked; That the days of "Mystery" were over and that the old system of always yielding to the Chinese was not the best calculated to succeed; that means were in progress for giving an impulse to the trade at Macao which he hoped and thought would be successful; that it was his wish to see foreigners availing of the place for the purposes of trade and that he would at all times be ready to exert his power in behalf of the interests of all Merchants resorting to the place.

His Excellency alluded to the establishment of a dépot system at Macao on liberal terms which will no doubt restore to Macao much of her former trade.

DEFENCE OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS

Mr. Editor

I beg leave to remark on some observations in your No. of date 16th September respecting the movements of His Majesty's Ships Imogene and Andromache in passing the Bocca Tigris. The position of the frigates is not understood, and hence the remarks on them have not been just. They were, I can assure you, willing,—most willing instruments in the hands of the King's Representative; whose requests, I learn on good authority, were confined to the following points; first that the Marines and the frigates should pass the Bogue; afterwards to delay this for the Cutter; (nothing pressing;) on arriving at Whampoa, to undertake nothing more, and not risk the loss of a man; and lastly to return and repass the Bogue. These three were the communications that guided the movements of His Majesty's Ships. And under these circumstances I can not see that in aught depending on them, they have been at all wanting; nor will they, I am sure, if again called on to act in this Country.

Macao 11th October 1834. An Eye Witness.

BRIEF NOTICE OF THE LIFE OF THE LATE RIGHT HONORABLE

WILLIAM JOHN LORD NAPIER.

When the melancholy intelligence of Lord Napier's decease reached Canton, the last number of the Register was already in the printer's hands; and neither the time nor the feelings of the temporary Editor would allow of any other notice being given than a bare announcement of the afflicting event. If we omitted to recount the virtues of the character of the deceased or dwell in detail, on the deep sorrow of the British community, sympathized with, in no measured degree, by all foreigners in China, let it not be supposed that the lamented nobleman died unwept or that we were wanting in appreciation of the estimable qualities which both in a public and private view had so strongly won the general regard, and now aggravate a sense of the public and private loss. In truth the whole subject with its attendant circumstances is too deeply painful and tragical in its nature to be dilated on with that composure which should befit the occasion, and we shall therefore pass on to a narration of some of the events of his Lordships active life (for which we are indebted to a friend) which however meagre, cannot fail to be perused with affecting interest.

Descended from a family celebrated for talent and of a name at this day affording in our navy and army instances of courage enterprise and success, in various parts of the world, second to none; yet should these fail in gaining it celebrity certain it is that the name of NAPIER and LOGARITHMS must go down together to the latest posterity.

The late Lord Napier selected the Navy as his profession at the age of 16 and served as midshipman in the "Imperieuse" with Lord Cochrane, was in Basque Roads and got some of the favors generally attending Lord Cochrane's officers being severely wounded whilst cutting out ships from shore. Lord Napier shared in the battle of Trafalgar on board the "Defence" Sir *Geo.* Hope, in the "Sparrowhawke," Captain Rogers and with Sir John Warren in the "Fourdroyant" and was for a long period of years engaged in serving his country, some notion of the constancy and severity of which may be formed when the fact is known that in the twelve following years he was able to spare only six weeks to pass with his family in Scotland. On the peace in 1815 Lord Napier retired from active service but before settling on his family estates though then 29 years old he spent his first winter in a course of study at Edinburgh University and then began a series of Agricultural pursuits with quite as much energy and success as he had followed his profession. Joining the difficult objects of improvement of his estate with the comfort and happiness of the Peasantry he succeeded in making himself beloved by his father's tenants and esteemed and respected by the whole neighbourhood. His Lordship wrote a Treatise on the system of Agricuture adapted to the Pastoral district he resided in which treatise is favorably noticed in the Edinburgh Review and the benevolent success of his other plans is recorded in the Spectator newspaper. Literary rewards from such "honest Chronielers" being above what Royalty can bestow because they never attend except on merit.

His Lordship succeeded to his father in 1823 was recalled to his profession in 1824 when he commissioned the "Diamond" of 50 guns and was with her on the South American station for two years and half.

On his return he was chosen one of the Sixteen Scotch Peers and took his place in the House of Lords during three Parliaments: His votes on the Catholic question and the Reform bill though with the present spirit of the age, being contrary to the conservative feeling of the Scotch Nobility he lost his election for last Parliament. Lord Napier was appointed one of the Lords of the Bed Chamber almost immediately after the succession of his present Majesty.

In religion Lord Napier followed the Presbyterian faith which had been very early adopted by his Ancestors and his Lordship's father presided as his Majesty's commissioner for many years in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; the late Lord though a strict follower of the faith of his fathers was most liberal to all. Though liberal also in politics he was never violent and abhorred all party spirit.

His pure and straightforward love of justice and patient attention in weighing the value of conflicting arguments eminently qualified him for the Judicial functions with which he was invested here.

Much of his Lordships spare time was bestowed on Astronomy and the higher branches of Mathematics stimulated thereto by the fame of his illustrious ancestor. Whatever he gave his mind to he did it ardently. Much energy and perseverance in all pursuits were the prevailing features of his character, with a placidity of temper and benevolence that were singularly engaging.

His Lordship married his present Lady in March 1816 and leaves a family of two sons and six daughters; the present Nobleman is now 15 years old.

His Lordship was of a vigorous constitution, a spare frame and his turn for pursuits in the open air, simple tastes, and abstemious habits, gave his family a right to expect a good old age: and the end of a useful and honourable career in his native land.—His Lordship died on the 11th October at the comparatively early age of 48 in this distant country of an illness (so far as limited mortal intellect can judge) brought on by his arduous duties in a burning climate, and his fate hastened by unusual delay, harsh and irritating treatment during his passage from Canton to Macao.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28TH, 1834. NO. 43. PRICE 50 CENTS.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

Pursuant to instructions under the Royal Sign Manual, JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, ESQUIRE late second Superintendent has this day assumed the office of CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA, vacant by the lamented decease of the Right Honorable Lord Napier, and conformably to the provision of the aforesaid Royal Instructions, John Harvey Astell, Esquire late Secretary to the Commission has succeeded to the office of Third Superintendent.

Captain Charles Elliot R. N. has been appointed by the Chief Superintendent to fill the office of Secretary to the Commission. By order of the Superintendents,

CHARLES ELLIOT.

Macao, October 13th, 1834. Secretary.

FOR FREIGHT, OR CHARTER, TO ANY PORT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

THE fine, new ship, CLYDE, Captain Kerr, of the burthern of 588 tons Apply to R. TURNER & Co.
Canton, October 17th, 1834.

FOR ABERDEEN DIRECT.

THE British Brig, CITY OF ABERDEEN, Ja Monro Captain, will leave Whampoa early in November; burthen (per Register) 260 Tons. For freight apply to JA INNES.

FOR LONDON.

THE Teck ship BAROSSA, Captain P. J. Reeves, to sail on the 20th November. For freight apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE ship GENERAL GASCOYNE, Captain J. Fisher to sail on the 15th November. For freight apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE well known British bark MOFFAT, Captain Cromarty, to load at Whampoa, is open for freight or charter to London, or any other port. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

FREIGHT FOR UNITED STATES.

THE ships TREMONT & VOLUNTEER will take freight for any port in the United States. Apply to RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE ORISSA, Captain Rodger, now at Lintin. To sail with all despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 27th October, 1834.

FOR LINTIN, SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE well known fast sailing ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, Captain P. Tonks, will sail positively from Whampoa on the 15th of October. For freight apply to DORABJEE HORMUZJEE, No 7 French Hong.
Canton, 7th August 1834

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE HELEN, Captain G. Lungley, will sail on the 20th of September next. For freight apply to CURSETJEE SAPOORJEE PARECK, AND FRAMJEE JEMSETJEE.
No. 4, American Hong.

FOR LINTIN.

THE FORT WILLIAM, Captain Neish, to sail early in November. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LINTIN THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY TOUCHING AT CEYLON.

THE GLENELG, Captain Lungley, to sail early in November. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

THE RED ROVER, Captain Clifton, to sail on the 1st November. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Bark THETIS Captain Clark will leave Whampoa for the above ports positively on the 20th. November. Apply to E. W. BRIGHTMAN.
Canton, 20th October, 1834.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE WATER WITCH, Captain Henderson, will be despatched positively as above on the 1st November next. THOMAS DENT & Co.
Canton, 18th October, 1834.

FOR BATAVIA DIRECT.

THE new Dutch bark SUMATRA, Captain Hermani, will sail on or before the 10th proximo. For freight apply to B. GERNAERT.
Canton, October 4th, 1834.

FOR SINGAPORE, RHIO, & BATAVIA.

THE Dutch bark "LOUISA," daily expected, will be despatched for the above ports without delay. For freight apply to A. S. KEATING.
Canton, September 15th, 1834.

WANTS A PLACE a Young Englishman with an undoubted character, who has been accustomed to act as Personal Servant. Apply to the Editor.

FOR SALE AT LINTIN.

SHEET Copper of 20 to 26 oz. and 7 cwt. Copper Nails, English Canvas, Bower Anchor and Chain Cable, Riga Spars, Europe Rope, Slop Clothing and various other stores. Apply to A. S. KEATING.
Canton 23d October 1834.

FOR SALE.

BY public auction in satisfaction of sundry Bottomry Bonds, on the 1st of November by R. Markwick & Co. Imperial Hong. The fast sailing BARK AUSTEN A. 1. of 223 Tons built at Cowes, commanded by Capt. Allen and now lying at Whampoa.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. or to R. MARKWICK & Co. who are provided with an Inventory of Stores.

NOTICE.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

RISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by J. GODDARD, Agent for the office in China,
Payable in case of loss by Messrs. GREGSON, MELVILLE & KNIGHT, Agents in London
do. do. Messrs. GILMORE & Co. „ in Calcutta

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in *Viccajee Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office* of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co. *Agents.*

RICE, in quantities for ships to enter the Port free of the Cumsha and measurement dues, may be had at Lintin. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

NOTICE.

A European or American who is well practised in commercial affairs, and the routine of the counting room, willing to make himself generally useful in business and wanting employment, may learn of a situation by applying in writing to the Editor, giving name and reference.
Canton, September 23rd, 1834.

TO RENT.

ONE half of one of the neatest and most convenient Factories in Canton newly furnished. For particulars. Apply to R. MARKWICK & Co.
No. 3. Imperial Hong.

NOTICE.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834.—Price 50 cents. Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published weekly, may be supplied to subscribers at $ 22 per annum, or $ 50 cents for a single number, on application to R. MARKWICK & Co.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at R. MARKWICK & Co's.

NOTICE.

THE Editor begs to state respectfully, for general information, that during his stay at Macao for the recovery of his health, his duties will be performed by a friend.

ERRATA

It is with great regret that the acting Editor feels it necessary to apologize for the numerous errors of the press which have disfigured the columns of the Register, since the Editor's departure from Canton on account of his health. Want of practice and the pressure of other occupations must be accepted as an excuse for these imperfections. The last number abounds even more than the rest with errors of the press, besides other marks of being got up in haste, among which we beg to specify the following.

Column 8. *Line* 9. *After* HOPE, *insert the words*, He was afterwards.

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

The Ship BOMBAY (formerly the Honorable Company's) has just arrived bringing London papers to the 19th of June; but as all her packets have gone to Macao, we can only communicate a few particulars of news gleaned from friends who have had conversation with the purser who is in Canton.

Th account brought by the Sylph of a partial change in the ministry is confirmed; and the occasion of it would appear to have been, a motion brought forward in the House of Commons by Mr. H. G. Ward. "That the Protestant "Episcopal Establishment in Ireland exceeds the spiritual "wants of the Protestant population; and that, it being "the right of the State to regulate the distribution of "Church property in such a manner as Parliament may "determine, it is the opinion of this House that the "temporal possessions of the Church of Ireland, as "now established by law, ought to be reduced.

Mr. SPRING RICE is Colonial Secretary in the room of Mr. STANLEY and has come in for Cambridge University by a majority of 29 over Sir Edward Sugden; Mr. JAMES ABERCROMBY, late chief Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, is Master of the Mint in the room of Lord Auckland, and LORD AUCKLAND First Lord of the Admiralty in the room of Sir JAMES GRAHAM. Lords GRRY and BROUGHAM remain in office, as supporters of Mr. Ward's motion. The Singapore report mentioned also the retirement of LORD ALTHORPE; but this is not the case.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland had passed a vote, by which the right of PATRONAGE of the church in that country is virtually abolished: the Patron still retains the right of presentation; but it is a mere presentation subject to the veto of the majority of the male heads of the congregation, who may give it without being called upon to assign any reason.

The Attorney General SIR JOHN CAMPBELL appears as a speaker in the House of Commons and has brought in his bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud, and to amend the law of debtor and creditor, from whence we infer that he has carried his election for Edinburgh.

MR. MURRAY the new Lord Advocate appears also to have been successful at LEITH.

The Right Honorable ROBERT GRANT had been sworn in as Governor of Bombay.

On the 10th of June a ship arrived at Liverpool from Dantzig, with the first cargo of Tea (nearly 2,200 Chests) consigned to Messrs. Rathbone Brothers & Co.—It was imported under the new Act, which says that tea may be imported into any part of Great Britain and Ireland from any Port or Place to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope. Dantzig is 15 miles to the Eastward of the Cape, and some enterprising Merchant has availed himself of the permission of the Act to import tea from the Baltic. The arrival of the first cargo of tea excited a great sensation on the Liverpool Exchange, and we should think in Downing street also, as it surely cannot have been the intention of Ministers to permit the importation from any particular part of Europe, merely because that part was a few miles to the Eastward of the Cape.

The Minerva (formerly Company's) commanded by Capt. Templer, has also arrived, having left England so lately as 30th June; touching at Batavia; which Port she quitted on Sunday the 5th instant. We understand nothing particular had occurred in public affairs subsequently to the sailing of the Bombay.

On Sunday the 26th a Funeral Sermon, in commemoration of Lord Napier, was preached by the REVERREND MR. BRIDGMAN, briefly commenting on the character of the deceased, in that very Chapel in which his Lordship so lately used to participate in public worship.

The Rev. Gentleman dwelt in a most impressive manner on the good qualities of the deceased and their probable origin and growth from the example and precept given him by virtuous and religious parents, and a good sound education.

Mr Bridgman was particularly affecting on the happy result of a good and moral life in the quiet and ease of a Christian's death. The deprivation society has suffered was thrown into strong relief by the phrase of "the immutable "decree of Providence having deprived us of *the very last* "*man* we could have spared," and the subsequent turn of the discourse showing the light of true religion and progress of commerce, all suffering under such a loss, we considered peculiarly well placed.

We publish a Communication from the physicians to His Majesty's Superintendents; which corroborates, with official authority, many of the particulars given in our last No.; to which, it will be perceived, it is anterior in date. Though not containing any new information, it will be perused by the public with mourful interest.

A remarkable Edict has been forwarded by the Hong Merchants to the British Merchants during the week. It urges the election of a temporary Chief for the Superintendence of British affairs, until the appointment of one from England, who must be a *taepan* or Merchant, as before and not a Government officer. There are other interesting Edicts of which we hope to present translations in our next.

Governor Loo is said to have suffered a deprivation of rank, in the loss of his peacock's feather, on account of his unsatisfactory management of his recent discussion with the English. But in what particular his conduct is disapproved of, we have not learnt.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH EAST COAST.

The natives take very little or no interest at all in the affairs of Canton; politics are seldom the subject of their conversation and they live and die in happy ignorance of what is passing around them, as long as their own interests are not immediately concerned.

We heard of a daring act of piracy lately committed in the neighbourhood of Amoy; several lives are said to have been lost in the scuffle, but judging by the uncertainty of rumours and the little reliance, which can be placed upon the veracity of our Chinese informants, we are rather slow in our belief even of facts, which have been here of frequent occurrence.

Since the 20th of September the North East winds have set in and blown with unabated fury. A short pause has been only preparatory to heavier gales. During one of these fine afternoons a great many fishing boats were suddenly caught by the gale, and we are sorry to state, that many lives have been lost. To beat up against such a strong head wind is not alone difficult but often impracticable. The weather is rather cool and we have had the thermometer at 67° in the beginning of October. Few boats can live in the heavy sea during these stormy days and the hundreds of fishing boats, ten times as numerous as those in the neighbourhood of Canton, continue in the harbours.

We were confidentially informed, that 20 war Junks of the Amoy station had been ordered to sail down, in order to strengthen the Canton navy. Whether it be true or not we cannot say, but the Mandarins of this province are by no means ignorant of the state of affairs in the South West.

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT.

An Advertisement in our last announced the succession of JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS ESQUIRE as Chief Superintendent. As far as regards that gentleman's personal character for good sense, consistency, and moderation of conduct, rising in the opinion of society with his advancement in rank; together with his well known literary acquirements, more especially in a knowledge of the Chinese language, it may be considered fortunate that the objectionable principle of throwing open the succession to the members of the Company's former Establishment has not led to a worse result. The Free Trader however cannot forget that Mr. Davis' unfriendly sentiments respecting him stand recorded in his evidence before the House of Commons, and still more strongly in an article in the Quarterly Review, which is said to have proceeded from his pen some four years ago.

In these respects he acted no doubt in the manner he conceived to be his duty; and a sense of duty will, of course, under the present altered circumstances prevent his being now influenced by former opinions. But we must repeat,

what has already been stated in this paper, that the conferring of political power and rank on parties previously known to the Chinese as traders cannot fail to lower most materially the Chinese estimation of the high office of Representative of the British Nation; nor is the training acquired in the Company's service of a nature to qualify for the adequate discharge of its duties; in as much as the Company's doctrine has invariably been "submit to every personal degrada-"tion for the sake of obtaining tea" whereas the prevailing opinion of the present day is that "Trade is best secured by "resistance to degrading compliances." One brought up in the late School of monopoly can never therefore be a fit Representative and controller of the free traders who, in the emphatic language of Charles Grant "cherish high notions of their "claims and privileges, and regard themselves as the depo-"sitaries of the true principles of British Commerce." Still it is acceptable to society here that the character of an officer so deeply responsible is favorably known; instead of the office being filled by any of the junior members of the Company's service, whose character, however amiable, is unknown still.

Before succeeding to his present station it was Mr. Davis' intention to proceed home this season; whether any alteration has since taken place in his plans we are not aware.

We understand that unless he receive overtures from the Chinese (which is far from improbable) it is not his intention to take any steps in negotiating or remonstrating with them, until the receipt of fresh instructions from England pointing out the line of conduct to be pursued. If he does negotiate on any other terms than were insisted on by the late Lord Napier, viz. "direct communication with the constituted "Authorities and not with Hong Merchants", the new Chief Superintendent in so doing will, in our opinion, betray the commercial interests of Britain in China; but we have no reason to anticipate such a course of proceeding.

Were we to attempt giving expression to the sentiments of the British public in China we should address our August Sovereign in the following words. "We entreat your Ma-"jesty either to leave us to our own resources in resisting "Chinese oppression, or if Britain resolve on interfering "let it be done effectually not by half measures, producing all "the evils of contest without any chance of the benefit of "success."

There being no British Authority now in Canton, Commanders of homeward bound British vessels are under the necessity of proceeding to Macao, to have their manifests signed.

ON THE RECENT DISCUSSIONS.

(From a correspondent.)

We drop a tear at the conclusion of our late diplomatic struggle and repeat the following common place remarks, which by their perspicuity may likely carry conviction to the reader.

If there is no sufficient power to resist Chinese insolence, it should never be attempted. He that ventures to resist must resist to the last, and be persuaded, that if he has only perseverance and can despise the show of power which is made at the first outset and appears so formidable, he will undoubtedly gain his point, and humble his antagonist to the dust. Without plenipotentiary power and a force small or large at his entire disposal, a representative will expose himself to great insults and inconvenience. A paper war if well managed, will surely be an auxiliary to his power and it is well to confine the contest as long as possible to the effusion of ink. Canton ought *never again*, and we repeat it, *never again*, be made the scene of negotiation, but strictly be considered a place of trade, where nothing of the slightest importance can be settled. By thus transferring negotiations to some other place, we shall probably avoid any interruption of our commercial dealings; should the experiment be again tried at Canton, however, it will be a desirable and perhaps the only mode of making its effects recoil upon the Chinese, themselves, if we pay them an equivalent compliment by stopping their trade in return.

We refrain from any farther remarks upon the conduct of the Chinese authorities and Hong Merchants. If they used a knife to cut us, with the same knife they cut themselves, and we might as well have waited until the emptiness of the Hoppo's treasury and the distress of the Hongs had dictated another course of proceeding.

We view the whole as a national quarrel and expect that this time, the *soi disant* celestials may experience that they have wounded the honor of a powerful nation; if not, matters will grow worse.

Your's &c.

A COMMON PLACE WRITER.

THE LATE LORD NAPIER.

To the Editor of the Canton Register

Sir,—Considering it due to the memory of the late Right Honorable Lord Napier, and to the feelings of an anxious and kind public, we are desirous to convey our opinion with regard to the cause of his illness, through the medium of your paper, and to state that we conceive the origin of his complaint is to be wholly attributed to the severe labour and anxiety which devolved upon him while at Canton.

His Lordship's health began to fail about the beginning of September, and an attack of fever supervened on the 9th, a period replete with events of a most harassing description and under circumstances the most disadvantageous to the nature of such an affection. Feeling compelled from a high sense of obligation to his country to persevere in the execution of his duties, he refused to leave Canton until the 18th, on which day Mr Colledge prevailed on his Lordship to relinquish the toils of office, and proceed to Macao for the more complete recovery of his health. At this time the violent symptoms of the fever subsided, and a change alone was looked upon as necessary for its re-establishment. The 21st his Lordship embarked for Macao, accompanied by Mr. Colledge, and passed the following day comfortably, although much annoyed from occurrences already detailed. On the 23d during the cruel, needless and vexatious detention experienced amongst the noise of gongs crackers and firing of salutes which our Mandarins kept up by the boats in attendance, in spite of repeated remonstrances, his Lordship suffered a relapse of fever and landed at Macao on the morning of the 26th, more exhausted and altogether in a worse state, than he had ever been from the commencement of his illness. And from this time, notwithstanding the comforts that surrounded him, and the unremitting attention of his affectionate family he continued to decline until the day of his death.

We are Sir,

Your obedient servants

T. R. COLLEDGE,

ALEXR. ANDERSON,

Surgeons to H. M. Superintendents.

Macao 20th October 1834.

To Howqua and Mowqua,

Gentlemen,

I have this day perused the translation of a Memorial from His Excellency the Viceroy of Canton to His August Majesty the Emperor of China, and regret to find from the statement of His Excellency therein contained, that my words used to you on the subject of the departure of the Right Honorable Lord Napier from Canton, have been totally falsified; but the matter of that communication having been already submitted to the consideration of His Majesty, my most Gracious Soverign, William 4th, I have now only to draw your attention to the personal insult offered to myself in this same document. It would appear, Gentlemen, that you have had the audacity to represent me to His Excellency as a "private Merchant," and have withheld from him the reasons I gave, as His Lordship's Medical Attendant, for entering into a negociation with you; thus distorting and misrepresenting the whole of the intercourse between us as well as the real cause of my interference; and grossly deceiving your own Authorities and through them your Sovereign. Moreover you, Gentlemen, having known me both personally and professionally for many years, and being perfectly aware that I am not in any manner engaged in trade, I do greatly marvel at your presumption in having

dared to utter such a falsehood as the above mentioned statement would imply. Your long continued intercourse with Europeans has taught you to distinguish between Professional men and Merchants, and none are more familiar with the fact of the existence of this distinction than yourselves. Knowing as I do, that you have not erred through ignorance, I herewith demand of you an explanation.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant
(Signed) T. R. COLLEDGE,
Surgeon to H. M. Superintendents.

Macao, 21st October, 1834.

DOCUMENT REFERRED TO BY DR. COLLEDGE.

Memorial to the Emperor respecting the departure from Canton, and from Whampoa, of Lord Napier and of H. M. S. "Imogene" and "Andromache."—Without date.

A reverent Memorial forwarded by post conveyance, wherein your Majesty's servants—HA, General-commandant of the Canton city garrison, LOO, Governor of the two provinces Kwang-tung and Kwang-se,—and KE, Lieut-Governor of Kwang-tung,—kneel and report.—That the English Ships of war and barbarian EYE have all been driven out of the port, and that the naval and military forces have been returned to their stations, on which report they, looking upward, intreat that a sacred glance may be cast.

An English barbarian EYE, Lord Napier, having presumed, without previously obtaining permits to enter the river of Canton; having also irregularly presented a letter; and having, in disobedience to repeated orders plainly given, continued obstinate and perverse, I your Majesty's Minister Loo closed, according to law, the holds of the said nation's merchant ships. The said barbarian EYE having further ordered two ships of war to push in suddenly through the maritime entrance, up to Whampoa in the inner river, I your Majesty's minister, Loo, stationed guards of civil and military officers and soldiers; and wrote for the appointment of a number of naval vessels, from the Tartar force and from those under the Admiral's command, as well as of river cruizers from Sin-hwuy and other districts, to spread themselves along the passage before (the frigates), even to the *Lectih* fort (Howqua's), near the city, and the *Tu-kwang-haou* reach of the river:—also in narrow and important passages, preventive forces were stationed on either shore, under the direction of the Commander-in-chief of the land forces, your Majesty's minister TSANG-SHING. These circumstances and the measures taken have been already reported for your Majesty's hearing, in a reverent memorial; wherein, also, the conduct of the naval *Tsantseang* of the Admiral's own division, for his neglect of guarding the passage inward, was severely animadverted on, according to the facts; and on the conduct of myself Loo investigation and censure was requested. This is on record.

The Commander-in-chief, your Majesty's minister TSANG, marched up his forces, spread them out, and placed them in their stations in perfect secrecy and good order. The people of the said barbarian ships of war saw, in the passage before them, spars ranged out across and all around, with guns and muskets as it were a forest, large and small naval vessels ranged along for several miles, and soldiers stationed and encamped in every place on shore their force compactly joined, their military array imposing and alarming; and the ships of war being anchored at Whampoa, among the merchant vessels, plainly perceived boats full of firewood and straw, and fearing nothing less than an attack by fire, remained subdued among the vessels. *They did not dare to advance one step. Nor did one person dare to ascend the shore.* Among them also were some persons who came from Macao, wishing to go to Canton to see the barbarian EYE, and they too were turned back by our men. The barbarian EYE, when he found that the passage by water was intercepted, became timid and fearful, and told the said nation's private merchants to say for him to the Hong Merchants, *Woo-tun-yuen* and the others, * "that the ships of war were to protect the trading barbarian ships;" in order thus to shew that he had no other purpose.

When our soldiers accumulated daily, the said barbarian EYE, seeing the internal and external communication cut off, and no way open to come in or go out, became still more alarmed and fearful, and again wrote to the private merchants to speak for him to the Hong Merchants, to beg that a *sampan* boat might be given him, to leave Canton. We, your Majesty's ministers, considered that the said barbarian EYE had presumed to come up to Canton, without having obtained a permit; and that the ships of war, also had sailed into the inner river, which acts, *although in no way heavy offences against the laws*, were yet committed in wilful opposition to the prohibitory regulations, shewing an extreme degree of daring contempt; and we thought, if he were immediately to leave Canton thus coming and going at his own convenience, how could it be possible to display a warning example, or to shew forth his fear-stricken submission! We therefore again commanded the hong merchants to question him with authoritative sternness as to what he wished to do in presumptuously coming to Canton without having obtained a permit, and in suddenly bringing the ships of war into the inner river;—and we required that he should make plain and distinct answers, in which case he should be permitted to leave Canton; but if otherwise, (we threatened) that exterminating power should assuredly be brought into operation, and that there decidedly should be no alleviation or indulgence.

Thereafter, on the 16th day of the 8th moon (September 18th), the hong merchants *Woo-tun-yuen* and the others, reported that the said nation's *private merchants*, COLLEDGE and others, had stated to them, that LORD NAPIER acknowledged that, because it was his first entrance into the inner land, he was ignorant of the prohibitions, and therefore he had come at once to Canton, without having obtained a permit; that the ships of war were really for the purpose of protecting goods, and had entered the Bocca Tigris by mistake; that now he was himself aware of his error, and begged to be graciously permitted to go down to Macao; and that the ships should immediately go out, and he therefore begged permission for them to leave the port. We your Majesty's ministers, again considered that, although the said barbarian EYE repented of his fault, yet it had been repeatedly enquired on what account he came to Canton, and what was written in the letter originally presented, but from first to last he had not told plainly; that as to the statement, 'that the sudden entrance of the ships of war into the port was an 'offence committed through mistake,' that was but a glossing pretence; and that when the soldiers opened from their guns a thundering fire upon them, they had the daring presumption to discharge their guns at them in return, causing rafters and tiles within the forts to be thereby shaken and injured: † how came they to be thus bold and audacious! On these points we further commanded the Hong merchants to enquire with stern severity.

This being done, the said *barbarian merchant* COLLEDGE, on the 18th day (September 20th), again stated to Woo-tun-yuen and the others, 'that LORD NAPIER has really come to Canton for the purpose of directing commercial affairs,—and therefore considering himself an officer, is called 'Superintendent; that what was written in the letter formerly presented was—'that he, being an officer of the barbarians, was not the same as a *Taepan* '(Supracargo), and wished therefore to have official correspondence to and 'fro with the civil and military offices of the Celestial Empire, which is 'what courtesy entitles to,—nothing else whatever was said in the letter; that, 'as to the Ships of war entering the port, it was really because the merchant 'Ships having their holds closed, apprehensions were entertained, that owing 'to the long continuance of the goods therein, evils of remissness might arise, 'and therefore they entered the port for the purpose of protecting; That the 'soldiers of the maritime pass having opened on them a thundering fire, the 'barbarian force also fired off its guns in self-defence, whereby the forts 'received injury; and that the error is deeply repented of, and the damage done 'shall be immediately repaired; but that he (Lord Napier) begs to be 'graciously permitted to have a passport to go down to Macao.

A prepared report, as above, having come before us, we, Your Majesty's Ministers, with the *Sze* and *Taou* officers (the heads of the territorial and financial, judicial, gabel, and commissariat departments), have maturely consulted together. Lord Napier has repeatedly resisted, and adhered to his own opinion, that he being an official EYE among the barbarians, there is no distinction of honorable and low rank between him and the officers of the inner land: and he has thought to contend respecting ceremonies. But the dignity of the nation sets up a wide barrier; and we, Your Majesty's Ministers, would not suffer the progress of encroachment. The Ships of war, having entered the port, nominally for the purpose of protecting goods, immediately felt *themselves* to be closely restricted. At this time the naval and land forces were ranged out in order, arrayed as on a chess-board; the fire vessels also were ready made: were advantage taken of this occasion while they (the Ships) *still found it impossible either to advance or recede*, and an attack made on them on all sides, there would be no difficulty in instantly having their lives within our power. *But our august sovereign cherishes those from far virtuously, and soothingly treats outside barbarians, exercising to the utmost limit both benevolence and justice. If any be contumacious, they are corrected; if submissive they are pardoned; but never are extreme measures adopted towards them. Although Lord Napier has entertained absurd visionary fancies he yet has shown no real disregard of the laws:* it would not be well precipitately to visit him with exterminating measures. *Besides the private merchants of the said nation, several thousands in number—all consider the barbarian eye's disobedience of the laws to be wrong.* ‡ There is not one who unites and accords with him. ‡ Still more therefore would it be improper to make no distinction between *common* and *precious* stones. Now, Lord Napier, having acknowledged his error, and solicited favor, and *all* † the separate merchants having reiterately made humble supplications, there certainly should be some slight indulgence shown; and he should be driven out of the port; to the end that, while the foreign barbarians are made to tremble with terror, they may also be rendered grateful by the favor of the Celestial Empire shown in its benevolence, kindness, and great indulgence.

We having all consulted together, the views of every one were accordant, whereupon permission was given that he should be let go. And it is authenticated, that the said hong merchants went to the Canton custom-house to request and receive a red passport; while I, Your Majesty's Minister Loo, deputed trusty civil and military officers, who—on the 19th (September 21st) took Lord Napier, and under their escort (or guard) he was driven out of the port. At the same time orders were given to wait reverently until the Imperial mandate has been received, that it may be obeyed and acted on. The said two barbarian ships of war got under weigh, also, on the same day, and dragging over shallows the whole way, were on the 22nd driven out of the Bocca Tigris. All the government forces, naval and military, which had been appointed to guard places were ordered back again, and returned severally to their regiments or to their cruizing grounds.

With regard to Macao, Lantao, and other places, I, Your Majesty's Minister Loo, ordered the *Footseang* in command on the *Heangshan* station —TSIN-YU-CHANG, and the *Tsantseang* of the *Typoong* station TANG-SEUEN-MING—severally to cruize about, guarding those places. Afterwards I also appointed, in addition, the *Too-sze* commanding at *Woochow*, WANG-KIN-SEW, to proceed with a body of 300 soldiers to Macao, to join the garrison in guard of the place: and I appointed also a naval force of vessels from *Yangkeang* to cruize about, with real activity, in the anchorages near to Macao. The said barbarian ships of war having now gone out of the port, it is still more requisite and necessary to keep up a strict and close preventive guard. While we again inculcate directions to cruize about with fixed purpose of maintaining guard; and also bring to trial the careless and negligent naval officers, that they may suffer the punishment of their stupidity; we will prepare likewise a distinct memorial respecting regulations of the forts. Besides which, we now respectfully take the circumstances of having driven out, under guard, the barbarian EYE and the ships of war, and in conjunction with the Garrison Lieut. Generals Your Majesty's Minister LUN of the imperial kindred, and Your Majesty's Minister TSO, as well as with the commander-in-chief of the land forces Your Majesty's Minister TSANG, we unite in forming this reverent memorial, to be forwarded by the post conveyance, whereon we, prostrate, beg our August Soverign to cast a Sacred glance and to grant instructions. Respectfully reported.

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* In the Chinese copy, it is—'that the said nation's private merchants' 'ships of war,' &c. which seems to be on error of the Copyist.

† This is a remarkable acknowledgment. When Sir Murray MAXWELL battered the same forts, the fact was concealed and represented as a mere exchange of salutes. Editor.

* Note. Here we see the disunion of the British and Indo British merchants of Canton brought to the Emperor's notice by the local authorities as one of the reasons for their treatment of the late Lord Napier, on the false ground of all British merchants having disapproved his Lordship's measures; whereas only some of them did so. Editor

‡ Note. This is false; many accorded with his Lordship. Editor

† Again false, only a few (and very far from all) the separate merchants made supplications as here stated. Editor

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

'The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will 'rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4TH, 1834. NO. 44. PRICE 50 CENTS.

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

The past week has been barren of arrivals of any interest. The receipt since our last, of the newspapers per Bombay and Minerva, has it is true, brought a considerable accession to our stock of home intelligence, but as they are in every one's hands, our readers do not need to be informed of their contents. We shall therefore confine ourselves to giving a list of the new ministry for the convenicnce of reference viz.

THE CABINET.

Earl Grey,.....First Lord of the Treasury.
Lord Brougham,.....Lord Chancellor.
Marquis of Lansdowne,....Lord President.
Earl of Carlisle,.....Lord Privy Seal.
Lord Althorp,.....Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Lord Holland,.....Duchy of Lancaster.
Lord Palmerston,.....Foreign Secretary.
Lord Melbourne,.....Home Secretary.
Right Hon. T. S. Rice,.....olonial Secretary.
Lord Auckland,.....First Lord of the Admiralty.
Right Hon. C. Grant,.....Pres. of the Board of Control.
Lord John Russell,.....Paymaster of the Forces.
Right Hon. E. Ellice,.....Secretary at War.
Rt Hon. J. Abercromby,...Master of the Mint.

NOT OF THE CABINET.

Marquis of Conyngham,....Postmaster General.
Mr. Cutlar Fergusson,.....Judge Advocate General.
Mr. T. F. Baring,.....Secretary of the Treasury.
Capt. Byng,.....One of the Lords of the Treasury.

The new accessions being Lord Auckland, Messieurs Spring Rice, Ellice and Abercromby, in lieu of the Duke of Richmond, Earl of Ripon, Sir James Graham and Mr Stanley.

We made a mistake in stating ministers to have supported Mr. Ward's motion respecting the revenues of the Irish Church; which was on the contrary opposed by them, and not carried in the House. Ministers however stand pledged to the principle of the motion, and have granted a commission to enquire into the state of the Irish Church, with the ultimate avowed intention of appropriating to other purposes of the state, whatever surplus the Commissioners may consider the Church can spare; but with an express reservation that no part shall be devoted to the Catholic Priesthood.

We also beg to correct our notice of Mr. Spring Rice's re-election. It was for Cumbridge town, not the University.

We learn by a private letter that Government has not permitted the sale of the Tea imported at Liverpool from Dantzig; on the ground of its being a violation of the evident spirit of the act of Parliament. It was therefore about to be re-exported.

LOCAL.

We give underneath the Viceroy's Edicts respecting the nomination of an English Chief.

A severe Edict has just come out of which we have not yet obtained a translation, prohibiting all dealings between foreigners and *(outside)* Chinese merchants or Shopmen who are not of the Cohong. For the moment it has excited no small dismay among these people; but the general opinion is that its provisions are too severe and restrictive to admit of their being literally enforced; and that it will turn out to be a *mere paper prohibition*, as all its predecessors of the like nature have hitherto been.

Business goes on quietly; but by no means with the same degree of activity, which we have been wont to see at this season of the year. One of the most active of the Hong Merchants, who was imprisoned by the Government 2½ months ago, on the absurd pretext of Lord Napier having come up from Whampoa in the boats of a ship secured by him, continues still in confinement.

Governor Loo has received the Emperor's reply to his despatch announcing the departure of the frigates; expressive of satisfaction on the occasion; but the language used is of that qualified nature, which leads him to expect that he will still be removed from his high office on the grounds of dissatisfaction formerly announced to him.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

By the kindness of a respected correspondent we are enabled to lay before our readers the following statement relative to the trade of these Islands.

Number of whale ships at the Sandwich Islands during the half year ending the 31st day of December 1833.

British ships 13, Tons 4.890, Barrels of Sperm oil 13,720
American do. 53, do. 18.930 do. 78,560

Number of Merchant vessels at the Sandwich Islands during the half year ending the 31st day of December 1833.

British	1	Tons	214
American	8	,,	[illegible]60
Sand: Islands	1	,,	180
Prussian	1	,,	360
Spanish	1	,,	260
Otaheitan	1	,,	67
Total	13	Vessels	2473 Tons.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

In *Gilbert's History and Principles of Banking* a work now drawing much of the public attention the following sentences occur, which so strongly apply to our noted Honorable Company's Finance Committee here, that if the whole of Johnson's Dictionary was searched so appropriate a name could not be found as his, viz. *"Currency Doctors."* You may insert the passage if you have room. Yours

DELTA.

The practical conclusion from all this is, that as the operations of banks of deposit are in a state of perfect freedom, never likely to be of public danger, but, on the contrary, are almost always publicly useful, every facility should be given to their formation. On the other hand, banks of issue or circulation, by possessing a power of deranging the whole society subject to their influence, and assuming a function which in all civilized communities is even denied to the executive or legislative powers, require to be carefully watched and restricted. It cannot have been forgotten, how, in the Ministerial abortion of last year, these principles were reversed; how, but for the press and the public, the circulation would have been stimulated to a ruinous excess, whilst even the existence of such a thing as a bank of deposit seemed to have been totally forgotten. We should not, however, have referred to these things,—we should not have recalled to mind the utter absence of scientific principles—the complete ignorance of practice, even in so small a matter as the effects of change for a five pound note—the blind and reckless indifference upon such a momentous subject as the currency of a nation, which characterized the ostensible concocter of the measure, had that measure been finally settled; but it has not. The country Bankers last year bullied the Government out of a mischievous scheme which militated against their interests: it will be necessary to watch lest they do not bully them into a favourable one for themselves, which shall be equally mischievous to the public.

This rise, he however assures us, would be temporary, where there was no restriction; but, short as it is, it is always long enough to ruin thousands; for—and hence the importance of putting every check upon improper issues—the evil is never discovered until the mischief is done, whilst it is impossible to guard against its effects. The persons who glut the market with silks or cottons may ruin themselves, and those who are connected with them, in their improvident speculations; but here the evil ends; and the public gains a portion of what the speculators lose. But no prudence, no caution, no retirement from action, can guard individuals against the effects of the currency-doctor's nostrum.

MR. EDITOR,

If you could communicate the following to your friend Governor Loo, you would highly oblige

Your humble servant,

LE-E.

According to analogy, a British Representative who belongs to the royal household would claim in Chinese the title of 貢 King. According to the Kin ting-e-le, book 5 page 43, which contains the ceremonial sanctioned by Imperial authority, he has to style himself 外臣 Wae chin, foreign minister, in addressing the prince. In the same chapter the Governor will find the necessary directions for treating a 貢 King if he comes as his guest, and as this is old established law, we wonder that it could have been overlooked by his Excellency. We find no passage in this ample treatise of ceremonials, consisting of 36 volumes, which ever introduces the designation of E muh, barbarian Eye, and rather fear that this is an innovation neither sanctioned by antiquity nor the laws of rites.

TO AN EYE WITNESS,

Sir,—On Saturday, the 25th instant, your "defence of H. M. Ships," in the Register of the 21st instant, met my notice.

In this "defence" you accuse me of not understanding "the *position* of the *frigates*," and consequently, that my "remarks on them have not been just."

My love for the glorious naval service of my country and my high respect for its officers, demand a reply to your accusation.

By the *position* of the frigates I presume you mean the discretion and powers of the commanding officer.

I beg to state that I quote the best authority, when I say that the request of the Chief Superintendent was "th at the frigates should pass the Bogue."

What do these few words imply? That the river was to be entered by H. M. Ships, at all events, and under all circumstances.

The Chief Superintendent being only the civil superior of the senior officer, could do no more than recommend a measure or make a requisition. The *modus operandi* in forcing the passage, the maintenance of the honor of the British Flag, the punishment and destruction of the King's enemies, the speedy relief of H. M. Representative in Canton, the protection of British subjects and property, were of course left to the exertions and descretion of that senior officer.

My expressed opinion was, that all these urgent and important ends would have been effectually obtained, had the forts been destroyed,—by which energetic proceeding the Bogue would have been clear for the passage of British vessels. In this case also, the captured Chinese officers would have been hostages for the safety of the British subjects in Canton; and had the frigates *warped* up the river to Whampoa or farther, which might have been done in a couple of tides, and sent their boats properly manned and armed to Canton, would there have been in that instance any unnecessary display of rash zeal or uncalled for demonstration of British force? would the country in either case have blamed the officer thus acting? On the contrary, the Chief Superintendent Napier would most probably have completely succeeded in his negotiations. But what has been the result? We have been beaten and foiled at every point! Every demand has been conceded to the Chinese! The lives of two British seamen have been lost by Chinese shot, and no one single end gained!

The case I put in the Register of the 16th of September was merely suppositious. I know how nice and delicate a thing it is to remark on the proceedings of H. M. officers, either for defence or censure, and I fear that your letter may lead them to exclaim, in the words of the old proverb, "God guard me from my friends, and I will guard myself from mine enemies."

JOHN SLADE,

Macao 26th October 1834. Editor of the Canton Register.

ON THE RECENT DISCUSSIONS.

No. 2.

(From a correspondent.)

The circumstances which led to the stoppage of trade and wanton aggression on the part of the Chinese require our serious consideration. We anticipate the often repeated and refuted objection, that no nation has any right to interfere with the laws of a foreign state. So far as concerns the internal regulation and government of a country this is very true, but if we admit the same principle in regulating international intercourse, we annul the right of concluding treaties and entering upon negotiations, a compact acknowledged by all civilized nations. For in the present case a mere acquiescence in the measures of the British Government for the protection of the trade of its own subjects, is the only thing required from the Chinese. The Chinese Government however rejects the proposal without even deigning to examine the subject or stating its objections in becoming and rational language. Its bombastic edicts and petty annoyances having proved without avail, the local Government has recourse to force and to the never failing expedient of stopping the trade. Nor ought we to think, that this is the arbitrary procedure of a Viceroy; this man knows his master's mind, and we are confident, that he would not have taken such decisive steps, unless he had consulted the wishes of the Imperial cabinet.

If we are to rely upon the assertions contained in the edicts, we presume that the Celestial Empire acknowledges no national law, but is far beyond it. Foreign states therefore have no moral obligation to observe the long established international laws, which are co-eval with civilization. If they however are humane and civilized enough to observe them, it naturally follows, that they retain a claim upon the Chinese to keep them on their part. We should really wish, that a short outline of the law of nations was tendered to the mandarins; and the simple question put to them, whether they consider them as binding or not! They have naturally a right to reject them, but would they not thereby place themselves amongst the rank of barbarians and induce foreign nations to view them as such?

It is long that we have wondered, that so many high sounding edicts never produced one rejoinder shielded and fortified by the language of the Chinese sages, a true antidote against the venom of pride. Is then China the only country where free discussion ought not to be carried on? Or is it the only spot upon earth, where it would be ineffectual? We know at the same time to value the liberal sentences which occasionally adorn the pages of Celestial diplomatic correspondence. As for the all absorbing and often recurring compassion and tenderness, we should insist upon proofs and gladly share in its benignant effects, but as long as it consists only in words it is better left out. When we read the Governor's sentiments upon trade, we begin to believe that he must have become acquainted with the principles of Mr. Huskisson and of the liberal party in Great Britain. To leave the trade entirely to the Merchants, without the least interference of the mandarins, is the true way to make it flourish. As the provincial Government itself harbours these principles, it would be well to insist upon carrying them into effect and to make it one of the first points in our negotiations. The generous disinterested Celestial Government views the few lacs of duties with indescribable contempt (this is the more extraordinary since the finances are in a miserable state), and we rejoice at it. We would not hesitate to propose in full earnest to make Canton a free port, in order to give a full scope to the enterprise of both natives and foreigners. The Governor may equivocate these expressions, but it is upon record and ought never to be forgotten, when the establishment of a regular tariff is brought forward.

In making mention of these two points we would only shew, how we may turn to our advantage the edicts. We will not dwell upon expressions like barbarians and Barbarian Eye. Such terms might now have been obsolete, if we had had recourse to arguments derived from Chinese writings, which the Chinese Government cannot disprove without overthrowing the authority of sages upon which the whole Government is founded. Nor do we enter upon the universal sway of the Chinese Government, as far as the four seas are concerned. It was proved last year, that two Imperial junks having lost their way could not return from Cochinchina to Kwangtung Province without the aid of pilots.

There may be however persons who laud the Chinese policy for keeping foreign influence aloof. If any Chinese Grandee had consulted a reasonable individual for the measures to be adopted in this emergency, he would have advised a diametrically opposite course of proceeding. A reference to the history of former times might have dictated another course. It was by irritating the Tatars of the frontiers, that these gained confidence to attack the Celestial Empire and rather preferred death to ignominious treatment. Let the present subjection of China under a horde of rude Tatars testify of the wisdom of measures, which finally involved the whole Empire in a destructive war. The smallest European maritime power might at the present moment cut off the communication between Formosa and the main, enter the Yang-tsze-keang, and command the great canal, to the starvation of the capital and the whole coast. These are serious things, which a Chinese Grandee as well as the Emperor ought to take into consideration, and not

hurry on a rupture, which must end in disgrace. The stoppage of the trade is surely a severe wound inflicted upon British and foreign interest, but let it be remembered, that the losses sustained may recoil fourfold upon the Celestials. China is no longer the fairy land; we know that five maritime provinces are open to our enterprise and that both the land and sea forces are in a miserable plight. We therefore should advise our Celestial friends to conclude a speedy peace, and rather to stoop and submit, than occasion a rupture. They are confident that Canton will be the theatre of action and believe to make good their cause, as in olden times, by flaming edicts and annoyance; but circumstances are changed. They surely can prevent matters from coming to a serious issue by offering reasonable terms and conforming to the weakness of the state in making an agreement. This is all we wish and advise.

We are grossly mistaken, if we think British interest only is at stake; all foreign interest is equally so. It is in vain to expect that the Imperial Government will make a distinction between flags and nations; all foreigners are comprehended under the general designation of Barbarians. The Hong Merchants may perhaps wish to shew favor to particulars, but the system and sentiments of the Imperial Government remain the same. There is only one Middle Kingdom, whatever there is besides is in the possession of barbarians who are all to be treated in the same way. The war is not against one nation in particular, but against all foreigners. Whatever may be the issue of the present state of things, the least shew of weakness will only lead to a repetition of the same evils, which now oppress us; whilst a manly and dignified resistance will lead to happy results.

We rather smiled at the rejection of a British Representative. At Ningpo it was a crime that no such person resided in Canton, and in Keang-soo the desire has been repeatedly expressed, that such a person might be sent, not only to Canton, but to Pekin. The Government with its customary duplicity may equivocate these assertions, but if this be done, we are justified in rejecting similar proposals, and disbelieving the whole tenor of edicts. When shall we succeed in reducing the proclamations to the standard of truth? There is a tact in simplifying this, and it is very desirable that our ingenuity might be exercised in this tiresome task. But we wish not to dictate; let others consider the expediency of those measures which we ourselves have found of avail during long intercourse with Mandarins of all ranks and conditions.

The great object will be to prevent the stoppage of the trade for this season; which might perhaps be done by a reference to the authorities, who have to decide upon the matter, whilst commerce is carried on as before. The Canton local Government would soon be frightened into this measure by a simple application to other quarters; yet even this measure we leave to the consideration of wiser heads. As long as Canton remains the only scene of action the difficulties will be always the same.

But we expect better things. Friendly feelings on both sides may have sprung forth before this time. But let us then be on our guard for the future and be prepared for similar sophisms, so injurious to our commercial relations. Let Canton no longer be synonymous to China, but let us take a general view and expand our hearts towards the largest country in the world. Yours &c.

A COMMON PLACE WRITER.

The following correspondence, relative to the demise of the late Chief Superintendent, did not reach us in time for our last No. We now insert it, as showing in some degree the tone of the Chinese,—studying, even on so melancholy an occasion, to avoid every mark of respect towards a nobleman and functionary of a *barbarian* country, between which and China they would set up "a wide boundary" wall of separation.

To Howqua and Mowqua.

Gentlemen,

If is my painful duty to announce to you the demise of His Majesty's Chief Superintendent of British Commerce, the Right Honorable Lord Napier, this day at 10, 20 P. M; and to request that you will cause this sad event to be made known to His Excellency the Viceroy of Canton. I am,

Gentlemen, Your obedient Servant,

[Signed] T. R. COLLEDGE,

Surgeon to His Majesty's Superintendents.

Macao, 11th October, 1834.

Answer from the Senior Hong Merchants to Mr. Colledge's letter announcing the demise of Lord Napier.

A respectful Reply. We have received your honorable letter, stating that the officer of your honorable nation expired * in consequence of illness, on the 19th day of the 8th moon; and entrusting us to announce it to his Excellency the Governor. We have reported it on your behalf.

For this purpose we reply, and present our compliments.

[Signed] *Woo-Shaou-yung (Howqua.)*
Loo-Wan-kin (Mowqua.)

To Mr. Colledge. 9th moon, 18th day (October 20th.)

Second Answer from the Senior Hong Merchants to Mr. Colledge.

A respectful communication. We the other day received your letter, informing us of your honorable officer Napier having expired. We have reported it on your behalf to the Governor, and have before sent an answer to you. We have now received an edict from the Governor in reply; which, as is right, we copy and send for your perusal, praying you to examine it accordingly. This is the task we impose, and for this purpose we write; and pre enting compliments, &c.

[Signed] *Woo-shaou-yung.*
Loo-wan kin.

To Mr. Colledge.

9th moon, 21st day (October 23rd.)

Governor's Edict.

Loo, Governor of the provinces Kwang-tung and Kwang-se, &c. &c. in reply.

The report being authenticated, its contents are fully known. Await also a proclamation in answer from the Hoppo.

(Taoukwang, 14th year, 9th moon, 18th day (October, 20th 1834.)

ELECTION OF A CHIEF.

Letter from the Hong Merchants, with two documents from the Governor. October 23d 1834.

A respectful communication. We have received from the Governor an order, requiring us to make to you, gentlemen, the following communication.

Hitherto ships of your honorable nation that have come to Canton, when they have happened to have had any (official) business, have always had it transacted by means of orders sent to the Company's *taepan* (or chief supracargo) for him to deliberate and act. This method has been obediently adhered to for a long time past. Now the Company's trade to Canton has been dissolved, and the ships of your honorable nation which come to Canton to trade are separate and dispersed, whithout a head. Should, some day, any business arise, with whom shall mature consultation be entered into? It is requisite and necessary that your honorable nation should appoint a man acquainted with affairs to perform the special duties of a leader. Therefore an order has been sent, requiring us to transmit orders to you, gentlemen, that you should send a letter to your country, calling for the appointment of a trading *taepan*, acquainted with affairs, to come to Canton to have the general direction. It is unnecessary to appoint a barbarian Eye to come to Canton,—thereby causing impediments, and difficulty in acting. And previous to the arrival at Canton of a *taepan* acquainted with affairs, we pray you gentlemen, publicly to bring forward some one, with whom we may consult together on all public affairs, and to give us information thereof, to enable us to report in answer to his Excellency the Governor.

We now take an order from the Governor, and an official reply made by the Governor to a report, and copying both, send them for your perusal, praying you to send both home to your country—This is what we earnestly solicit, and for this purpose we write,—presenting at the same time our compliments, &c.

(Subscribed by the eleven merchants.)

To † † † †

and other gentlemen of his honorable nation (*one copy was sent to each principal commercial house.*)

9th moon, 21st day (October 23d.)

Edict from the Governor above referred to. October 19th 1834.

Loo, Governor of the provinces Kwang-tung and Kwang-se, &c. &c. &c. To the Hong Merchants, requiring their full acquaintance with the contents hereof.

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* The Chinese express the decease of individuals by different terms, appropriate to their respective ranks. The word appropriate for speaking of the demise of a nobleman, which was used in the translation of Mr. Colledge's letter, is here exchanged for a term that denotes the death of any one—of the lowest degree of rank, or of no rank at all.

In the trade of the English barbarians to Canton, the responsibility of transacting all public affairs has hitherto rested on the said nation's *taepan*. This year the Company has been terminated and dispersed, and—without any other appointment having been made of a *taepan*, a barbarian Eye, Lord Napier, came to Canton, saying that he came for the purpose of examining into the affairs of trade. I the Governor commanded the merchants to enquire and investigate. The said barbarian Eye did not obey the old regulations, but was throughout perversely obstinate. Now, the assistant Foo magistrate at Macao has reported that Lord Napier has—at Macao—expired in consequence of illness. For all affairs of trade it is requisite and necessary to choose a person as head and director, that there may be some one to sustain the responsibility. The merchants have already been before commanded to examine and deliberate, but have not yet made any report in answer. Uniting the circumstances this order is issued. When the order reaches the said hong merchants, let them immediately obey, and act accordingly; and instantly make known to all the separate merchants of the said nation, that they are in a general body to examine and deliberate, what person ought to be made the head for directing the said nation's trade, and forthwith to report in answer. Thereafter the responsibility of conducting public affairs shall rest on the barbarian merchant who becomes head and director.

At the same time, cause the said barbarian merchants immediately to send a letter home to their country, calling for another *taepan* to come to Canton, to direct and manage. In the Celestial Empire, responsibility in the management of commercial affairs, &c.—is laid upon the hong merchants. It is requisite that the said nation should also select a commercial man acquainted with affairs to come hither. It is unnecessary again to appoint a barbarian Eye or Superintendent,—thereby causing hindrances and impediments.

Let the said merchants take also the circumstances of their enjoining these orders, and report in answer,—for thorough investigation to be made. Oppose not. These are the orders.

Taoukwang, 14th year, 9th moon, 17th day (October 19th.)

Reply from the Governor to a report made by the Hong Merchants—above referred to. October 20th 1834.

Loo, Governor of Kwangtung and Kwangse provinces, &c.&c. in reply.

On examination, it appears that, with regard to the trade of the English barbarians at Canton,—in all public affairs,—I, the Governor, with the Superintendent of customs at Canton, have always made the said senior merchants responsible for enjoining orders on the taepan, for him to act. Now the Company has terminated, and is dissolved, and the said nation's barbarian merchants come hither to trade, each for himself. If some other *taepan* be not appointed, all affairs will become scattered, out of order, and without arrangement. Just as is the case with the barbarian ships now anchored in the offing of *Motaou* (*Tungkoo*,) * which neither come up to Whampoa to trade, nor yet get under weigh. And the said nation's sampan vessels presume of themselves to sail in and out, not submitting to examination, And, when ordered to enquire, and investigate, the hong merchants make excuses of ignorance. What state of things is this!

With respect to the barbarian merchants, whether they have or have not a directing head is in itself a point that needs no great enquiry into. But we of the central, flowery (or civilized) nation, in all matters of the outside barbarians that relate to public affairs, always make the said senior merchants alone responsible. If the said merchants have any matter of a public nature, on what person, then, shall they enjoin orders to act? Or shall they go to the extent of quietly leaving the matter disregarded?

When I the Governor commanded to decide respecting a person to be a directing head, it was with consideration for the said senior merchants' transaction of public affairs; it was not at all in regard to the barbarians' buying and selling. What the said merchants have reported is wholly with respect to the bartering of goods. There is no regard shown as to public affairs. This is indeed a great misunderstanding. Let them again consult and deliberate, with their whole minds, and report in answer; and at the same time let them act in obedience to the other order, and make known to the said nation's separate merchants, that they are immediately with haste to send a letter home to their country, calling for the renewed appointment of a commercial man, acquainted with affairs, to come to Canton and sustain the duties of *taepan*,—to direct buying and selling,—and to restrain and control all the merchants. Specially, do not again cause a barbarian Eye to come hither to control affairs, thereby occasioning, as Lord Napier did, the creation of disturbances, in vain. All nations trading at Canton do so in consequence of the good favor of the Celestial Empire towards men from afar. It is altogether necessary that they should obey and act according to the old rules; then may there be mutual tranquillity.

Taoukwang, 14th year, 9th moon, 18th day.

MACAO NEWSPAPER REVIVED.

(From a correspondent.)

It is with much pleasure that I inform you of the establishment of a newspaper at Macao. The title is "Chronica de Macao," and the following motto for it has been got from Ovid.

"Rivus nascitur exiguus, sed eundo acquirit opes"—of which I have managed with some difficulty to spell out the meaning; that, though humble at first, it will afterwards become a journal of much importance. I sincerely wish it God speed.

The Editor opens his paper with an effusion of loyalty towards Dom Pedro. Although I do not feel inclined to rank Dom Pedro among the heroes and demigods as does the worthy Editor of the Chronica, still I love a loyal heart, and it is my very worst wish for our new fledged journalist, that he may be chirping the same note a twelvemonth hence.

The Editor of the Chronica, I feel assured, is also a poet, in so far at least, as high sounding words are akin to poetry. It is indeed a difficult task to conduct a journal in Asia, without being affected less or more with the oriental style. I translate the opening article for the benefit of your readers, it is a very fair specimen of magniloquence.

"We have chosen this day (12th instant) for the publica-"tion of the first number of our periodica', it being the an-"niversary of the birth of His Imperial Highness Dom Pedro "Alcantara, Duke of Braganza. The name of this Illustrious "Prince will last for ever, for the love with which he has "governed his people, the firmness of his character, for his "illustrious actions, and above all for his disinterestedness, "and the contempt for crowns which he has manifested. "Within but a very short time he has already abdicated two, "one in 1826 in favor of his august daughter, our present "Queen Donna Maria II, and another in 1831, in favor of "his august son, Senhor Dom Pedro II, present Emperor of "Brazil. May God grant him long life, for the happiness of "the realms governed by his august children! This is the "highest eulogium our ill trimmed pen can pay him. To-"day he is only thirty six years of age, and he has abdicated "two crowns! He has placed his august Daughter on the "throne of her ancestors, he endeavours to give stability, "and prosperity to the nation which she governs."

The following is an extract from a very good natured document by the said Dom Pedro.

"His Imperial Majesty Dom Pedro, Duke of Braganza "and Regent in name of the Queen Senhora Donna Maria "II, moved with a desire to stop as soon as possible the "effusion of Portuguese blood, and to completely pacify "the Kingdom—To the united forces in Evora, and in other "parts of the monarchy, as well as to all individuals who "may submit themselves in obedience to the Queen—In the "name of said august Lady proclaims the following.

"Article 1st. That a general amnesty be granted for "all political crimes committed since 21st day of July 1823. "For those who accept the amnesty the decree of 31st "August 1833 will remain suspended till the Cortes shall "decide upon its object. The pardoned may again enter "into possession of their property, but cannot alienate it, till "the decision of the Cortes. The amnesty does not involve "re-appointment of civil, or ecclesiastical employés, neither "the appurtenances of the Crown and Orders, employments or "pensions, nor does it comprehend crimes against individu-"als, as it does not exonerate from responsibility by prejudic-"ing a third party.

"Article 2nd. Whoever shall accept the amnesty, be "they natives or foreigners, shall have full liberty to leave "Portugal and dispose of their goods, without prejudice to "the foregoing article, provided they pledge their word to "take no part in the political discussions of these Kingdoms.

"Article 3rd. The officers who shall accept the amnesty "shall keep their posts legitimately obtained, and the Go-"vernment obliges itself to provide for their support accord-"ing to their scale of rank.

"Article 4th. It is in contemplation in regard to the "civil and ecclesiastical employés to advance them accord-"ing to their qualities and service.

"Article 5th. There is assured to Senhor Dom Miguel "the annual pension of sixty contos of rees (about $80,000) "in consideration of the high quality of his birth, and he is "allowed to dispose of his private and personal property, "only restoring the jewels and other articles belonging to "the Crown or to individuals.

"Article 6th. He may embark in a ship of war of any "of the allied Powers, parties to the treaty of London of 22nd "April of this year, which shall be got ready in the port he "may appoint, guaranteeing him every security for his person "and suite, also all due respect to his high birth.

"Article 7th. Dom Miguel will bind himself to leave "Portugal within fifteen days, giving a declaration that he "will never more return to any part of the peninsula of "Spain and Portugal, and that he will in no way connive at "any attempt to disturb the tranquillity of these Kingdoms;

(See Supplement)

* The stay of the ships at Tungkoo was owing entirely to the wanton delay of the Chinese official underlings.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
CANTON REGISTER.
CANTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4TH, 1834.

"should he do so he will expose himself to have his pension "cut off and to the other consequences of his procedure.

"Article 8th. The troops at present in the service of "Dom Miguel shall deliver up their arms into the deposit "prepared to receive them.

"Article 9th. All the regiments and troops in the "service of the usurper, after delivering their arms, horses, "and munitions of war, shall disband peaceably, each and "every returning to his own house, upon pain of losing the "benefit of the present amnesty."

This Edict is dated Evora Monte 26th May 1834.

A Translation of a note from Mr. Grant, Secretary to H. B. M. Legation at Lisbon, to the Infant Don Carlos of Spain, follows. It is also dated 26th May, and is to the following effect.

"To His Royal Highness the Infant Don Carlos.—Sir, "I have the honor to announce to your Royal Highness that "General Lemos has just concluded a definite arrangement "in so far as respects Portugal and the person of Dom Mi"guel. In consequence, His Royal Highness will leave "Evora on the 30th instant, after which all the troops in "his service will pile their arms and depart out of the city.

"General Lemos not having entered upon the interests "of your Royal Highness and the Princesses of your family, "I took the liberty of representing to the Marshals com"manding the Portuguese armies these interests and "securities, in which I have taken the greatest care, and I "submit to your Royal Highness the articles upon which I "agreed with the said Marshals, a Copy of which I also "forwarded today to my Ambassador. I hope that they "will have the approbation of your Royal Highness, and I "hope to receive tomorrow your reply in order that conjoint"ly with said Marshals I may take measures to put them "in execution. I have the honor to be &c. (Signed) GRANT, "Secretary of Legation to his Britannic Majesty in Lisbon, "Evora Monte 26th May.

"Article 1st. His Royal Highness the Infant Don "Carlos will leave Evora with his suite on the 30th of May "instant for Aldea-galega, and there he will embark.

"Article 2nd. In his passage, the Marshals will be "security for the person of His Royal Highness and his "suite, and will give him the escort that His Royal Highness "may desire.

"Article 3d. The Spanish subjects in Portugal engag"ed in the service of His Royal Highness will be received "into a provisional barrack in Santarem, to which they will "be escorted in safety.

"Article 4th. The Portuguese Government will provide "them with means of subsistence in the barracks till they "can leave it for their homes without danger.

"A true Copy. (Signed) Albuquerque."

The whole correspondence, regarding the departure of Dom Miguel and Don Carlos, is very lengthy, and concludes with another proclamation from Dom Pedro, which is indeed little less than a repetition of the foregoing. The only thing that arrests our notice is the prologue. It is in recapitulation of his own virtues, reminding me very much of the style of Governor Loo. The reader shall judge.

"Desiring to give an irrefragable proof of clemency and "of the sentiments of love and indulgence which my heart "feels constantly in behalf of those Portuguese, who, dazzled "or led astray by errors, by interested passions or by "extraordinary circumstances, obeyed the Usurper up to "the time when he was annihilated, I having chosen the "very moment of triumphant victory to put this splendid "deed in force, being swayed solely by the strong desire I "feel to rally around the legitimate throne of my August "Daughter, H. M. F. M., all wishes, all prayers, all hearts, "entirely forgetting crimes and opinions, and having heard "the Council of State;—it seems to me good in the name of "the above August Lady to decree the following" &c.&c.&c.

These are fine words certes, but a citizen of the world knows that it is the custom of courts and Princes to hold them out—

"For daws to peck at."

I trust that our new Editor may have more *sabe* than to allow himself to be gulled with mere verbiage.

So far our Correspondent. The acting Editor of the Canton Register cannot conclude without earnestly recommending the CHRONICA DE MACAO to the patronage of Canton readers, who must bear in mind that such an undertaking cannot go on without a liberal list of subscribers, more numerous than we apprehend its countrymen can supply; one undertaking of the kind, under the name of "Abelha da China," and latterly "Gazeta de Macao," having been abandoned for want of adequate support. The subscription we hear is $10 per annum.

We hope the Editor will admit occasional communications in English, by way of affording a vent for the productions of those anonymous writers, who are in the habit of resorting to the newspapers of India, on the pretext (which we believe unfounded) of the Canton Register not being open to them.

We recopy from one of the latest Liverpool Newspapers, a notice of a new vessel named the EUPHRATES built for the China Trade by Messrs. McCracken Jamieson and Co., who are connected in business with Mr. Morison of Calcutta, now here.

LAUNCH.—To-morrow there will be launched from the building yard of Messrs. Wilson and Sons, in Trentham-street, a magnificent vessel, of 620 tons register, 120 feet keel, 133 feet long upon deck, and 32 feet 7 inches in breadth. She is to be called the Euphrates, and is intended for the China trade. The owners are Messrs. M'Cracken, Jamieson, and Co. This is the largest vessel that has been built in Liverpool since the Havannah frigate was launched from the same yard twenty years ago; and she is also the first vessel built at this port expressely for the China trade. Capt. Hannay, late of the Duke of Lancaster, has been appointed to the command. The ceremony of launching, it is expected, under the direction of the spirited architects, will be attended with much *eclat*, and as it is intended to take place at least half an hour before high water, those who may be desirous of witnessing the imposing spectacle should be early in their attendance.

The following notice being the subject of frequent reference in Canton we think it deserving of a place in our columns as a convenient record, though now of old date.

CHINA TRADE.

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Whitehall, Dec. 24, 1833.

SIR,—The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade having reason to believe, from applications addressed to this Board that doubts are entertained by some of the merchants in this country as to the precise extent of the limits of the port of Canton, their Lordships have thought it right to obtain the necessary information on this subject, and their Lordships find that the Commissioners for the Affairs of India consider that the Bocca Tigris marks the limits of the port of Canton, in which opinion the Lords of this Committee concur.

I am commanded to communicate to you the above statement, for the information of the merchants and others who may engage in the trade to China.—I am &c.

To the Chairman of Lloyd's. THOMAS LACK.

CANTON REGISTER VOL 7, NOS. 3, 4, 5, 32, 33, 34.

Full price will be given for any of the above mentioned numbers of the Canton Register returned to the Office in good condition.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will 'rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11TH, 1834. NO. 45. PRICE 50 CENTS.

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

There have been no arrivals of interest during the past week.

OUTSIDE CHINESE MERCHANTS.

The Edict prohibiting dealings between foreigners and outside Chinese Merchants, which will be found below, has been productive of much inconvenience and alarm during the week; having occasioned almost a total suspension of the retail trade; and for some days, even tradesmen, such as tailors, shoemakers &c., were afraid to make their appearance at the foreign factories. It turns out, as will appear from a perusal of the document, that the alarm felt by the retail dealers and tradesmen, was founded on a misconstruction of the edict, which, however, for the time was to these people equally injurious as if really meant to apply to them, the mandarin underlings having made a pretext of it to *squeeze*, or in other words to extort from them in the most unmerciful manner. The persecution against them has now abated, the edict being really directed against outside Chinese merchants on a large scale, who make use of a Hong name, by particular arrangement, in order to cover their dealings with the *appearance* of legality. This is a class of dealings, respecting which considerable diversity of opinion exists among foreigners in China; and we shall hereafter advert to the subject.

FIRE AT MACAO.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,—One of those awful visitations, which so frequently occur in China, fell upon a populous and rich Chinese district of Macao on the 5th instant, the appropriate anniversary of Guy Faux. A few minutes before 10 o'clock on Wednesday night the inhabitants of this city were aroused in their quiet homes by the tolling of bells and the roaring of guns: the well known but yet dreary signals that the calamity of fire was raging in some part of the city. The aid of the troops, the presence of his Excellency the governor and the other high officers of the city, joined with the efforts of the inhabitants and of almost every Englishman in the place, with the crews of the shipping in the harbour, were of no avail in checking the course of the flames. The fire originated in some boats, and from thence was carried by the wind to the wooden huts &c., resting on piles, and spread to the brick Chinese dwellings and the warehouses in which the *Chin-Chew* men generally store their goods. For a considerable period the house of Mr. Antonio Pereira was in the greatest danger; the kitchen was at one time on fire and the frame work of one of the windows of his dressing-room was burnt. Fortunately he was surrounded by his many friends, who were prepared to check the first encroachment of the flames. The ladies of his family were removed, and although it was scarcely possible to breathe in any part of his extensive mansion he himself evinced the coolest self-possession. The following are the names of the Chinese streets which have been totally destroyed; *Chuen-gaou-kow; Tseen-yu-fow; Pwan-pin-wei; Keih-che-wei; Leuh-shih-tang; Kwo-lan-me;* and the number of well-built houses destroyed must average at least 400, and if the boats and wooden huts are added, 500 dwellings have been destroyed. The *Chin-Chew* men are the greatest sufferers, some of whom, according to common report, have lost property to a very large amount. The loss of life, considering the apathy of the Chinese in such dreadful calamities, was not great; two men and one woman are said to have been burnt and a boy drowned. If you think this hasty account of so serious an event deserving of insertion in your paper, it is at your service.

A SPECTATOR.

At the request of some of our subscribers, we publish today a paper drawn up by the British Chamber of Commerce, setting forth the injurious consequences that must arise from the continuance, in China, of part of the East India Company's Factory, for the purpose of carrying on dealings in bills of exchange.

As it must be considered an *ex-parte* view of the subject, we deem it right to state that we shall be glad to receive and insert any communications, with which we may be favored on the other side of the question; our columns being always open to the temperate discussion of every subject of interest to the Canton community. We may, however, observe that as far as can be judged from the tone of the commercial part of our society, it is seldom so nearly unanimous as it appears to be on the present occasion.

Of the Canton Firms, whose names are not annexed to the "Statement of Objections," one, we learn, entirely concurs in it, though accidentally prevented from signing it. Another House (one of the oldest here) has written a letter, which has been sent for our inspection, stating their "opinion is at present strongly opposed to the expediency "of any Company's remittance operations through China;" but as they are "aware strong grounds may be adduced in favor of the scheme," they wish it to have a fair trial, before opposing it; and they dissent widely from many of the sentiments in the statement.

Fair discussion having always a tendency to do good, we repeat the offer of the columns of the Register for this purpose.

TEA DUTIES.

We are informed in a quarter upon which we can confidently rely, that the Committee now sitting upon the Tea Duties bill, will recommend *one fixed duty upon all Teas, 2s. per pound instead of a rated duty;* but which will not come into operation till a distant period (say sometime next year probably in June) so as to enable all whom its alteration may in any degree affect, to have full time to dispose of all stock on hand, or tea now in transit.—*Morning Herald 21st June*, 1834.

ON THE RECENT DISCUSSIONS. No. 3.

(From a correspondent.)

We have read the fulminating and thundering edicts issued by Loo, in his dotage, and indulged in the hope that they would have been answered by opposing law to law, regulation to regulation, old established custom to old established custom. Whatever may be the opinion entertained as to their contents, we expect that, having passed the age of minority, we shall henceforth meet the enemy with equal weapons, and confine the struggle to a paper war, for the time being. To the mandarin who talks about universal empire, we would advise the study of geography and recommend general history; and to the often repeated designation of barbarian and barbarian Eye, we would wish to see the same arguments urged which proved effectual at Shang-hae and Ningpo;—to their refusing to received a Lord from a foreign state, we would refer to the Le-ke or Book of Rites, where all the ceremonials on such an occasion are minutely noted down. A thorough study of former edicts and the code of laws would furnish sufficient matter to contest every point. The consequence of such an innocent warfare would be reasonable proclamations, and a dread of imposing upon foreigners, who show themselves not ignorant of old established regulations. We should hesitate to speak with such confidence of the result, if we ourselves had not experienced its happy effects. —The arrogance of mandarins is very great, but when they meet their equal in combating sophisms, they soon abate their tone, and condescend to listen to such maxims as they cannot contradict.

We should also wish, that in our official intercourse with the Chinese authorities their diplomatic language was

adopted. We despise bombast and rodomontade, but a dignified style, in close imitation of Chinese documents, will always conciliate respect. If we really wish to gain any thing upon the haughty celestials, we ought to treat the government upon terms of equality, and not hesitate to bestow upon our representatives and documents the same epithets, which they claim for themselves in their official correspondence. There is nothing gained by adopting humiliating expressions. Great Britain is an Empire far more powerful than the celestial, and it is no presumption to establish a diplomatic intercourse upon terms of equality. How little soever the expeditions to the north east have obtained favor with the public, yet in the paper warfare they proved victorious, nothing barbaric or bombastic was retained in the edicts, and a celebrated Admiral condescended to preface his official communication with knocking head, an expression too humiliating to please a Briton. How extraordinary it sounds at Canton, that the mandarins themselves in Chekeang tore down an edict, because it used E for barbarian, as soon as the impropriety of such language was pointed out to them. We adduce these instances merely to show that the officers of the Celestial government are not so unreasonable, but at the same time we are persuaded, that they try to overreach those who do not readily oppose their high sounding opprobrium.

We fondly flatter ourselves, that this is now the time to show, that the knowledge gained by foreigners of the Chinese language and character will be applied to some purpose. If nothing more could be obtained, than to convince the local Mandarins, that they act against *their own* laws, this would be a great point, but we indulge even in the hope of counteracting more serious evils. At all events, this mode of argument has, according to our confined knowledge, never been tried at Canton. And for the sake of our commercial interests, we would recommend a trial, which can surely do no harm. The local government at Canton has had long enough the undisputed privilege of issuing edicts at pleasure; we fully acknowledge that high officers have a right to do so, but they ought always to be reasonable, and nothing would prompt them so much to use moderate language, as a mere reference to native works, wherein they read their self condemnation.

In Europe custom has established the language of diplomacy; in China, where form and etiquette are the soul of business, this is still more the case. The least defect in a part which is unjustly deemed essential is fraught with serious consequences. As we no longer repair to China to knock head and pay tribute, we are forced to change the style of official correspondence. This may be considered as imprudent, because custom has placed the Sovereign of Great Britain in the rank of tributary kings, but let us not despair of success. We may ridicule the vanity of a weak Government, but if our real interests are concerned in counteracting arrogance, we ought to use the proper means to carry our point. Only ignorance can shelter itself under the cover of celestial dignity, and thus command poor mortals to withdraw from the confines of the Empire, but let them feel the edge of their own maxims, and they will be cautious in boasting of titles and powers which are only imaginary.

Your's &c. A COMMON PLACE WRITER.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,—Will you do me the favor to insert in your next week's paper the letter I have received from Howqua and Mowqua in reply to my demand of an explanation? I trust the public will see as I do, that it is useless to continue a correspondence with individuals capable of such subterfuges. I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant

Macao, 7th Nov., 1834. T. R. COLLEDGE.
Surgeon to H. M. Superintendents.

From Howqua and Mowqua, in reply to Mr. Colledge's demand of explanation. 10th moon, 1st day. (Nov. 1st, 1834.)

A respectful reply. We have lately received your letter, and have become acquainted with all its contents. You are offended at our having, when on a former day reporting matters, pointed you out, Sir, as a private merchant and not as a physician. Considering that formerly all the Company's gentlemen, including yourself, Sir, when obtaining permits to come up to Canton or go down to Macao, were all reported as barbarian merchants; and that none were reported under the designation of (e-sze) 'medical teacher;' we now therefore have acted altogether according to the old rule. There exists no other cause whatever. We hope you will liberally excuse us. This task we impose, and for this we write in answer; at the same time presenting compliments, &c. [Signed] Woo-Shaou-yung,
To Mr. Colledge. Loo-wan-kin,

To, JOHN F. DAVIS, ESQ.
SIR G. B. ROBINSON, BART.
J. H. ASTELL, ESQ.
Gentlemen, H. M. Superintendents in China.

His most gracious Majesty having recommended the British Trade at the Port of Canton to your protection, and this trade being likely, in our opinion, to suffer injury from the operations of a part of the East India Company's Factory left here, for the declared purpose of selling bills on India, and buying bills on London, secured by consignments of goods, under the Honorable Company's control; we venture to ask the favor of your laying before His Majesty's Government in England, and the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, the enclosed statement of our sentiments on this important subject. We are, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servants,
For the British Chamber of Commerce of Canton.
JAMES MATHESON, Chairman.
Canton, 24th October, 1834.

Gentlemen, Macao, 3rd November, 1834.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to the Superintendents of the 24th October, with its enclosure, which you request may be laid before H. M. Government in England, and the Right Honorable the Governor General of India: and in reply I beg to say that the same will be forwarded according to your wish. I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, Chief Superintendent.
To the Chairman and Members of the British Chamber of Commerce of Canton.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTIONS

TO THE CONTINUANCE IN CHINA OF A PART OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S FACTORY.

For the purpose of selling bills on India, and purchasing bills on England, by making advances on the goods and merchandize of individuals intended for consignment to England.

THE BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON being strongly impressed with a conviction of the injurious consequences to the mercantile interests of their country, that must accrue from the East India Company continuing to maintain a part of their factory in China, for the purpose of carrying on dealings in the sale and purchase of bills of exchange, feel called on to make a public declaration of their sentiments on the subject.

It is with deference submitted that this procedure of the East India Company is an infraction of the Act, 3d and 4th William IV. cap. 85, which declares that they "consented that their right to trade for their own profit, in common with other His Majesty's subjects, be suspended," and enacts accordingly that they shall "abstain from all commercial business, which shall not "be incident to the closing of their actual concerns, &c., "or which shall not be carried on for the purposes of the said "government;" which concluding exception, it may be inferred, was designed to legalize their trading in those cases where it may be necessary for realizing Indian revenue, but not their applying that revenue to commercial purposes after being realized. It may, undoubtedly, be argued that the purposes of the Company are promoted by the ultimate object of their dealings here, in transferring to London their surplus revenue; yet, as ample facilities exist for the direct accomplishment of this, by the Court of Directors drawing on the Indian governments, as well as by these latter remitting bills drawn on London against shipments of Indian produce; it is presumed that the Legislature cannot have intended to sanction so wide a departure from the principle of the Act as the trafficking *without necessity*, in the *sale* and *purchase* of bills, in a foreign country; the true object of which is, not merely to remit, but to

make a profit in excess of the direct and natural rate of exchange; a latitude of action, which, if allowed, would authorize any species of trading, equally with that in exchanges, for the sake of a better remittance.

The twofold operation, carried on by the Company's factory here, of selling one description of bills in order to buy others, (which falls under the legal definition of trading,) is so opposite in its nature to the single and allowable object of drawing in London upon India, or buying bills for remittance from India to London, as to merit particular advertence.

In India, the facility of obtaining money on shipments to London, arising from the Company's extensive purchases of bills, tends to increase the demand for, and support the prices of, the productions of British territories. But a similar facility, resulting from their dealings here, by acting as a powerful incentive to improvident speculation, tends to raise the prices of Chinese produce, and thus to benefit a foreign country at the expense of the British consumer; while, in an equal degree, the productions of our Indian territories are deprived of that stimulus which they would receive from the same operation carried on there.

On the other hand, the Court of Directors' bills on India, offered for sale in London, afford a means for the employment of individual capital, in place of counteracting it by the competition of Indian revenue: and may, therefore, be considered a still more appropriate mode of transferring this revenue to England.

In throwing open the China trade to the whole British nation, the Legislature cannot surely have intended to abridge this right, by permitting the East India Company to shut out the British mercantile capital, which must necessarily be excluded from it to the extent that they may occupy the field with the revenues of India; and, should the Company's dealings here, with the immense revenues of India at their command, be sanctioned by the Legislature, there is nothing to prevent the amount being, in future, almost indefinitely increased, beyond the £600,000 which they propose employing in the present year.

But the mere circumstance of the rulers of India having any participation whatever in the supply of funds to the China trade, is, of itself, calculated to deter the British capitalist from adventuring in a competition, where his rivals are *sovereigns*, whose situation exempts them from subjection to those principles by which purely mercantile operations are universally guided, and which experience has shown to be so indispensible to the well-being of every trade, that wide-spread ruin is, sooner or later, the certain result whenever they are disregarded.

The rulers of India, thus deterring by their overwhelming competition, and, to the extent of their dealings here, entirely excluding the British capitalist from embarking in the trade, it is rendered in a great measure dependent on the Company; who, regulating the annual amount of their commercial business by their convenience or caprice, become, in a certain degree, the arbiters of the merchant's proceedings, at every stage, from the price he has to pay for his tea, its qualities and quantities, to the rate of exchange of the dollar, and even the rate of freight; all contingent on the amount of capital supplied by the Company; which, being previously unknown to the free trader, he is effectually precluded from any satisfactory calculation respecting his future plans.

By permitting the revenues of India to be employed in the purchase of China produce, not only are its prices enhanced, but a most serious barrier is interposed to the extension of the trade in British manufactures, which is always greatly promoted by transactions in barter; the necessities of the Chinese seller often forcing him to seek relief by taking in exchange British goods, which are otherwise unsaleable, and for which a market is thus, as it were, created. How much is the inducement to this description of business lessened, when the Chinese merchant has the means of obtaining from the Company's factory two thirds of the value of his goods, and the chance of the English market, through the East India Company as his agents!

It does not appear whether the Company's factory are authorized to make advances on consignments to the British outports; but, if not, the circumstance will form an additional strong ground of objection to a plan which, in such case, will exclude the great majority of the British nation, who are out of the verge of the metropolis, from a due participation in the China trade.

To the merchants and agents of Great Britain it may be left to express their sentiments respecting the proposal of the Court of Directors to act as consignees in London for parties receiving their advances; a proposal, which, liberally seconded here, may, if permitted, attract to the honorable court no small portion of the agency of the China trade.

Finally, it is submitted, that in this very peculiar country, where the bulk of foreign trade is restricted to eleven hong merchants, who are also the only medium of our intercourse with the government, so large a command of capital in the hands of the Company's factory is susceptible of becoming a most powerful engine of influence, both commercial and political; in the former view, bringing with it, through an understanding with the hongs, as close a monopoly of the most desirable teas as ever before existed; a monopoly less pure, because occult, and not controlled by act of Parliament; in a political view, continuing the existence of an influential body, whom the Chinese have been accustomed to regard as paramount here, and whose readier access to the hong merchants, from habit and old acquaintance, may, at any time, afford the means of counteracting His Majesty's Representative.

(Signed)

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. — R. TURNER & Co.
JA. INNES. — J. McA. GLADSTONE.
ARTHUR SAUNDERS KEATING. — J. WATSON.
N. CROOKE. — WM. SPROTT BOYD.
JOHN TEMPLETON & Co. — ANDREW JOHNSTONE.

British Chamber of Commerce, Canton, Oct. 9th, 1834.

Further letter from the hong merchants respecting election of a Chief or a committee of two, with an edict from the Governor. October 25th 1834.

A respectful communication. We have now received an order from his Excellency the Governor, to the effect, that the Ships of your honorable nation which come to Canton to trade being many, and the individuals numerous, a want of combination, order, and arrangement is unavoidable, and it is plain that there should be one or two trustworthy honest men selected, to hold a temporary control and direction, that thus for all things there may be a responsibility.—At the same time also, that you are immediately—with speed—to send a letter to your country, calling for the selection and appointment of a commercial man thoroughly acquainted with the great principles of dignified respectability, to come as a *taepan* to Canton, to control and direct affairs of buying and selling. But that on no account may an official Eye be again appointed to come to Canton,—causing detriment to a right course of things.

We find that having before received the great commands of his Excellency the Governor, we have already copied and made them known to you. Now, having received the above-mentioned, we as is right copy it also and send it, praying you, gentlemen, to examine and act according to the tenor of the previous and present edicts, and early to send a letter home to your country: at the same time publicly to bring forward some individual, to take temporary control and direction, informing us thereof, to enable us to report in answer to his Excellency the Governor. This task we impose; and for this purpose we write; presenting at the same time our compliments, &c.

To Mr. ——— (Subscribed by eleven merchants)
and other gentlemen of his honorable nation. 9th moon 23d day (October 25th)

Further letter from the hong merchants, urging a reply on the subject of election of a Chief.

A respectful communication. We before received the commands of his Excellency the Governor,—to the effect that the ships of your honorable nation which come to Canton to trade being many, and the individuals numerous, a want of combination, order, and arrangement is unavoidable; and it is plain that there should be one or two trustworthy honest men selected, to hold a temporary control and direction, that thus for all things there may be a responsibility. At the same time, also, that you are immediately—with speed—to send a letter home to your country, calling for the selection and appointment of a commercial man, thoroughly acquainted with the great principles of dignified respectability, to come as a *taepan* to Canton, to control and direct affairs of buying and selling. But that on no account may an official Eye again be appointed to come to Canton, causing detriment to a right course of things.

We at that time copied out his Excellency's order and made it known to you; and we requested you to inform us whom you now publicly bring forward to have the temporary control and direction, in order that we might report the same in answer. Till now we have received no reply. We therefore again specially write to you, praying you, gentlemen, to examine and act accordingly,—speedily and directly informing us—whom, after consultation, you publicly bring forward to have temporary control and direction, that we may be enabled to report in answer. This is what we earnestly solicit, and for this purpose we write, &c.

To Mr. ——— (Subscribed by eleven merchants.)
and other gentlemen of his hon. nation. 19th moon, 5th day (November 5th.)

Edict from the Governor.

Loo, bearing the insignia of the highest rank,—degraded from official standing but temporarily retained in the office of Governor of the provinces Kwangtung and Kwangse, hereditary *King-chay-too-wei* of the first class, &c. issues this order to the senior hong merchahnts, requiring them to enjoin the order on the separate merchants of the English nation, that they may make themselves fully acquainted therewith.

England and the central flowery nation, separated from each other by several myriads of miles, have traded at Canton for a hundred and several tens of years. The means by which they have long continued mutually tranquil—have been the good and careful establishment of laws, and the possession of individuals to manage the direction of affairs. The said nation's Company has hitherto appointed a *taepan* to have the management of all public affairs. In the 10th year of Taoukwang (1830) the then Governor *Le* having learned that after the 13th year the Company would terminate and be dissolved, commanded the hong merchants to enjoin orders on the said nation's merchants to send a letter home to their country, calling for the renewed appointment of a *taepan* to come to Canton, as is on record. This year the Company has been dissolved, and for a *taepan* there is no one. I the Governor was just giving orders to the hong merchants to examine and deliberate, when, in the 6th month, an English barbarian, Lord Napier, calling himself a barbarian Eye, came to Canton, to examine and manage commercial matters. Without having received a red permit from the custom-house, suddenly he rushed up into the barbarian factories outside the city, and there resided. I the Governor at that time commanded the hong merchants to enquire and investigate for what he came to Canton, and immediately to state the same clearly, for the purpose of enabling me to make a report requesting the will and mandate of the great Emperor, that the same might be obeyed and acted on. The said barbarian Eye did not at all inform them of the occasion of his mission; but afterwards repaired to the city gate, to throw in a private letter. I the Governor—because the fixed regulations of the Celestial Empire do not admit a private (or clandestine) interchange of letters with outside nations, found it inexpedient to receive it; but commanded that the particulars contained in the letter should be told to the hong merchants, that they might report the same.

It being the said barbarian Eye's first entrance into the central flowery land, so that he was yet unacquainted with the rules and prohibitions, I took the old established rules and regulations, and commanded the hong merchants to enjoin commands on him, telling him of the difficulty of opposing the fixed principles of dignity, and the propriety of keeping the old regulations,—carefully and minutely explaining to and guiding him,—twice and a third time. The said barbarian Eye would not obey the perfect laws, but perseveringly desired to have intercourse by official documents and letters with the civil and military officers of the central flowery land. But I found on examination, that the said nation has not heretofore had intercourse by official communications with the central flowery land; and that trade also is not what officers can attend to;—that the matter therefore is one which positively cannot be brought into operation. The said barbarian Eye still obstinately adhering to his own views and notions, the hong merchants, on account of his disobedience of the laws, petitioned requesting stoppage of trade. I the Governor,—considering that the said nation's king had repeatedly presented tribute, thereby manifesting reverential obedience to the Celestial Empire,—and that all the separate merchants have come from far across the seas, all purposing to fish for gain,—also that the rhubarb, tea, &c. of this inner land are what the said nation absolutely requires, could not therefore bear, on account of the fault of one man, Lord Napier, to cause all the merchants to fail of their gains, and the whole nation to be overwhelmed with sorrow; I further replied, clearly and perspicuously commanding the hong merchants again to explain to and direct him. And fearing yet that the hong merchants in enjoining orders had failed of clearness and perspicuity, I gave a special appointment to the Chefoo—a great officer—to proceed, accompanied by the military commandant of Kwang-chow-foo, to enquire in person. It may be said that I showed compassion in the highest degree. But the said barbarian Eye still did not tell plainly the occasion of his mission; nor would he receive the linguists as interpreters, so that the officers deputed had no means of reasoning with and instructing him:—and for all the merchants it was difficult to have commercial intercourse. It was unavoidable to close the ship's holds according to law.

At that time clear orders were issued by proclamation,—that if the said barbarian Eye would come to a knowledge of repentance of his error, and would obey and keep the old regulations, then might the trade continue as of old. Yet the said barbarian Eye did not come to a knowledge of his faults, but in the first instance called about him barbarian soldiers, carrying with them guns up to Canton, and followed up the same by calling on the cruizing ships, to push in though the maritime entrance. And when the various forts opened a thundering fire to stop them, the cruizing vessels had the daring presumption to let off their guns, returning resistance, and so shaking and destroying the dwelling places within the forts. And they sailed on to Whampoa in the inner river. Instance upon instance they gave of contemptuous trifling—going indeed far beyond the bounds of reason.

On examination I found, that the things in which the said cruizing vessels trusted were only guns and fire; while the military bands of the Celestial Empire could gather as the clouds, and their guns and weapons be collected together as the hills. I the governor sent to assemble naval and military officers, with naval vessels to stop up the passage of the river before and behind; so that the said nation's two cruizing vessels, with 300 or 400 men, having entered far into the important territory, had no way either of advancing or of going out. What difficulty would there have been in immediately sweeping them off completely. It was owing to this that—not having been immediately exterminated—the said barbarian Eye did repent of his crimes and make humble supplication, and thereupon was allowed to obtain a permit to go down to Macao, as well as (for the ships) to retire to the outer seas.

I, the Governor, am fully of opinion that this affair did not proceed from the intentions of the said nation's king, and also had no concern with the general body of the merchants. Looking upwards I have embodied the great Emperor's liberality—(expansive) as heaven and earth,—which regards all with the same benevolence, cherishes with virtue those from afar, and esteems not the array of force. The matters as detailed from first to last in the official replies and edicts were before printed and published by proclamation, being stuck up in the general thoroughfares. This is what the said separate (British) merchants have all universally known and universally seen.

Now the opening of the port of the metropolis of Canton to trade is owing to the good favor of the Celestial Empire. The few mean petty hundreds of thousands of commercial duties arising from outside realms, affect not the treasures of the revenue the value of a hair or a feather's down. And what the said nation's merchants furnish towards these gains from commerce is counted but by thousands. The said nations king, in sending Lord Napier hither, assuredly did not command him to create trouble, or indulge in rashness, hastiness and waywardness. If now there were a person from another country to go to England, and thus occasion commotion, the said nation's king certainly would not bear with him. Were it not for the expansive benevolence and great liberality of the great Emperor,—Lord Napier having failed in the command and disgraced the country, all the merchants would have had to go back after labor in vain, with their wealth and property injured and wasted:—could they, as at this time, have been all rendered grateful by the enjoyment of pleasure and profit?

It is now reported to me that Lord Napier has died of sickness at Macao. The said separate merchants have opened their holds, buying and selling; which shows in all the merchants a profound knowledge of the great principles of dignity. It is altogether worthy of praise and esteem. But the ships are many, and the individuals numerous, rendering unavoidable a want of combination, order and arrangement. It is plain that there should be one or two trustworthy honest men selected, to have a temporary control and direction. Thus may there be for all things a responsibility. At the same time, they should immediately—with speed—send a letter to their country, stating that, although the Company is dissolved, yet as the said nation trades here, it is absolutely requisite that there be a person to have the management of all public affairs; and that a commercial man, thoroughly acquainted with the great principles of dignity, should still be appointed by the said nation, to become a *taepan*, and come to Canton to direct and control.—This is an affair of buying and selling; it is not what officers can attend to. In the inner land, the hong merchants are always held responsible. And so the said nation also positively must select and appoint a *trading* man. On no account may an official Eye be again appointed, to occasion, as Lord Napier did, the creation of trouble and disturbance—in vain, with the involvement of all the merchants, and with detriment to a right course of things.

Uniting the circumstances this edict is issued. When the edict reaches the said (hong) merchants, let them immediately enjoin and make known the orders. Oppose not. A special edict.

14th year of Taoukwang, 9th moon, 21st day (October 23d 1834.)

Edict from the Governor and Hoppo against outside merchants in connection with hong merchants, &c. Nov. 1st, 1834.

Loo, temporarily retained in the office of governor, &c.—and PANG, commissioner of customs at Canton, &c.—issue this proclamation for the purpose of prohibition.

In the province of Kwangtung are established hong merchants to transact the commerce of barbarians. The means by which to prevent the offence of clandestine purchases between the flowery people and the barbarians—rest wholly on the implicit obedience paid by all the hong merchants to the old regulations, by which the national revenue is enriched, and the maritime government rendered imposing.

Now we, the Governor and the Hoppo, have heard it reported, that there has lately been a class of gain-seeking market-agitators, who have set up shops for foreign goods attached to and dependent on the hongs, and who maintain commercial dealings with the barbarians, lowering the prices of the goods they sell, without care for the general stock. In landing and shipping goods, the weak, worn-out hongs report for them, receiving the duties at a discount of 20 or 30 per cent. Further, in addition to shops legally attached to the hongs, there are also other shops and warehouses established, at which are hung up lanterns, having on them the sign of such-and-such a hong's warehouse;—(the owners) making themselves supervisors and assistants of some hong, in order thus to screen themselves.

The bills of sale of goods are drawn out as on account of such-and-such a warehouse belonging to such-and-such a hong, while the goods are really bought and sold by the individuals themselves, the hong appearing in name, and receiving the duties for them. Then, when the hong—becoming deeply involved—fails and is closed, the same warehouse men return home with full coffers. Such were formerly *Low-a-hot* of Manhop's hong and *Le-laou-kwan* of Chungqua's hong; and such are now *Le-a-tsow* and *Suy-a-kwan* of Fatqua's hong—both of whom borrow the use of the hong merchant's name, craftily and artfully scheming for gain,—and also *Tsoy-a-mun* and others, who are guilty of monopolizing the business of the shops which sell foreign goods, and of selling the duties on goods which they report in name of the hong,—as well as of other offences.

The said hongs, because their own capital is not abundant, assume this vain show of respectability, with the design of obtaining ready money to circulate,—thus causing that the duties, both fixed and contingent, of the custom-house, continue unpaid year after year. This is indeed deserving of extreme detestation.

On examination it appears, that the establishment dependently on hongs, of shops for foreign goods, to buy from and sell to barbarian merchants, is a gross infraction of the established regulations. Supervisors under the hong merchants should transact business only for the hong merchants. How can they be suffered to borrow the use of their name to *trade!* This class of market agitators, having no commercial name on the official books, are left at full liberty—with nothing to fear or dread. There is nothing to prevent their teaching and enticing barbarians to talk largely, and create disturbance.

Besides issuing orders to the Foo magistrate to search for and seize Chinese traitors, and bring them to trial and punishment, we also unite the circumstances and issue this proclamation. For this purpose the proclamation is addressed to the hong people, that they may make themselves fully acquainted with its contents. Hereafter in shops for foreign goods permission is given only to purchase goods from the hong merchants, to sell off; they may not secretly depend on a hong, and clandestinely maintain commercial dealings with barbarians. All goods sold to barbarians must, also, in obedience to the laws heretofore in force, be sold at an equitable price fixed by the hong merchants; the shopmen are not allowed to lower the prices and claudestinely sell them. And the hong merchants are not permitted to invite these gain-seeking market agitators to become falsely supervisors in their hongs, screening themselves while scheming for private ends.

Into the barbarian factories outside the City none of any other class than the commercial men of the hongs may at all clandestinely enter. Should any presume to go into the barbarian factories, or as shopmen buy from or sell to the barbarians, he shall immediately be punished as a Chinese traitor. If any falsely assume the name of a supervisor for a hong merchant, and set up warehouses, fishing for gain, and the said hong should happen to fail and cease business, the said supervisor shall be equally compelled to pay up the deficit of duties. Any individuals monopolizing the business of shops for foreign goods, or selling duties and reporting the goods in the name of a hong merchant, as soon as discovered and seized shall be tried and punished according to the law against clandestine intercourse with outside nations; and any hong merchant conniving therest shall be included in the same punishment. We, the Governor and the Hoppo, would repair the faults existing in the affairs of the Custom-house. When the words have issued, the law will follow. Let each tremblingly obey. Oppose not. A special proclamation.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18TH, 1834. NO. 46. PRICE 50 CENTS.

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FOR LINTIN THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY TOUCHING AT CEYLON.

THE GLENELG, Captain Lon[illegible], to sail with all despatch. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Bark THETIS Captain Clark will leave Whampoa for the above ports positively on the [illegible] November. Apply to
Canton, 20th October [illegible] DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

FOR BATAVIA DIRECT.

THE new Dutch bark SUMATRA, Captain Hermani, will sail on or before the 10th proximo. For freight apply to B. GERNAERT.
Canton, October 4th, 1834.

FOR SINGAPORE, RHIO, & BATAVIA.

THE Dutch bark "LOUISA," daily expected, will be despatched for the above ports without delay. For freight apply to
Canton, September 15th, 1834. A. S. KEATING.

TO RENT.

THE Factory No. 1. Danish Hong to rent from the 15th Instant, to the 6th February 1835. For terms Apply to
Canton, 1st November, 1834. R. MARKWICK, & Co.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN GUTHRIE, of the ship "Adelaide", at Whampoa, will not be answerable for any debt or debts contracted by the crew of that ship during her stay in China.
Canton, 11th November, 1834.

HIBBERT'S PALE ALE.

PALE ALE in butts from HIBBERT, so well known for his extensive supplies sent to the United States, may be had on application to
R. MARKWICK & Co.
Deliverable at Whampoa, if required.

WANTS A PLACE a Young Englishman with an *undoubted character*, who has been accustomed to act as Personal Servant.
Apply to the Editor.

FOR SALE AT LINTIN.

SHEET Copper of 20 to 26 oz. and 7 cwt. Copper Nails, English Canvas, Bower Anchor and Chain Cable, Riga Spars, Europe Rope, Slop Clothing and various other stores. Apply to
Canton 23d October 1834. A. S. KEATING.

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in *Viccajee Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office* of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co. *Agents.*

RICE, in quantities for ships to enter the Port free of the Cumsha and measurement dues, may be had at Lintin. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

TO RENT.

ONE half of one of the neatest and most convenient Factories in Canton, newly furnished. For particulars. Apply to
No. 3. Imperial Hong. R. MARKWICK & Co.

NOTICE.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

RISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by
J. GODDARD, Agent for the office in China,
Payable in case of loss by
Messrs. GREGSON, MELVILLE & KNIGHT, Agents in London
do. do. Messrs. GILMORE & Co. „ in Calcutta

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Saturday, the 22d. instant, will be Sold at Public auction. (unless previously disposed of by private contract.) By R. Markwick & Co. at the Wharf of Sr. Joze Vicente Jorge, on account of the Concerned, the Spanish Brig Brilliante—Burthen 315 tons, as she now lays in the Inner harbour of Macao dismasted,—with or without her stores—the which, if not sold with the Brig, will be sold, at the same time and place, in small lots to suit purchasers; applications for purchase at private sale, or for further particulars, to be made to Sr. Joze Vicente Jorge, or Messrs R. Markwick & Co. where Inventories may be seen.
Sale to Commence at. 10, 30. A.M.
Terms,—25 per cent deposit,—and the remainder cash in fourteen days day of sale, or deposit to be forfeited.
he Vessel to be at the purchasers risk from the hour she is knocked down.
Macao, 8th November, 1834.

AVIZO.

NO dia Sabado 22 do Corrente se hade vender no Leilao Publico, (salvo se durante estes dias, ficar vendido pelo contracto particular) por conta de quem pertencer,
O Brigue Espanhol "Brilhante" de 315 Toneladas, assim como esta, desmastriado, e ancorado no Porto de Macao, com todos seus pertences, ou sem elles; os quaes não sendo vendidos junto com omesmo Brigue, então se hão de vender separados, em piqueno lotes para convenicncias dos Compradores.
Querendo qualquer pessoa effeituar a compra em particular, e saber mais a miudamente sobre esta venda se podera dirigir ao Sr. Joze Vicente Jorge, ou aos Srs. R. Markwick & Co., onde achara o Inventario do ditto Brigue para ver.
O Leilao hade começar pelas 10 horas e meya de manhaa, na Feitoria do Senhor Joze Vicente Jorge.

CONDICAO DA VENDA.

Huna deposito de 25 por Cento sera necessario logo depois da compra, e resto de dinheiro devera ser pago em 14 dias da datta da compra; do contrario ficara perdendo o dinheiro depositado.
O Brigue ficara por conta e risco do Comprador desde o momento da [illegible]ntaçao.
Macao, 8 de Novembro de 1834.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AT CANTON.

AT a meeting of the British chamber of commerce held this day, It was proposed by Mr. Keating seconded by Mr Innes and carried unanimously, That the election of office—bearers be postponed to the 31st day of December next, till which day any merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and until then the provisional Chairman and Secretary shall continue to act as heretofore.
By order of the Chairman.
W. Sprott Boyd,
Canton, 15th November, 1834. Secretary.

FOR SALE.

BILLS drawn by the Court of Directors of the East Jndia Company on the Governor in Council of Bombay, at 60 days sight, in sets of B. Rupees 2133, may be had on application to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co

FOR SALE.

A British ship of about 450 tons, built on the western side of India, and fit for any voyage. Intending purchasers may learn particulars from
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

A FURTHER HUNDRED TONS in the MARQUIS CAMDEN, (formerly H. C. S.) Captain T. Larkins, to LONDON. Tenders for the same will be received by Messrs. Jardine, Metheson & Co. on or before noon of Thursday 20th Instant.
Canton, 14th November, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published weekly, may be supplied to subscribers at $ 22 per annum,
or $ 50 cents for a single number, on application to
R. MARKWICK & Co.

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

The arrivals since our last are the American vessel HOOGHLY, Burn, from Sourabaya, the British vessels LADY HAYES, Burnett, FORTH, Robinson, CORDELIA, Creighton, GOLCONDA, Bell, EDMONSTONE, Watts, EMILY JANE, Boothby, and Danish vessel, SYDEN, Burn, from Calcutta.

In the Singapore Chronicle of the 16th of October Mr. Innes's advertisement of the 6th of September is quoted from the Canton Register No. 36.

The Editor of the Chronicle, in printing Mr. Whiteman's deposition, remarks in *italics* that it was "not published in the Canton Register."

To disprove every unfair and false inference that may be drawn from this remark, the Editor of the Chronicle is hereby informed that Mr. Whiteman's deposition was not sent for publication in the Canton Register, neither has any document been received from Mr. Whitman for insertion in that paper since the commencement of the present volume, although its pages are open equally to every man in Canton.

OFFICIAL NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

The superintendents have during the last few weeks devoted their serious consideration to the state in which past occurrences have placed H. M. Commission in China, and think it due to the British Community to afford to them the following succinct statement of their views on the subject.

Any determination in regard to the future, which it may seem fit to his Majesty in his wisdom to adopt, the superintendents will not presume to anticipate. It has been their duty humbly to submit a full detail of all the events which have transpired since the arrival of the Commission in China, and this they have faithfully performed. It is proper to add, that in accordance with instructions under the Royal Sign Manual, a transcript of the same report has been forwarded in duplicate to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India.

Adverting then to the situation in which his Majesty's servants have been placed by the denial of the Canton government to acknowledge their public character, or admit them to official communication, they cannot but regret the inconveniences which may result to both English and Chinese from so strange and anomalous a state of affairs. It is manifest, that under these circumstances, no channel exists for the conveyance, in an authentic shape, of any expression of the views or wishes of the Chinese government to his Majesty's knowledge. The local authorities, after having from the very first arrival of the Commission on their shores, persisted in rejecting the only legitimate means of communication, have no reasonable ground of complaint should their requisitions remain unanswered.

The superintendents are led to make the preceding reflexions in consequence of it's having come to their knowledge that several papers have been addressed to the private merchants of Canton purporting to emanate from the local government, and containing matter which it is desired may be submitted to His Majesty's knowledge. After making every allowance for the strangeness of the Chinese to external relations, it is difficult to believe that the Canton authorities, who constantly profess to act in conformity to reasonable principles, should have voluntarily placed themselves in so false a position. To judge by mere intrinsic evidence, it might be fairly inferred that the particular papers alluded to were not authentic. Any other conclusion would involve the extravagant belief that the high officers of the Chinese government, enlightened men, and practised in the proprieties of public business, would place themselves in the helpless position of attempting to convey the wishes of their own sovereign to His Majesty the King of England through the incongruous medium of commercial correspondence. Such a course would be at variance with all sound principles of dignity, and a departure from every dictate of reason. It would be to derogate from the majesty of their own sovereign, and to expose themselves to the certainty of preventing their communications from receiving the slightest degree of attention.

Under present circumstances the superintendents must at once declare that they cannot seek the least occasion to open communications with the local authorities. However much they might have deemed it their duty, if suitably approached, to forward a decorous communication to His Majesty's government, they must repeat that in the actual state of things they consider themselves bound to await in prefect silence the final determination of the King.

Pending this interval, the superintendents have to submit some few suggestions to His Majesty's subjects resident in China, and they do so in a spirit of serious earnestness, and with the conviction that the vast importance of the subject will insure to their remarks the most attentive consideration. They formally counsel and enjoin the King's subjects, each in his own place, and by all the influence of his example, to avoid or prevent the chance of affording a plausible ground of complaint to the Chinese, and to refrain as much as possible from allusions to the past, or anticipations with regard to the future. In fine, to impress the local government and the people, by the deliberate reserve of their conduct, with a proper sense of the confidence reposed in our sovereign's wisdom to conceive and power to execute any measures which may be deemed necessary for the establishment of all things on a sure and permanent foundation.

If any well founded complaint against the conduct of the Chinese authorities towards British subjects should arise, the superintendents trust that it will be preferred to them, and that the decision, as to the best course to be pursued, will be remitted to their judgment. They deem it superfluous to insist upon their desire to give to such questions the must anxious consideration; and to provide the most suitable way to a remedy.

The superintendents will only observe, in conclusion, that these suggestions with regard to the procedure of British subjects under existing circumstances have by no means been made because they apprehend that the advice may be practically necessary, but rather to draw attention to the subject, with a view to inducing such a temperate and judicious course of conduct during the interval of the reference to the supreme powers, as shall ensure the most prosperous results. By order of the Superintendents,

[Signed] CHARLES ELLIOT.

Macao, 10th November, 1834. Secretary.

When we read the first paragraph of the above notice we concluded that the public would be favored with the views of the superintendents on the "state of H. M. Commission in China;" but this subject is carefully avoided throughout the document.

There are various opinions amongst the British community in China as to the present state of H. M. Commission, many thinking, and we are of the number, that its state is utterly powerless. In fact that the powers of the commission were nullified by the rejection of lord Napier by the local government, and his lordship's retirement from Canton. In justification of this opinion we refer to the following passages of the commission itself and of the general instructions under the royal sign manual to lord Napier.

"And in the event of the death of any or any one of you "the said WILLIAM JOHN LORD NAPIER, William Henry "Chicheley Plowden and John Francis Davis while in the "execution of this our Commission, or of the incapacity, "*absence from the limits to which such commission extends*, "or removal from office of any or any one of you, WE DO "HEREBY declare our pleasure to be, and do direct and ap- "point that the said vacancy so created in the said commis- "sion shall be supplied on the spot provisionally and until "our pleasure can be known in such manner and according "to such rules as are or shall be in that behalf prescribed in "such general or further Instructions aforesaid."

EXTRACT FROM THE GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

"In execution of the said commission you will take up "your residence at the Port of Canton in the dominions of "the emperor of China, and you will discharge the several "duties confided to you by the said commission and orders "in Council respectively at Canton aforesaid, or at any other "place within the river or port of Canton, or at any other "place which may be for that purpose hereafter appointed "by us, and *not elsewhere*.

"The Bocca Tigris, which is marked by a fort immediate- "ly above Anson's bay, forms the *limit of the port* of Can- "ton, and your lordship will accordingly conform to that "understanding."

The reasons of the retirement of lord Napier from the limits where H. M. commission was only in force are explained in the following letters to the secretary of the cham-

ber of commerce and the British merchants of Canton; and these reasons are not to be mingled with others arising from the state of his lordships health.

Canton, 14th September 1834.

To W. Sprott Boyd, Esq.
Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

Sir,—Having read the translation of the special edict of the date 11th september, 1834, forwarded to me yesterday, I find that any further endeavours on my part to reason his excellency the governor into a more becoming line of conduct would be quite superfluous; and whereas it has been stated by the hoppo, in his reply of the 7th september 1834, to a petition from Messrs. Whiteman & Co. to open the trade, that the same should take place as soon as I had taken my departure for Macao, I have now to request that you will be pleased to move the proper authorities to order up the British cutter, now at Whampoa, that I may take the earliest opportunity of giving effect to the same.

I beg to remain your obedient servant,
(Signed) NAPIER,
Chief Superintendent.
Canton, 15th September 1834.

Gentlemen,

My letter to Mr. Boyd of yesterday would prepare you for the present. I now beg leave to acquaint you that I cannot any longer consider it expedient to persist in a course by which you yourselves are made to suffer. I therefore addressed Mr. Boyd, that the authorities might provide me the means of doing that which all parties must anxiously desire, namely; "to retire and admit the opening of the trade." When I consider that the subject in dispute is not one of a commercial nature, but altogether personal in reference to myself, I can retire with the satisfaction of knowing that your interests are not compromised thereby, indulging a hope that the day will yet arrive when I shall be placed in my proper position by an authority which nothing can withstand.

I considered it my duty to use every effort to carry His Majerty's instructions into execution, and having done so far without effect, though nearly accomplished on two occasions, I cannot feel myself authorized any longer to call on your forbearance.

I hope, gentlemen, soon to see the trade restored to its usual course of activity, and that it may long continue to prosper in your hands is the ardent wish of,

Gentlemen,
Your very faithful and obedient servent,
(Signed) NAPIER,
To the British Merchants of Canton. Chief Superintendent,

Had his lordships valuable life been preserved for the service of his country, and his *own despatches* been received by the governor general of India and his excellency the naval commander in chief on that station it is probable that ere long his lordship's expressed hope of being "placed in his proper position" would be realized.

His lordship having failed to establish any relations with the governor of Canton, and, consequently, leaving no defined duties to his successors, it is not too much to assert that the powers vested in his lordship by H. M. commission —if yet in force—can only be exercised within the limits of the port of Canton; every act performed without such limits is extra-judicial, and such is the "official notice to British subjects in China."

The peculiar solemnity of the exordium of this notice induced us to expect some communication of singular importance. We did not think that surprise would be expressed at any proceeding of the local government, when it is well known that it's acts are guided by present expediency only and it's officers never scruple to come with a lie in their right hand in any discussion with foreigners, or that doubt could be thrown on the authenticity of the Chinese edicts and letters from internal evidence when that evidence is, perhaps, the fullest proof of their being official; nor did we suppose these men would be called "enlightened and practised in the proprieties of public business" by any Englishman, after their ignorant, unstatesmanlike and barbarous treatment of lord Napier.

As to the advice which the notice contains, the experienced "*private* merchants of Canton" (why *private* — what other merchants are—or expected to be—in Canton?) and the rest of the British community may feel obliged to the very serious care for the propriety of their conduct under existing circumstances, and for the formal gravity of the manner in which the said advice is given, worthy of a sermon of Bourdaloue or Masillon; but when the British community are called upon to surrender their rights of thought and judgment and refer entirely to those of the superintendents, it must not be forgotten how the judgment of the late select committee of the East India company has lately been proved to be weak, ignorant of law and of the rights of their countrymen, and warped and biassed by private and invidious feelings; and can it possibly be conceived that the spirit of H. M. commission or of the general Instructions could ever allow the superintendence of the free trade to be entrusted to three company's servants, two of whom would not have succeeded for many years to come to the management of the company's trade, had that trade stood. It is observable that throughout this notice the words "His Majesty's government" occur but once. His Majesty himself is referred to, which renders it difficult to object to the phraseology used. A loyal subject cannot doubt his "sovereigns wisdom to conceive and power to execute."—The British community of Canton, however, have great reason to doubt the wisdom of H. M. ministers in their whole proceedings, connected with China. The establishment of company's agents in Canton as bill-brokers—of which more anon—the constitution of the first board of superintendents, paid in part by the E. I. company, whose influence according to the spirit of the act of Parliament should have been cut up root and branch and destroyed for ever in China—are not, we humbly think, any proofs of wisdom, or of anxiety for the protection and promotion of the free trade. On the contrary, something pantomimical has arisen out of these arrangements, such as would delight the children at christmas when gazing on the surprising changes in "Mother Goose;"—*presto*, disappear! Peer, Naval Officer and Member of H. M. household, appear, Congo, Bohea and Nankeen.

Mr. Editor,

Your correspondent might have overlooked the various Chinese edicts, with which your paper abounds, on account of their being too trite and a mere collection of set phrases sufficiently known, if he found himself not too much interested in the present struggle. He would advise our celestial friends to have a few hundred bombastic set phrases stereotyped and so put them together in such a way as might suit their convenience. Barbarians might also be much profited by buying a small book for a few cash, where they will find all the phrases arranged. Thus they might anticipate the wishes of their celestial friends and preclude the necessity of wasting ink, paper and pencil. As your correspondent knows a few chinese characters, he was so overjoyed with the discovery of the little phrase book, that he announces this fortunate occurrence to the world. He is also happy to tell you that the sentence so much admired—cherishing compassion and tenderness to distant foreigners—occurs in the Shoo-king, the most ancient chinese work extant. If he is not mistaken—E-muh—barbarian eye, was originally applied to the chiefs of the wild Meaou-tsze and other mountaineers, and it is really a compliment to bestow the same honorary expression upon all barbarian chiefs indiscriminately; the discerning celestial mind viewing all barbarians with equal compassion. As for soothing and controlling ten thousand nations and ruling over the four seas to boot, there is so much in the ancient books of the celestial nation that the viceroy might have expatiated a little more upon the subject without exhausting the sources. A great deal more might also have been said upon the luminous—we had almost said sovereign—laws of the celestial empire, if the implicit obedience to them was not on record, so as to render all further comment unnecessary. To our great astonishment we find that their authority extends farther than the narrow bounds of the celestial empire. Happy we are that we possess an elegant translation of a part of them, so that we may in future strictly abide by them.

There is one excellent idea that the celestial officers disdain to interfere with paltry trade, but leave it entirely to the merchants. Surely if the worthy governor and his associates only keep to this principle steadfastly we shall have golden times, and his imperial majesty will recall his slave from the office of hoppo, because the trade is unworthy the attention of so great a personage. What a noble disinterestedness there is in the edicts; those hundred thousands of duties are nothing, our imports superfluous. We really think that the imperial government might remit the paltry measurement charges, port charges &c., and let the exports, so necessary to the maintenance of barbarians, pass without any duties at all. There is nothing like taking our celestial friends at their word and to act accordingly.

Your correspondent has been much edified by the restriction of keeping the barbarians in the hongs and not to allow them to loiter about: this is surely the best proof of heartfelt tenderness, and we anticipate the appointment of several chinese doctors to refit the health of the reclusive barbarians. What a noble sight it will be to observe ten barbarians under the guidance of their nurses and tutors—the linguists—proceeding to the Honan temple; but as this pleasure excursion can only take place thrice a month, and as there are so many barbarians, and only ten of them can participate in this pastime, we rather fear that many will die before they have tasted the sweets of a ramble.

There is such an overflowing tenderness in all regulations, that we look forth for the same happy condition the Dutch enjoy in Japan. We wonder how the old and quiet Loo should have aroused his compassion to such a pitch, and rather suspect that it was by an electrical stroke from Peking. It is only to be hoped that the old magnate will not exhaust his strength by scattering too liberally the blessings of unbounded compassion. Canton seems to be the only place in the world were you may find generosity in perfect purity. Henceforth philosophers may hasten to this abode of human perfection, and live under the benign influence of the emperor's tender care. What select company, what progress in wisdom when under the tutelage of the hong merchants, not to say of the linguists. The tenor of the edicts makes us believe that this tender compassion is to be extended with equal profusion to all barbarians who visit Canton. The effects of duly acquiescing in so gracious a disposition of imperial favor will speedily be felt. Only let us obey implicitly; let

the old regulations, so often spoken of, be stuck up in our rooms; let us not move without permission, and shew, by strict obedience, the deepest acknowledgment of the favors received, and we shall have the full benefit of a treatment so paternal and indulgent.

YOUR CONSTANT READER.

Further letter from the hong merchants and edict from the Governor, giving an extract from an imperial edict—commanding the appointment of a commercial Taepan *November 6th* 1834.

A respectful communication. We have received an order from the Governor, announcing that the following supreme (imperial) mandate has been respectfully received:—

"The English barbarians have an open market in the inner land, but there "has hitherto been no interchange of official communications; it is, however, "absolutely requisite that there should be a person possessing general control, "to have the special direction of affairs. Let the said governor immediately "order the hong merchants, to command the said separate merchants, that "they send a letter back to their country, calling for the appointment of "another person as *taepan*, to come for the control and direction of commercial "affairs, in accordance with the old regulations.—Respect this."

And we are commanded to enjoin orders on you, gentlemen, that in respectful obedience to the mandate and pleasure of the great emperor, you speedily send a letter back to your country.

We now copy the order and send it, praying you, gentlemen, in respectful obedience to act accordingly, and speedily to send a letter back to your country, calling for the appointment of another person—a commercial man thoroughly acquainted with the great principles of dignity—to become *taepan* and come to Canton to direct and control commercial affairs, that there may be an undivided responsibility. An official Eye must not be again appointed, lest thereby detriment to public affairs be occasioned.

We further pray you to inform us of the circumstances of your sending a letter back to your country, in repectful obedience (to the imperial mandate), to enable us to report the same in answer. This is what we earnestly solicit, &c.

To Mr. ——— (Subscribed by eleven merchants.)
and other gentlemen of his honorable nation. 10th moon, 6th day,
(November 6th 1834.)

Governor's Edict.

Loo, secondary guardian of the heir apparent, bearing insignia of the highest rank, president of the tribunal of war, governor of the provinces Kwang-tung and Kwang-se, hereditary *King-chay-too-wei* of the 1st class, degraded from official standing but retained in office &c,—issues this order to the senior hong merchants, to be enjoined on the separate merchants of the English nation, requiring their full acquaintance with the contents thereof.

It is on record that, on the 1st day of the 10th moon in the 14th year of Taoukwang (November 1st,) the following supreme mandate was respectfully received:—

"The English barbarians have an open market in the inner land; but there "has hitherto been no interchange of official communications. It is however "absolutely requisite that there should be a person possessing general control, "to have the special direction of affairs. Let the said governor immediately "order the hong merchants to command the said separate merchants, that they "send a letter back to their country, calling for the appointement of another "person, as *taepan*, to come for the control and direction of commercial affairs, "in accordance with the old regulations.—Respect this."

On examination it appears, that, whereas—the English Company having this year been dissolved and ended—all the separate merchants come to trade at Canton, and affairs are under no general control,—I, the governor, did issue orders to the said merchants, to enjoin orders on the said nation's separate merchants, requiring them to send a letter back to their country, to call for the appointment of another person as *taepan*, to come to Canton to have the control and direction,—as is on record.

Now the above having been respectfully received, I forthwith reverently copy it, and command obedience thereto. When this order reaches the said merchants, let them immediately pay obedience, and enjoin orders on the separate merchants of the English nation, that they respectfully obey the mandate and pleasure of the great emperor, immediately sending a letter back to their country, to call for the appointment of another person—a commercial man thoroughly acquainted with the great principles of dignity, to come to Canton to control and direct commercial affairs, that there may be an undivided responsibility. An official Eye must not be again appointed, occasioning —as did lord Napier—the creation of disturbances—in vain, with the involvment of all the merchants, and with detriment to public affairs. Oppose not. A special edict.

14th year, of Taoukwang, 10th moon, 4th day. (November 4th, 1834.)

THE REPLY OF THE BRITISH MERCHANTS.

Canton, 10th November, 1834.

To the Hong Merchants of Canton.

Gentlemen.—We beg leave to acknowledge your letter of the 6th instant, with copy of an edict from His Excellence the governor, issued in consequence of a communication from the court of Pekin, urging the necessity of our taking measures for the appointment of another "Taepan," for the management of British Trade in Canton.

In our former communications, we have pointed out to you that upon the cessation of the exclusive privileges granted to the East India Company, the affairs of Great Britain (in China) were by our most Gracious Sovereign, placed under the direction of one of his own high officers,—the lamented lord Napier,—of whose death you have already been made acquainted.

In consequence of the demise of that nobleman, the office of Chief Superintendent has devolved upon John Francis Davis Esq. now at Macao, the official intimation of which is conveyed in the accompanying translation of a notice dated the 13th ulto., which official document we now beg you will forthwith make known to His Excellency the govarnor.

We at the same time beg leave to repeat, that the power of making regulations for the care and management of the British trade here, rests entirely with the officers appointed by our government, as is the case in all other countries with which Great Britain has commercial dealings.

We will communicate your letter, and this our reply, to His Majestys Superintendent, for his information; and we remain, Gentlemen,

(Signed) Your most obedient servants,

Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Dadabhoy Rustomjee,	Daniell & Co.
Thomas Dent &c.	J. R. Reeves,	James Innes,
Fox, Rawson & Co.	J. McA. Gladstone,	J. Watson,
W. Scott Ford,	R. Turner & Co.	N. Crooke,
Framjee Muncherjee,	Burjorjee Furdoonjee,	John Templeton & Co.
Joseph Cragg,	Whiteman & Co.	
Bapoorjee Viccajee,	A. S. Keating,	

ON THE KING OF ENGLAND'S CHINESE TITLE.

The nicety with which every expression in our official correspondence with the chinese government is henceforth to be balanced suggested to us the following remarks.

In speaking of the sovereign of Great Britain it may be thought advisable to use either Kwo-wang (國王), Te-keun (帝君), or Kwo-choo (國主): the first is equal to the designation with which the chinese stamp a tributary king, like those of Corea, Loo-choo and Siam; the second may be translated by prince; the third by lord of a country or kingdom. If we do not choose to treat upon terms of equality with the chinese government either of these expressions may serve the purpose; but if the British empire is equal in power to the Chinese; if the monarch who sits upon the throne can match himself with the chief of a Tatar horde upon the throne of China; we do not hesitate to claim for him the title of Hwang te (皇帝), which we are used to translate emperor, and may verbally render, *august prince, sebastor* or *autocrator*.

"His Britannic Majesty is said (John Adolphus's political state of the British empire, vol. 1. page 153) to have imperial dignity; and in charters before the conquest is frequently styled, *basileus* and *imperator*, the titles respectively assumed by the emperors of the east and west. His realm is declared to be an empire, and his crown imperial, by many acts of parliament, particularly by the statutes 24 Hen. 8th. c. 12, and 25th. Hen. 8th c. 28, which at the same time declare the king to be the head of the realm in matters both civil and ecclesiastical, and in consequence inferior to no man on earth, dependent on no man, accountable to no man. The meaning, therefore, of the legistature, when it applies the terms, empire and imperial to the realm and crown of England, is to assert that our king is equally sovereign and independent within his dominions as any emperor in his empire, and owes no subjection to any potentate on earth."

This quotation may seem to be superfluous, but as there is a strange aversion to claim the same honor and rank for foreign princes and functionaries, lest the celestials might be offended, we ought to dwell fully upon this subject.

The title of Hwang-te, which the chinese autocrat assumes in virtue of being the only sovereign on earth, would of right only belong to him if there were no other sovereign besides him in existence. But if sovereign power and independence are implied in this name, every foreign prince, the independent ruler of a great empire, has an equal right to it. We are at the same time aware of the horror with which such presumption—as celestials might call it—would be viewed; but show to those officers a map of the world, refer them to their own books for the explanation of the word, remind them, that this title has frequently been assumed by chiefs of Tatar hordes. If they cannot prove that England is in a state of vassalage, which no reasonable chinese officer would venture, the sovereign who sends his representative or chargé d'affaires is naturally an equal to the emperor of China, and justly claims the title due to sovereignty.

It may be objected that the use of this epithet would only tend to irritate the feelings which now already are wrought up, and be productive of more serious mischief. We grant that much mischief has been done by allowing a weak government to put England into the rank of vassals, to whom, of course, laws may be dictated; but we have no instance that dignified language, though at first hurtful to the ears, has had any other consequence than keeping

(See Supplement)

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
CANTON REGISTER.
CANTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18TH, 1834.

the haughty Chinese officers in awe. *In vain we endeavour to gain by bowing to arrogance, which only encreases in the same degree as our tone is lowered.* By substituting Kwo-wang or Kwo-chow for Hwang-te, we acknowledge what does not exist: vassalage or inferiority; whilst Hwang-te alone expresses the real title of the British monarch, and designates an independent prince.

To the British functionaries appointed by a royal decree, Kin-ming (欽命) imperial mandate or decree—an epithet with which the title of every officer appointed by the emperor is prefaced—is fully due. We know that the chinese officers pride themselves that *kin* is exclusively applicable to them, but as they are given to understand that they have to treat with an equal, they may as well be taught that his commission is derived from a monarch. The same observation applies to the style of addressing in the documents which pass between the officers of the two independent nations, which ought to be worded with due observance of etiquette long custom has established rules which ought constantly to be kept in view.

From the above it might appear that we are very careful about words and expressions, and anxious to introduce dangerous innovations. To this we can only reply, that the chinese officers themselves have been our teachers in these matters; of trifling moment to an English reader, but which to a Chinese are of infinite importance. We should, nevertheless, abstain from disputing about words, and are willing to spare the indulgent reader many other remarks of equal importance, if the subject was not enhanced by involving our commercial interests and national honor. *We are willing to yield to the celestials every-thing but* TRUTH: but this we sternly demand from them and promise to bestow it in return. It would not at all be amiss to present to the emperor, his cabinet, and the highest officers at Canton a statistical account of the British empire, composed in good chinese, to prevent such egregious blunders as the late edicts contain. A brief history of our commercial relations might also be of some value, nor do we think the composition of a geography and general history would be misplaced. Though we are aware that many bigots view these foreign productions with contempt, yet the majority of readers peruse such lucubrations with eagerness.

There will be no further necessity of referring again to this subject nor do we expect that the dignified language of our documents is the sole object worthy of our attention. It is one of the many items in the catalogue of measures which have now become necessary. We trust every thing to those who are the vehicle of communication; we are confident of their talents and zeal in the good cause, and do not doubt but they will adopt the proper course.

PHILO SINENSIS.

We beg to suggest, but with great deference, to our much esteemed correspondent, *Sinensis*, whether there is not another small morsel of etiquette, with reference to the king of England's title, to be insisted upon in the official correspondence of the British authorities, whenever that correspondence is again attempted to be established with the court of Peking or any provincial government.

Is not the *position* in altitude of the characters designating a foreign potentate of as much if not more importance than the choice of the characters themselves? and should not any sovereign, claiming an equality with the emperor of China, insist that his title be placed exactly parallel to that of the emperor when both occur in the same page? and would not this position of his title mark equality stronger than any mere combination of characters when placed lower in the column than the emperor's title? The selection of the characters, Hwang-te—the title assumed by Tsin, the first sole ruler of China proper—and which strictly mean supreme and universal sovereign, is objectionable because it is contradictory; it is absurd to say that there are *two* supreme and universal sovereigns; and although the retention of this title by the Tatar-Chinese emperor may now excite the ridicule of europeans, it is, perhaps, not more deserving of such laughing censure than the custom—not very long laid aside—of styling the King of Great Britain *King of France*.

The title *Gan-choo*,—synonymous with "our most gracious sovereign"—which is frequently applied to the emperor himself — expressing love and protection on one side, duty and loyalty on the other—has been suggested by a friend as a combination of characters as happy and appropriate as can be desired.

The titles, *basileus* and *imperator*, were not the proper and distinct designations of the emperors of the east and west. The first was even used when speaking of the tetrach of Judea; and the second, in its strictest application, was the title with which the roman soldiers saluted their conquering general immediately after a victory. *Augustus*, as the reigning emperor, and *Cæsar*, as the heir-apparent, whether by birth or adoption, were the titles of the rulers at Rome and Byzantium.

We trust we shall yet see *Hwang-te* and *Gan-choo* travelling together cheek-by-jowl in friendly association.

On Sunday afternoon, the 9th Current, James Johnston, captain's steward of the brig "City of Aberdeen", jumped overboard in Whampoa reach and drowned himself. The act was most deliberately done, he having seized a block loaded with iron to sink himself.

Temporary insanity, produced by over use of chinese spirits is assigned as the cause.

A boat almost instantly shoved off to try to save him, but they got up only in time to see him sink. This man was an expert swimmer. The body has been found and buried.

SEA WATER MADE FRESH.—On Saturday a number of scientific gentlemen inspected Messrs. Wills and Westrup's patent machine for converting sea water into excellent fresh water, which was exhibited in a vessel moored in the river, near Westminster bridge. The conversion is effected by distillation, the condensation being produced by passing the pipe, by which the steam is carried off, through the side of the vessel into the river, and returning it into the vessel again at a sufficient distance for condensing the steam, which then flows out in a stream of pure fresh water. The top of the cistern in which the sea water is boiled is formed to allow cooking kettles to be placed in it, and of course anything contained in them may be boiled by the heat of the steam, so that the cooking for a ship's company may be performed by the same process that shall supply them with a sufficiency of fresh water. The process converts nine-tenths of the sea water contained in the cistern into pure fresh water in about twelve hours. The cistern by which the process was performed on saturday contained about 133 gallons, and in twelve hours about 120 gallons of fresh water were produced. The gentlemen present all tasted the converted fresh water, and pronounced it excellent. Their Majesties, and many of their friends, at a dinner party, a short time ago, tasted the converted water, and all agreed that it could not be distinguished from the best naturally fresh water. The invention combines simplicity and utility in a high degree, and may on many occasions prove an incalculable benefit to the class of men to whom this country is so much indebted for gits reatness and its security.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR OCTOBER.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.	WINDS.
☿ 1	68	72	30:00	N. a N by W. cloudy, frequent rain, mod. br.
♃ 2	65	70	30:10	N. a N by E. do. most pt. light rain do.
♀ 3	66	75	30:10	N.aNbyW.fine wr.1st.&mid.lt,br.lat.lt.br.SE.
♄ 4	71	80	30:05	N. a NNE. do. do. lat. cloudy, lt. rain.
☉ 5	72	76	30:10	N. a N by W. cloudy, rain at times, mod br.
☽ 6	68	74	30:10	N. a N by W. fine weather, mostly light br.
♂ 7	66	76	30:05	N. a N by W. do. mod. breeze.
☿ 8	74	79	30:00	N. a N by W. do. 1st & mid, lat. rain, lt. br.
♃ 9	76	79	29:90	N. a SE. most part rain, light breeze.
♀ 10	75	81	29:95	SE. cloudy, freqt rain, mod.br.lat. pt. lightg.
♀ 11	65	70	30:10	N a NNW. fine weather, mostly a fresh br.
☉ 12	66	70	30:20	N. a NNE.——do ——do.——do.
☽ 13	65	72	30:20	N. a NNW. cloudy, mod. breeze.
♂ 14	68	76	30:20	NE. a SE.fine weather, variable light breeze.
☿ 15	73	78	30:10	E. a SE.cloudy, sultry, light breeze.
♃ 16	74	80	30:10	N. by W a E.——do.——do.—— variable.
♀ 17	74	80	30:10	N by W. fine weather, light breeze.
♄ 18	70	78	30:10	N. by W.—do.——1st. & mid., latter cloudy.
☉ 19	70	78	30:10	N. a NNE.—do.——moderate breeze.
☽ 20	70	80	30:00	N a N by W.——do——light breeze.
♂ 21	70	80	29:95	N. a N by W.do.——do.——
☿ 22	68	78	30:00	N. a N by W.do.——mod. breeze.
♃ 23	70	78	30:09	N. by E a N by W. do. most light br. vble.
♀ 24	70	78	30:10	N a N by W.——do.——moderate breeze.
♄ 25	69	76	30:20	N a N by W.——do.——do.——do.
☉ 26	59	70	30:25	N a N by E. a N by W. fresh breeze.
☽ 27	56	68	30:30	N. a N by E. a N by W.——do.——do.
♂ 28	54	68	30:30	N a N by E. a N by W.——do.——do.
☿ 29	54	67	30:10	N. moderate breeze
♃ 30	56	68	30:15	N a N by W. mostly light breeze.
♀ 31	60	70	30:15	N a N by W.——do——

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CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1834. NO. 47. PRICE 50 CENTS.

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By order of the Chairman.
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We beg attention to the long memorial of the governor of Canton and the other great officers of the province, detailing, in their own way, to the emperor their treatment of lord Napier and of the British merchants in Canton. This document is not issued as an edict, nor intended for the eyes of barbarians; and therefore the ignorant and absurd manner in which these officers, who profess to understand so well the true principles of real dignity, talk of foreigners and their commerce should not be now the subject of ridicule. But we think the memorial is worth one observation; some degree of doubt as to the propriety of his treatment of lord Napier seems to dwell on the governor's mind, and he *does not excuse* himself by quoting any similar case where his predecessors were concerned; and more than one, when British officers demanded interviews, must be on record; governor Loo appears to be more "stupid and unpolished" than former governors.

As to the proud stand on the highest ground, this universal sovereignty and sway, this glorious subjugation of all nations claimed by the emperor and his officers, it is time that these dignified potentates should be undeceived and taught to learn how low their very best rank when compared with the people of Europe. Low in science, arts and arms; lower in a knowledge and performance of social duties; lowest in morality.

Governor Loo, in one part of his memorial, says that lord Napier should be amply punished. We will borrow his words, applying them to his shameful treatment of that lamented nobleman, and to the notice the British people may be expected to take of his conduct.

"'If not amply punished and repressed, (the Chinese,) "how can the national dignity (of Great Britain) be rendered "imposing, and all the sons of Han be intimidated."

WHAT DO FOREIGNERS AIM AT IN CHINA.

A pamplet, under the following title, *"Remarks on British relations and intercourse with China. By an American merchant,"* has just come out from England, which we propose noticing at greater length in a future number.

It is written with a degree of moderation and good sense which will no doubt entitle it to attention. And for this reason it is that we are the more desirous to notice what appears to us an important misapprehension, contained in the following paragraph.

"Would any foreigner at this moment consent to be amalgamated with the native population? No! He wishes to be distinguished by favouring legislation. He knows that to ask to be placed on the same level would be to kiss the same rod of despotism, and to crave permission to share its infliction.

Now as far as we know the sentiments of foreigners in China we venture to assert they do not aim at a "favouring legislation;" and they would, on the contrary, be only too happy to find themselves possessed of equal privileges with natives.

It is impossible to suppose, even for the sake of argument, that any foreigner can ever desire to become a Chinese; that is, any civilized foreigner: to wear a badge of slavery in a plaited tail, to marry or be given in marriage amongst the *sons of han* are scarcely objects which can ever be within the reasonable desire of Europeans; but that they should desire and insist on an equality before the Chinese laws, and for the extension to themselves and their commerce of those general principles of government and benevolence as developed in the ancient classics and for the rights and liberties as enjoyed by the natives; for, however tyrannical the Chinese government, the situation of the Chinese who is prudent, and observes the laws and customs of the place of his residence, and who has sense and spirit to protect and defend himself in his rights as a *son of han*, who is determined to keep within the law, and who has no dealings with foreigners, on the whole is very independent and safe. Not so the foreigner; as to the laws of China he is neither supposed to know nor considered capable of comprehending them; he is regarded as an intractable and stupid savage, only to be kept in awe by ill-usage and *misrule*. Under this oppressive degradation to claim the privileges of a native is simply the duty of self-protection and not demanding to be distinguished by "favouring legislation;" foreigners require the right of free and unwatched locomotion, which alone would remove many of their grievances. It is the pratice not the theory of the government; the administration of the law, not the law itself that they seek to alter.

To convey the condition and treatment of foreigners in China in a more direct and familiar manner to the English reader, let the latter suppose a fleet of *barbarian* ships, belonging to a nation with which trade has been carried on for two hundred years, lying at Wapping. The men who manage this foreign trade are allowed only to deal with a few bagmen. If the bagmen cheat them of their money by bankruptcy, or any other method, their brother-bags profess to pay their debts; but how have the brotherhood ever contrived to raise a fund for these payments? by a tax upon imports and exports levied *instanter*—but appropriated only at long intervals, if at all, and in *driblets* to the professed object.

The foreigner, moreover, daily and hourly, finds that he is cheated by every rascally tidewaiter on the river, the king's duties being multiplied manyfold, and others, under the unintelligible names of christmas boxes, eastergifts, presents, keepsakes and remembrances, constantly imposed. He is not allowed to go to a butcher's shop to buy meat, to a baker's, bread nor to a green-grocer's, vegetables; much less to leadenhall, coventgarden or hungerford markets; he would be pelted even out of Billingsgate; but he must keep a villain in his house, under the name of *"buyer,"* to purchase his provisions, and of course to cheat him to a degree which it is impossible for him to calculate. Should any dispute arise, the foreigners must go to the bagmen; they could not gain access in any case whatever even to a constable; let alone a magistrate, the lord Mayor, or the superior courts of law. If any of them dared to hire a "trim built wherry" and shoot London bridge, he would be seized, his baggage overhauled and scattered, but *he would not be taken to the river Police magistrate to have his crime punished according to the law of the land, but be detained until he had paid the extortionate demands of his captors.*

All this while the court of St. James professes the tenderest concern for these wretched barbarians, and declares that they are nourished by its kindness and admitted to an *open market* by its liberality; while *the lords of the treasury, the president of the board of trade and the commissoners of customs,* unanimously assert that the duties arising from the trade and the disbursements of the ships are not of the least benefit to the port of London, much less to the united kindom, and therefore not deserving of the slightest regard.

The government papers in the meantime describe these foreigners as the most depraved of mankind, and guilty of every crime that can disgrace humanity; yet as a proof of his unbounded tenderness and compassion the lord Mayor permits them three times a month to cross the river to Rotherhithe to see the Thames tunnel, or to visit the Surrey zoological gardens; but they must go in *"droves"* not exceeding ten, under the care of the customhouse tidewaiters. All the females of the neighbourhood are strictly forbidden either to talk to or even to look at these foreigners. The children are taught to throw stones at them, and to call them *Yahoos.*

They are not allowed to get a cast on the top of a coach even to Greenwich fair, nor enter a booth at Saint Bartholomew's to buy gingerbread nuts. In short, their thraldom is not less rigid than the penned oxen in Smithfield market, and the Lord Mayor's men would like to see them all knocked on the head the same way were it not that they would then loose the sheep they shear so closely.

LAST LETTER FROM THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S CHIEF AT MACAO TO THE VICEROY.

We copy from the Bombay Gazette the following item of rather curious intelligence.

THE GAZETTE.

Saturday, 30th August, 1834.

The following letter, from the select committee at Canton to the government here, is published by order of the Hon. the Governor in Council in the last government

gazette. We have not the Canton paper of the date referred to; but shall endeavour to procure it, as the case appears to be of an extraordinary character.

To C. Norris, Esq. Chief Secy. to Gov. BOMBAY.

Sir,—I am directed by the president and select committee to acquaint you, that a paper calling itself the last letter from the Honorable Company's Chief at Macao, to the Viceroy, printed in the Canton Register of the 6th instant, is a forgery, no such correspondence having taken place with the Viceroy. I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL, *Secretary.*

Macao, 10th May, 1834.

We recollect being mightily affected when we read the "Lay of the LAST Minstrel"; and the letter of the *last Chief* again brought back the "joy of grief." There is something touching even to sorrowfulness in the word LAST; sweetly singeth Barry Cornwall, alias Molly Proctor.

Those few pale autumn flowers,
How beautiful they are!
Than all the summer store,
Than all that went before,
How lovelier far!

And why? they are the last,
The last, the last, the last!

As to the letter, we considered it at once to be *authentic*; we thought we could not be deceived in that "*fine roman hand*". Who, indeed, would dare to *forge* the signature of "the last Chief of the British factory" to such a document (by the way, the letter is not signed by that officer; and it is headed "from a correspondent;" which, we confess, are circumstances that should have awakened our suspicions), when it was recollected *that* "last chief" was one of the first Anglo-Chinese scholars of the time? perhaps now the first, since we have lost Dr. Morrison. The supposition is ridiculous; and were it not for the formal and official denial of the secretary to the select committee we could never be shaken in our belief, judging from the *strong internal evidence* of the document, that it was written by a gentleman who was at the same time a thorough master of the chinese language and of the official forms of correspondence; and who was in the *habit of direct and friendly communication with the viceroy.* And a devoted, and highly trusted servant of *his masters the honorable company*, whose least affair he could not betray, but whose power, real or supposed, he would always uphold *mordicus.* But it appears we have been deceived, notwithstanding all our cat-like watchfulness! May our fault be pardoned, and for this grace we will chant as followeth in praise of "the last chief of the British factory" and all it's members;

Pale flowers! pale *perishing* flowers!
How beautiful you are!
Than all that went before,
Than all the summer store,
How lovelier far!

And why? ye are the *last!*
The last! the last! the last!

EXTRACT FROM THE FUNERAL SERMON, OCCASIONED BY THE DEATH OF LORD NAPIER. PREACHED ON THE 26TH OF OCTOBER, 1834, BY THE REVEREND E. C. BRIDGMAN.

His general information was extensive. His peculiar turn of mind, like that of his illustrious ancestor, John Napier, led him to the study of mathematics and of the lively oracles of God. He took a peculiar interest in the erecting of the Edinburgh observatory; and was president of the astronomical society of that city. He was not deeply read in works of theology; but *he was deeply read in his Bible.* His views respecting divine subjects were clear, simple, and scriptural. In matters of religion, as well as in regard to all other subjects, he thought and acted for himself, unbiassed by the opinions of other men. His ancestors were all pious and devoted royalists; and in their religious worship they followed the episcopal order, for which he ever had a high respect: but in his own he adopted the forms of the Presbyterian church. He had an humble opinion of himself, and a charitable one of all mankind. The prevailing features of his character were remarkable benevolence and liberality united with great decision and energy of mind. He was exceedingly careful in the discharge of all his duties; and in a degree, not less eminent than pleasing, seemed ever the most anxious to discharge those moral and religious obligations which he owed to his fellow-men and to his God. Under the influence of such opinions and views, it was not strange that the intellectual and moral improvement of mankind was a subject that often occupied his thoughts. Accordingly, on his appointment to China,—than which, perhaps, none in the world could involve more important interests; and on which he at once centered all his ambition,—we find him immediately, after giving the special objects of his mission the first place in his thoughts, looking forward to the gradual extension of commerce and a free and well regulated intercourse with China, and, through such means, to the gradual diffusion of knowledge, the removal of prejudice, the overthrow of idolatry, and the complete triumph of pure Christianity.

Document containing copy of a memorial from the Canton government to the emperor, forwarded September 8th 1834.

For the purpose of requiring obedience.—On the 18th day of the 8th moon in the 14th year of Taoukwang (September 20th,) the following official document was received from the governor of the provinces Kwang-tung and Kwang-se, Loo.

"(In the 6th day of the 8th moon, in the 14th year of Taoukwang (September 8th,) I, the governor, in conjunction with KE, lieutenant governor of the "province Kwang-tung,—HA, general-commandant of the city of Canton,—"LOO, lieutenent general in command of the mautchou garrison,—TSO, lieute-"nant general in command of the Chinese Tartar garrison,—and CHUNG, "commissioner of customs at Canton,—reported, on the subject of the English "barbarian Eye, lord Napier's disobedience to the laws, and the consequent "stoppage of trade according to law. Besides awaiting the receipt of the "vermillion-colored reply (i. e. a reply in the imperial hand-writing), which "on arrival will be reverently copied and made known, the report also is now "copied and made known to you the Poochingsze, and you are required, in "conjunction with the Anchasze, to act accordingly; oppose not. Appended is "a copy of a '*supplementary memorial.*" *

[*Copy of Memorial.*]

Further,—on the subject of the English nation's trade with Kwang-tung, The said nation has hitherto had an establishment called *Kung-pan-yu* (office for public management,—or company, from Portuguese *Companhia,*), for directing the buying and selling of the whole country,—which was also named *Kung-sze* (public managing body.) The said company (*Kung-sze*) appointed Chief, Second, Third, and Fourth Supracargoes, to come to Canton, for the general direction of commercial affairs, and for a restraining control over the barbarian merchants. In the 10th year of Taoukwang (1830,) the hong merchants reported, that in the 13th year the period of the said nation's company (*Kung-sze*) would be accomplished, and the said nation's barbarians would each trade for himself.—Fearing that affairs would be under no general control, the former governor, your Majesty's minister LE, commanded the hong merchants to enjoin orders on the *taepan* (Chief Supracargo,) requiring him to send a letter home to his country, (to the effect) that if the company were indeed dissolved, it was directed that a *taepan* acquainted with affairs should still be appointed to come to Canton, to control and direct the trade.

This year I, your majestys minister Loo, with the Superintendent of customs CHUNG, having ascertained that the said nation's company was dissolved, commanded the (hong) merchants to deliberate well on the subject, as it was imperative that affairs should be made subject to some undivided responsibility, in order that they might not be totally without combination, order and arrangement.

In the 6th moon, an English ship of war brought to Canton a barbarian Eye, Lord Napier, one individual,—who said that he came to Canton for the purpose of examining into and directing commercial affairs. He brought with him a family—females and young children—five in all, whom he settled at Macao. The Ship of war, which was ascertained to have a crew of 190 persons, anchored in the outer sea; and the said barbarian Eye changed his vessel, and came up to reside in the barbarian factories outside the City. I, your Majesty's Minister Loo, having received reports hereof from the civil and military district officers, immediately addressed a communication to the naval commander-in-chief, for him to station cruizers about and keep guard at the Bogue and other places; I gave order also to the men and officers in the forts, to keep up a strict and close preventive guard, not to permit the said ship of war to enter the port, or the foreign females to come up to Canton. I also commanded the hong merchant, *Woo-tun-yuen* (Howqua)—to investigate why the said barbarian Eye had come to Canton, that if it were because it was requisite—the Company being dissolved and at an end—to establish fresh regulations of trade, he should immediately inform the said hong merchants, that they might present a report, and so enable me to make a complete memorial, reverently awaiting the receipt of the mandate and pleasure (of your Majesty,) to which obedience should then be directed.

The said barbarian Eye would not receive the hong merchants, but afterwards repaired to the outside of the city to present a letter, to me your majesty's minister, Loo. On the face of the envelope, the forms and style of equality were used, and there were absurdly written the characters *Ta ying kwo*, 'great English nation' (for great Britain.) Examining, at that time, it appeared, that, in keeping apart the central and the outside (people,) what is of the highest importance is a maintenance of dignity and sovereignty. Whether the said barbarian Eye has or has not official rank, there are no means of thoroughly ascertaining. But, though he be really an officer of the said nation, he yet cannot write letters on equality with the frontier officers of the celestial empire. As the thing concerned the national dignity, it was inexpedient in the least to allow a tendency to any approach or advance, by which lightness of esteem might be occasioned. Accordingly, orders were given to HAN-SHAOU-KING, the *Foo-tseung* in command of the military forces of *Kwang-chow-foo*, to tell him authoritatively, that, by the statutes and enactments of the celestial empire, there has never been intercourse by letters with outside barbarians, that commercial matters should be petitioned respectfully through the medium of the hong merchants, and that it is not permitted to offer or present letters.

Again, considering that he was stupid and unpolished, having come from without the bounds of civilization, and that, it being his first entrance into the central flowery land, he was yet unacquainted with the rules and prohibitions, it appeared undoubtedly right first to explain to him and guide him, to enable him to know what he was to obey and act in compliance with. (I, Loo,) selected and made an arrangement of the rules and orders established by reports at various periods (to the throne,) for the regulation of the trade of the barbarians,—and commanded the hong merchants to enjoin the same, pointing out, and guiding him in the way, and also to inform him, that the outside barbarians possess an open market at Canton, only because of the good favor of the sacred emperor towards the dwellers on the seacoasts; but that in no way are the mean, paltry, commercial duties regarded as of importance; that the said nation has traded here for beyond a hundred and some tens of years, and for all affairs there are old regulations; and that, since the said barbarian Eye has come for commercial purposes he should at once obey

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* Important papers are often made *supplementary*, when it is required to keep them, with more than usual strictness, from the knowledge of the people.

and keep the regulations; but if he do not so, he shall then not be permitted to trade at Canton. First and last, on four several occasions were clear orders given.

Afterwards the said merchants reported in answer, that the said barbarian Eye would not obey the orders enjoined by them, but averred, 'that he is 'an officer and superintendent of the barbarians, and not one with whom 'taepans can be compared; and that hereafter all affairs ought to be conducted 'by official communications to and fro with the various public officers, for 'that orders cannot, as formerly, be enjoined through the medium of the hong 'merchants, nor can he offer petitions, but can only write official letters, and 'and deliver them to officers to transmit.' The said merchants replied, that heretofore there has been no such mode of conducting affairs. But the said barbarian Eye continuing obstinate and perverse, without altering,—they requested that an embargo should be put on the said nation's buying and selling. The said barbarian Eye, Lord Napier, has repeatedly been perverse and stubborn and indeed extremely obstinate, but having considered that the said nation's king has heretofore been always reverently submissive, and that the said nation's several merchants are all still quiet and peaceful,—that if, for the error of one man, Lord Napier, all the ships' holds should be closed, they cannot but be overwhelmed with grief,—I, your majesty's minister Loo, therefore looked upward to embody my August Sovereign's liberality,—(extensive) as heaven and earth, which beholds with the same benevolence the central and the outside people, and stoops to treat with compassion. I accordingly replied clearly and perspicuously to the said merchants, that the commercial affairs of outside barbarians have hitherto been under the management of hong merchants, and there has never been an officer to direct and control;—that England has heretofore had no interchange of official communications with the central flowery land, and therefore what the said barbarian says cannot be permitted to be brought into operation. Also, that the ships' holds should properly indeed be closed, but that temporary indulgence and delay are given, from tender compassion towards all the separate merchants. With these particulars they were also commanded to make clearly known (to Lord Napier), that if he repented, aroused, and became reverentially submissive, trade should continue as usual, but that if he again offered opposition, and continued perverse, the ships' holds should be immediately closed.—It was hoped that, by the truth and sincerity of reason, his brute-like ‡ fierceness and overbearing might be reformed; so that, if only the great principles of dignity were not hurt, it would be unnecessary to make any severe requisition. But the said barbarian Eye, when the merchants enjomed orders on him, remained as if he heard not; and when the said merchants copied out the words of my official reply, and gave the reply to him, he laid it down and would not peruse it.

Further, the naval *Thantseang*, KAOU-E-YUNG, reported, that another English ship of war had come and anchored with the ship of war that had come before, in Macao roads. It was ascertained that the number of seamen in her was also 190; and, on being questioned, it was averred, that she would not at all enter the port, but was awaiting a favorable wind to sail out. Again did I address an official communication to the naval commander-in-Chief, and to the officer in command on the *Heang-shan* station, that in every place a preventive guard should be maintained with increased diligence. Directions also were sent to the magistrates of all the sea board districts, that they should strictly prohibit the trading and fishing boats from approaching the ships of war to engage in barter or afford supplies.

At the same time I again and a third time consulted with your majesty's minister KE; (and we came to the conclusion) that the common disposition of the English barbarians is ferocious and what they trust in are the strength of their ships and the effectiveness of their guns,—but that the inner seas having but shallow water, with very many sands and rocks, the said barbarian ships, though they should discharge their guns cannot do it with full effect; also, that the said barbarian Eye having placed his person in the central, flowery land, distant from his own country several myriads of miles, we are in the state relatively of host and guest;—if he should madly think to steal over bounds, our troops may peaceably *wait* to work with him,—or, that he will be powerless is manifest and easy to be seen. But the matter concerns those out of the bounds of civilization, and it is necessary that investigation should be made and care taken, beyond what is ordinary, in order to break the mind down to submission.

What the merchants had reported being but the assertions of one party, it was not right to give hasty credence to them. We accordingly commanded the assistant *foo* magistrate, PWAN-SHANG-YIH, to proceed, accompanied by the *Kwangchowhee*, to the barbarian factories, personally to investigate, and at the same time to command that the ships of war should immediately get under weigh and return to their country. The said barbarian Eye still did not tell clearly the particulars of what he had come to Canton to do, nor did he plainly and definitely answer for what the ships of war had come, and when they would return. Because the said barbarian Eye directed a barbarian acquainted with the Chinese language to interpret, we apprehended that, in transmitting information, there might have been a want of truth; and therefore commanded them to take linguists with them. The said barbarian Eye would not receive the linguists to interpret, so that the officers deputed had no means of giving clear orders. And, after having repeatedly commanded the hong merchants to enquire and investigate, the origin and occasion of his mission still could not be at all ascertained.

On humble examination, (it appears),—that the commerce of the English barbarians has hitherto been managed by the hong merchants and *taepans;* there has never been a barbarian Eye, to form a precedent. Now, it is suddenly desired to appoint an officer—a Superintendent,—which is not in accordance with old regulations. Besides, if the said nation have formed this decision, it still should have stated the affairs which, and the way how, such Superintendent is to manage, making petition, so that a memorial might be presented, requesting your majesty's mandate and pleasure, as to what should be refused, in order that obedience might be paid thereto, and the same be acted on accordingly. But the said barbarian Eye, Lord Napier, without having made any plain report, suddenly came to the barbarian factories outside the city, to reside there, and presumed to desire intercourse to and fro, by official documents and letters, with the officers of the central flowery land;—this was indeed far out of the bounds of reason. Repeatedly have the hong merchants enjoined orders, and the deputed officers enquired and interrogated; there has been no want of bending and stooping to investigate clearly, nor has he been forcibly troubled with any difficulty. Yet the said barbarian Eye has not at all told plainly what are the matters he has come to attend to, and what the occasion of his mission; but has imperatively desired to have intercourse by official communications and letters with the officers of the inner land. And he has presumed to publish a notice, telling all the separate merchants not to regard the entire cutting off of trade as a matter for concern; thus showing that he has a disposition to excite agitation and disobedience of the laws and statutes. If not amply punished and repressed, how can the national dignity be rendered imposing, and the barbarians be intimidated?

Hitherto it has been the rule, that when the barbarians are lawless their ships' holds should be closed. We, your majesty's ministers, have, in conjunction with the Superintendent of customs of Canton, your majesty's minister CHUNG, consulted, and have also maturely consulted with the General commandant, the Lieutenant-Generals, and the *Sze* and *Taou* officers (heads of the territorial and financial, judicial, gabel, and commissariat departments) in the city; (and have agreed), that it only remains to close the ships' holds according to law, and temporarily put a stop to the English nation's buying and selling. Should the said barbarian Eye, with awe and fear, pay reverential submission, and obey and act according to the enactments and statutes of the celestial empire, we will then again report, requesting your majesty graciously to permit the opening of the ships' holds, for traffic; thus may a warning punishment be clearly manifested.

Commerce is originally the business of the separate merchants; but since the said nation has not yet appointed another *taepan*, and the said barbarian Eye, after having first said he was to examine and direct, has on a second occasion styled himself a Superintendent, so that we cannot find on enquiry what things he is to attend to; and since, besides, such obstinate adherence to error, and refusal of restraint and control, leave affairs without any responsibility, it is difficult even to hope for the trade of the separate merchants being securely and properly conducted.

Of late the commercial barbarians have gradually assumed a great degree of daring; at this time of commencing a new order of things, it is requisite, that they should with severity be brought to order and directed. At present we have issued a proclamation and plain order regarding Lord Napier's repeated opposition and perverseness, wherein we consequently close the ships' holds according to law, at the same time explaining that this has no relation to the several separate merchants and that all nations besides may buy and sell as usual. As to whether this be right or not, we, looking upwards, pray for (your majestys) sacred and luminous instructions, that the same may be obeyed and acted on.

Further, of late years the Hoppo's receipts of commercial duties from barbarian ships have been from England about 5 or 600,000 taels. In itself this affects not the treasures of the revenue to the value of a hair or a feather's down. Yet the national resources being of importance, we dare not neglect to calculate thoroughly in devising a course of action. But the barbarians are, by nature, insatiably avaricious; and the more forbearance and indulgence are shown to them, the more do they become proud and overbearing. At present the barbarian ships which clandestinely sell opium in the outer seas are daily increasing. Just when the laws were being established to bring them to order, there further came this mad, mistaken, barbarian Eye. If at this tine indulgence be at once shown to them, they will then advance step by step, begetting other foolish expectations. It is unavoidable that a slight display should be made of reducing and repressing them.

The said country exists by commerce, and all its merchants, coming in crouds with their goods, are in haste to dispose of them, and to take advantage of the northerly winds of the autumn and winter, for returning with goods to their country. They assuredly will not lightly cast away their goods and capital, waiting till a wrong season. The several separate merchants, seeing that lord Napier has repeatedly resisted and caused agitation, have all in their hearts become in a great degree unsubmissive; and it is now authenticated that they have presented a petition at the hoppo's office, requesting that the ship's holds be opened; to which it has been replied by proclamation, that if lord Napier change and repent, and obediently keep the old regulations, they may then be permitted to report and request that the ships' holds be opened. The said merchants certainly will not bear to have their livelihood injured by much obstinacy.

Besides, the rhubarb, tea, China ware, and raw silk of the inner land are things absolutely necessary to the said country. On investigation it appears, that, in the 13th year of *Kea-king* (1808,) in the 9th year of Taoukwang(1829,) the ships' holds were closed in consequence of the said barbarians creating disturbance; and afterwards they humbly supplicated, and requested their re-opening. This is a clear proof that the said nation cannot be without a traffic with the central, flowery land.

The said barbarians, except in guns and fire-arms, have not one single peculiar talent. We have now, on consultation with the general HA and others, posted military within and without the city, at the various guard stations, directing them to patrole about with increased vigilance. At Macao and all about, officers have also been secretly appointed, to spread themselves about at various posts, on land and water, to maintain quietness and keep a preventive guard, in order that no evils of remissness may arise. There decidedly must not be the least tendency towards what will occasion the commencement of a bloody quarrel and disturbance. In addition, orders are given to the *foo* and *hien* magistrates, to search after Chinese traitors, and with severity to seize and bring them to trial and punishment.

As to the commerce of the outside barbarians, the undivided responsibility lies on the hong merchants. Now, since, on the barbarian Eye, lord Napier's coming to Canton, they neither at first reported it before hand, nor, when repeatedly commanded to enjoin orders, were they able to do a single thing, showing a great degree of contemptuous negligence, orders have also been given to enquire if they have or have not been in fault, that they may be proceeded against with severity.

Of the particulars of all that is done, we, your Majestys ministers (Loo and KE), in conjunction with the superintendent of the customs at Canton, Your majesty's minister CHUNG, the General, your majesty's minister, HA,—the general of the left, your majesty's minister LUH, of the imperial kindred, and the general of the right, your majesty's minister TSO,—respectfully prepare this memorial, secretly reporting, and prostrate imploring a sacred glance thereon.—Respectfully reported.

‡ Literally—"*dog-like, goat-like*"

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2ND, 1834. NO. 48. PRICE 50 CENTS.

FOR BATAVIA.

THE Dutch Bark "CHARLES", Captain Tocola, will sail for the above Port from Macao Roads on the 5th Proximo. Apply to
THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton, 25th November, 1834.

FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE ship HORMASJEE BOMANJEE, Captain J. Clark, to sail on or before the 5th of December. Apply to
THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE ship MARION, Captain Richards, to sail on or before the 10th of December. Apply to
THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS AND MADRAS.

THE CARRON, Captain Wilson, to sail the middle of December. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE ship GENERAL GASCOYNE, Captain J. Fisher. For freight apply to
THOMAS DENT & Co.

FREIGHT FOR UNITED STATES.

THE ships TREMONT & VOLUNTEER will take freight for any port in the United States. Apply to
RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE FORT WILLIAM, Captain Neish, to sail with all despatch. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LINTIN THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY TOUCHING AT CEYLON.

THE GLENELG, Captain Langley, to sail with all despatch. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Bark THETIS Captain Clark will leave Whampoa for the above ports positively in the latter end of November. Apply to
Canton, 30th October, 1834. DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SINGAPORE, RHIO, & BATAVIA.

THE Dutch bark "LOUISA," daily expected, will be despatched for the above ports without delay. For freight apply to
Canton, September 15th, 1834. A. S. KEATING.

EXCHANGE ON BENGAL AND LONDON.

BILLS of the East India Company on Bengal at 60 day sight, in setts of Sa. Rupees 10. 12. 16, & 18.000. and
BILLS of the United States Bank on London at 6 mos. sight for £2000. £1250 & £750. Stg. For sale by
Canton, November 23rd, 1834. OLYPHANT & Co.

TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed before commencing to receive cargo.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

DECIMA COMPANHIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

AS pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicacoens para Seguro nesta officina sao prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem offerecidos os riscos possao ser devidamente examinados antes de comecarem a receber carga. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

AT a meeting of the British chamber of commerce held this day, It was proposed by Mr. Keating seconded by Mr. Innes and carried unanimously, That the election of office—bearers be postponed to the 31st day of December next, till which day any merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and until then the provisional Chairman and Secretary shall continue to act as heretofore.
By order of the Chairman.
W. Sprott Boyd,
Canton, 15th November, 1834. Secretary.

FOR SALE.

BILLS drawn by the Court of Directors of the East Jndia Company on the Governor in Council of Bombay, at 60 days sight, in sets of B. Rupees 2133, may be had on application to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

A British ship of about 450 tons, built on the western side of India, and fit for any voyage. Intending purchasers may learn particulars from
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN GUTHRIE, of the ship "Adelaide", at Whampoa, will not be answerable for any debt or debts contracted by the crew of that ship during her stay in China.
Canton, 11th November, 1834.

HIBBERT'S PALE ALE.

PALE ALE in butts from HIBBERT, so well known for his extensive supplies sent to the United States, may be had on application to
R. MARKWICK & Co.

WANTS A PLACE a Young Englishman with an *undoubted character*, who has been accustomed to act as Personal Servant.
Apply to the Editor.

MACAO GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

THE first Lottery sanctioned by the Macao Government for the benefit of the poor, according to H. M. F. Majesty's permission, shall be drawn publicly at the premises of the late Baron de S. Joze de Porto Allegre, with every precaution and formality, which may be nescessary.

The Capital of this Lottery will be $ 12:000 by the weight of the Senate (7 mace 2 candarin per dollar) formed into 2,000 tickets at $ 6 each; from this 12 per cent will be deducted for the object of this Lottery, and the remaining be divided into the following prizes.

1	Prize of $ 3000.	$ 3000.	1.	Prize of $ 1000.	$ 1000.
1	" " 500.	500.	1.	" " 100.	100.
20	" " 20.	400.	40.	" " 14.	560.
600	" " 8.	4,800.			
1	" to be the 1st drawn blank,	100.			
1	" to the last drawn blank,	100.			
624		8,900.	42.		1660.
42		1,660.			
666	Prizes,	$ 10,560.			
1334	Blanks. 12 pr. ct. on	12,000. 1440.			
2000	Tickets at $ 6 each.	$ 12,000.			

Tickets for the above Lottery for sale at Senhor Bernardo Duarte dos Santos's No. 4 Dutch Hong, and at Senhor Azevedo's, No. 1 French Hong.
Canton, November 24th, 1834.

SURVEYOR FOR LLOYD'S.

HAVING appointed Mr. WILLIAM MACKENZIE, (late commander of the ship Hormasjee Bomanjee,) as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, public notice thereof is hereby given for the information of all concerning the services of such officer; settling with him for the same.
JOHN TEMPLETON & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.

RICE, in quantities for ships to enter the Port free of the Cumsha and measurement dues, may be had at Lintin. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in *Viccajee Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office* of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co. *Agents.*

TO RENT.

ONE half of one of the neatest and most convenient Factories in Canton, newly furnished. For particulars. Apply to
No. 3. Imperial Hong. R. MARKWICK & Co.

NOTICE.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

RISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by
J. GODDARD, Agent for the office in China,
Payable in case of loss by
Messrs. GREGSON, MELVILLE & KNIGHT, Agents in London
do. do. Messrs. GILMORE & Co. " in Calcutta

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published weekly, may be supplied to subscribers at $ 22 per annum,
or $ 50 cents for a single number, on application to
R. MARKWICK & Co.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at
R. MARKWICK & Co's.

NOTICE.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834.—Price 50 cents.
Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

The JOHN BANNERMAN, Watt, from Calcutta, and the WOODLARK, Tozer, from Singapore, are the only arrivals reported in the last week. Several other vessels may be daily expected.

WHAT DO FOREIGNERS AIM AT IN CHINA?

It is so important that distant readers should be truly informed on this momentous question that we again recur to it's consideration.

When the Canton press has argued this case it has said "give us foreigners the benefit of air and water, "the public market for provisions, and the society of our "families, all of which the chinese have." The Canton press has never said, "alter your laws for our benefit; but where a "special law does not exist on the subject let us be placed "on the level of a native."

It is only when a chinese comes into contact with foreigners that he becomes liable to oppression and tyranny; and that foreigners should be considered of a quality so base and nature so unhealthy as to degrade and contaminate all they come in contact with is to them a just ground of complaint; the natives they trade with, the servants they pay, are all suspected, and considered as polluted: and this not by the universal prejudice of a whole people, but by the arbitrary and unwritten dicta of a few venal and interested public officers.

Yet foreigners would be satisfied with the privileges of a native on all those points which the government itself must admit to be reasonable, if it acts up to it's oft-repeated professions, and if it's public proclamations are not to be considered as so much waste paper. Why should we not contend for the right of loco-motion and to be permitted to travel, under passports, in the province or empire, either for the pursuits of business, health or pleasure? Why should we submit to our trade being arbitralily shackled by the hong merchants, the men with whom we deal? Why does the government place us beyond the pale of it's direct influence, thereby keeping itself in utter ignorance of our characters, dispositions, and *real* and *warrantable* wishes, denying us the benefit of it's laws and it's protection from the machinations of it's own subjects? Is it to ask for "*favouring legislation*," when it is required to remove these barbarous restrictions and to be *ennomous: equal in our transactions with natives before the laws?* We do not seek the privileges of naturalization; we do not ask their women in marriage, nor claim the right of holding office, of becoming landholders and members of the government; neither do we desire any exemption from their *written* laws, when *correctly* interpreted and *justly* administered; it is from their *misrule*, as by themselves confessed, that we would protect ourselves; from the exercise of illegal, despotic, arbitrary and capricious power.

Moreover, foreigners who have been connected with China for two hundred years may fairly be supposed to be improved by the transforming influence of celestial contact. How can the Chinese apply the epithet "*barbarian* to that people whom they have taught, guided and civilised so long? Is it not at once to confess the worthlessness of their discipline and example? To raise a doubt whether China herself is not without the bounds of civilised humanity? This startling question is well worth the most serious attention of the government and the *gowned people*. We leave them to ponder deeply on it.

It is a favorite fashion of the bolsterers up of old abuses in Canton, both here and in England, to say, "how would you treat a chinese did he behave so in England?" Now we can see no honesty in this sneer.

If Howqua went go to England, we do not know one act that an English gentleman could do which the said Howqua could not do; and if he was pulled up for illegality of conduct, a special act would be put into his interpreter's hand to show the chapter and verse by which he was controlled; and the special jury of his peers would consist of half of his own countrymen, if they could be summoned. Could not Howqua get into his own carriage, and drive from London to Inverness unchecked and without being asked a single question as to himself, his pursuits or intentions? would they deny him entrance at convent-garden theatre or market? would the London tavern be shut against him? or if he had *a wellfounded complaint* against *a customhouse* officer, would he be told his complaint must pass through some *malster* or *grocer, entirely under the official grasp of the officer accused?* No! However, *tout est convention*, and consequently to be changed: the chinese *will* change, and so *may we*.

REMARKS
ON BRITISH RELATIONS AND INTERCOURSE WITH CHINA

BY AN AMERICAN MERCHANT.

The above named pamphlet, which was published in London about the time of lord Napier's departure from England to enter upon the performance of his duties as the chief superintendent of the British trade in China, is the production of an American gentleman who resided a long time in Canton. It, therefore, possesses those claims to attention which are always due to observation and experience, for we think a residence in Canton, long experience, and keen observation are indispensable requisites in a writer on the affairs of foreigners as connected with China; although with even all these advantages we do not consider much can be known on which very sound opinions or sure speculations can be founded as to the best and most unexceptionable mode of the future procedure of the British towards the Chinese empire.

Speaking of former recollections connected with the intercourse of Europe with China, the writer justly observes;

"At the same time we find these recollections of little c, and we turn as from a closing volume to that new one which is now opening, and in which are soon to be recorded events deeply affecting the unconscious inhabitants of Eastern Asia. Unfortunately, the lapse of time, which has carried with it opportunities and advantages, has left the objectionable parts of Chinese national policy and character unaltered. In the nineteenth century, after two hundred years of intercourse, the British nation find their relations with China unintelligible and intolerable. They have extended themselves over vast regions in America, Africa and Asia; peopling some, civilizing others, drawing benefits from all. On China only have they failed to make any impression. Nor is this failure one of minor importance. The country it respects is the controlling nation in Asia beyond the Ganges. Its own territories embrace the rich dominions of many dynasties, the patrimonial possessions of the reigning family, and those successive acquisitions by conquest which have carried its supremacy almost to the shores of the Caspian sea and the borders of British India. Whatever concerns so great a community cannot be unimportant. Nor, in the present case, looking forward to a permanent and honorable intercourse, do we believe success to be beyond expectation. It is undoubtedly within the ability of the British people to change the harsh, absurd customs of China into laws such as should regulate the intercourse of Christian nations."

That Great Britain can make her own terms of future intercourse with China is undoubtedly true, the opposition will be in the government only, not in the people; and as the emperor is the government, to impress him and his immediate advisers with the *beneficence* of altering their selfish customs and restrictive policy, to prove to them the *policy* of making a friendly ally of England, and to show the *necessity* of being at least on terms of *civil* and *equal* communication with her, are the questions for the consideration of the British government.

The writer observes that while the social condition of China opposes obstacles to foreign intercourse with independent nations, it likewise evilly affects the natives in a greater degree in all their relations of life; He asks,

"Is the one under restriction and without appeal? The other, poor and oppressed, may beg for subsistence but dare not ask for justice, Is the property of the former attacked by unauthorised exactions? the latter, in acquiring money, has parted with peace. His own imprudence or false information, make him an offender, and his only alternative from suffering is to commute his punishment.

As to the difficulties likely to arise to foreign communications from the social condition of the people, they will probably be much less in effect than in appearance. The greatest is the degradation, thraldom and mutilation of the females. But as there is no powerful body of the priesthood to warp and deceive the public mind—as that mind is guided in all its operations by the will of the son of heaven, and as ce nést que le premier pas qui coute, the ready obedience of the people may be expected to follow the wishes and orders of the court of Peking.

The following remarks deserve attentive consideration.

To go on, as hitherto, is to do nothing; for as yet, nothing has been done. In giving the opinion, that, notwithstanding all this, "the British people could, undoubtedly, change the harsh, absurd customs of China, into laws such as should regulate the intercourse of Christian nations," we regarded, as their instrument, and the only possible instrument, the diffusion of useful knowledge and Christian truth.

We have not, for this reason, called on the government by name, because Justice and protection are its department, and not active benevolence.

We do not now appeal particularly to the merchant and the manufacturer, because the sense of personal interest has, in some degree, been awakened. We address our closing remarks, rather to the British public, because it yet remains to awaken the sense of common interest and Christian duty.

We say, then, let the British public contrast the opposition they have against them, with the means they are able to employ, and answer, if they cannot and ought not, for so great an object, to enter on the contest.

Who, then, are the antagonists in this contest? A suspicious or arrogant few among the higher Mandarins of China. The lower Mandarins cannot be included at all in the number. They know nothing of the general policy of the country, and are looking to grasp a share of the gains of commerce, now placed beyond their predial authority.

Even among the higher Mandarins—among those who fill the elevated platform around the foot of the "Dragon's Throne,"—there are causes operating, if not to awaken friendship, at least to lessen enmity. Many of them are the enslaved, enfeebled votaries of opium smoking. (Gutzlaff's Journal.) Men who would as soon forego their order, as the means of intoxication. Here are weak enemies.

Again, if there be any among the rulers of China, who ever felt the benevolence pretended to by the government, and inculcated in the writings of the sages, they cannot be the instruments of a very hearty opposition. Could we separate from the whole body the number of these two classes, along with those who "fear to show the least partiality to foreigners," because it is "the direct road to degredation," we should wonder at the miserable remnant of conservatism. Perhaps we may add, for our encouragement and his extenuation, that the monarch, in the seclusion of his palace or his harem, may be, in part, only ignorant; though some of those around him have the means of knowledge, and cannot share his exculpation.

What, then, are the means of overcoming this degree of opposition, on which we may depend in assurance of success? We answer, the dissemination of truth—political, social, religious truth—among the people of China. Does any one smile at the employment of such means of influence on an unprincipled and severe government? Let him turn back to the time in the history of northern Europe, when its barbarous tribes, in the language of a distinguished infidel writer, first "learned justice from the law, and mercy from the Gospel."

We are afraid that the "conservative resistance" of the chinese government, to the dissemination of social, moral, political and religious, truth, will be much stronger and more virulent than the writer seems to expect. The teacher or learner of "depraved ethics," for such all systems which would sap the foundations of their sacred classics are termed, is immediately marked by the government, seized and imprisoned, tortured until he recants, or strangled or banished as irrecoverably contumacious. That the people of England, as being immediately connected with China by their extensive trade, have a duty before them which they can easier discharge than other christian nations is true; but until the government of China, either by persuasion, by listening to the force of reason and moral right, or from a *fear* of the physical force of foreigners, shall descend from its high grounds of pretension, and open freely the way to a more extended intercourse, all efforts to sow either moral or religious truth must be left to the silent un-obtrusive pursuits of individuals. Yet the American merchant has done well in giving the opinion that "the British people could, undoubtedly, change the harsh, absurd customs of China, into laws such as should regulate Christian nations," and in regarding "as their instrument, and as their only possible instrument, the diffusion of knowledge, and christian truth;" (page 43) but he would have done better had he told us *how* to employ that instrument, and pointed out the ways and means by which truth and knowledge can be diffused through all the ranks of society from the palace to the cottage, and from the 'one man' to the 360,000,000 which make up the population of his vast dominions. He has done well in saying that justice and protection are the proper department of government; and he has done well, too, in trying "to awaken the sense of common interest and christian duty;" but surely he would have done better had he shown (in such an untried or rather anomalous case) how 'justice' and 'protection' can be secured, and how the 'interest' and the 'duty' of the British public can be so directed as to benefit the officers and the *people* of the celestial empire. It is well certainly to talk of justice and protection in China, and to connect these duties with the British interests—shall we say the British free trader? Or with the British navy? But justice cannot be administered, nor protection guaranteed, were there is no power. Yet what power has the free trader? And what has not the British navy? If *justice and protection* are to be brought into the account—as they certainly should—then let the American merchant, or rather the British government—whose duty it is to see to this matter—point out the way and afford the means by which they may be secured. It should be remembered, however, that the "LAW" was a political as well as religious institution at it's establishment; and that the "LAW AND THE GOSPEL" became the religion of Europe through political patronage and power. And also that at the present day in all christian countries, America not excepted, government guards and teaches religion by its authority; unless the new separation of church and state in France be pleaded as an exception. A knowledge of the language by foreigners, sufficient to translate into it and compose in it, is one of the most desirable acquirements that will tend to forward the philanthropic views of this benevolent writer. The distribution of books in the Chinese language in the immediate neighbourhood of Europeans is easy; the real difficulty is in printing them; and here we would draw the attention of the public to the efforts of Mr. Dyer at Penang, and solicit their assistance and encouragement to his punch cutting and casting of the chinese characters. The 3rd Article in the chinese repository for october, on the proportionate expense of block, stone and type printing, as applied to Chinese printing, is deserving the attentive consideration of all who are interested in the diffusion of the various branches of European knowledge amongst the millions who read the language of the central and flowery land.

FREE TRADE TO ALL THE PORTS OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

The frequent recurrence of the stoppage of the Canton trade, which, in the absence of fixed regulations equally binding on both parties, will often happen, must at least have stimulated our desire of obtaining access to other ports under better conditions and less liable to interruption. Instead of that hankering of the local government to shackle the trade, the fear of losing it would rather urge the higher officers to remove every obstacle, and thus our commercial relations at Canton would be greatly improved. Notwithstanding, however, the favorable opinion the British residents at Canton entertain upon the subject, there lurks still much doubt whether the plan is practicable, and whether it will not be thwarted by the fears and narrow policy of the Peking court. Though we are fully aware that our ministry is strongly in favor of this measure, the great question will always be by what means the trade is to be opened? The chinese government, refusing once for all to enter into negotiation, will never listen to proposals which would link the empire indissolubly with other nations.

By putting forth this argument, which is the great bugbear to enterprize, we have not yet proved that a change of our political relations with this empire may not also work a change in the policy of its government. When Great Britain is once acknowledged as an independent state, equal in power, she fairly can expect that her proposals will meet with due consideration, but not before. This is the most important desideratum, the preparatory step, the sine qua non of a commercial treaty and extension of trade. Let it, however, not be thought that we urge a signature with blood, the horrors of war to extend a peaceful trade, for we shudder at the policy which establishes its interest upon the ruin of other states. All we can desire is a fair understanding between two great empires upon the broad basis of mutual advantage. As we have reason on our side, we may as well use this powerful weapon, and employ also the means which a superiority in understanding and civilisation so readily furnish. But by speaking thus we do not recommend the same measures which, in times of yore, have utterly failed; nor do we wish to intimate that we have not to encounter formidable obstacles. All we can urge is that every measure may be adopted to existing circumstances, and not be founded on theory. With the more impartiality we survey the field upon which we have to act; the more intimately we become acquainted with the chinese government, its resources, power, policy, the better we shall be enabled to draw satisfactory results for directing our operations. But let us beware lest we form our opinion from Canton, which will surely lead to fallacies. The expeditions to the N. E. coast have

sufficiently proved that the Canton policy, contempt and aversion, are peculiar to the place, where we have undergone the greatest degradations. We would adduce the report which the Foo-yuen of Fuh keen and the viceroy of Keang-nan and Keang-se have sent up to the emperor on the subject of an extension of trade to their respective provinces. Was it not two years ago confidentially believed that we would urge the matter? and could the Keang-nan government be dissuaded that the Sylph did not carry the commercial treaty? Could there be a stronger proof that the grandees principally concerned in the opening of the trade were not themselves anxious to settle the matter, when the foo-yuen of Che-keang sent his aid-de-camp, formerly a minion in the imperial palace and a man deeply versed in the arts of the court and very intelligent, to acquaint himself fully on all subjects concerning a free trade, and to report faithfully every thing to the emperor. Still it is to be deeply regretted that these desultory enterprizes were not followed by more vigorous measures on the part of our government. The objection that the chinese government will not treat with any foreign power falls entirely to the ground; in all the emporia where the Amherst and Sylph went frequent interviews with the government officers took place, and the officers of those vessels had more of their company than they possibly could have wished. How far different was this treatment from that which a British functionary experienced at Canton? Did not the officers at Shang-hae and Cha-po themselves tear down offensive edicts, when the impropriety was pointed out to them?

We mention these things as an eye witness, and not on any other account but to counteract the impression which the arrogance of a local government has made to paralize all efforts beyond Canton. Let us no longer use Canton as a synonyme for China; but let us generalize our ideas to render our commercial relations firm and respectable, and to extend them to the utmost limits.

Dear Mr. Editor, Canton, 1st December, 1834.

I being the correspondent who forwarded to you *a quiz* called, "the last letter from the last British chief" am amused to find it assume in your number of the 25th ulto. the shape of *a forgery*. I have hitherto been led by Johnson's dictionary, and a few other useless, obsolete, books to consider the "*forger*" one who imitates the King's stamp on a coin, *or* the signature of some other name than his own for the sake of *un*-lawful gain. Do you think the attorney-general would advise a capital indictment on the *said last letter? Or* that the treasurer to the Bengal government would have cashed a bill drawn with that signature? *If not*, I am afraid H. M. 3rd superintendent does not quite understand the true meaning of the word he uses.

It may be in your recollection that a clever quiz appeared in London, called "Anticipation," averring to be the speeches of Fox, Pitt, and the worthies of that day. But Fox, instead of calling his "*a forgery*" got up and read what was put down for him in the house of commons.

If what the last chief should have said was so nearly imitated as to be considered a forgery, I am afraid we must arrive at the conclusion that it contained *offensive* truth; that is, *truths which should have* been spoken *out*, but were, for selfish reasons, withheld. DELTA.

In answer to the question of *Delta* we do not think that H. M. attorney general would advise a capital indictment against him for his most palpable *quiz;* but we do think that an action at common law would lie against the writers of the official and public letter to the secretary of the Bombay government, quoted in our last number, for a malicious attempt to injure the character and sale of the Canton Register, by the contents of that letter.

On saturday last the sons of St. Andrew celebrated the anniversary of the patron saint of Scotland by a splendid subscription dinner, which was given at Nol Danish Hong.

About sixty gentlemen, Caledonians and their guests, assembled at St. Andrew's board, Mr. Jardine being in the chair.

Who knows not the joyous hilarity of all Scotch festive meetings? and who is ignorant of the pious zeal with which St. Andrew is worshipped by his faithful sons? To describe, then, the joy of the evening would be to repeat an oft-told tale; we, therefore, only record the toasts given from the chair, with the usual honors.

The pious memory of St. Andrew; *In the garb of old gaul.*
The king —— *National Anthem.*
The Queen and Royal family —— *Hail star of Brunswick.*
The Army and Navy. *Duke of York's march.*
The memory of Lord Napier, in solemn silence. *Land o'the leal.*
Mr. Davis and H.M. servants in China; *Here's a health to them that 'sawa.*
The memory of the Scottish worthies; *Lochaber.*
The President of the United States of America; *Yankey doodle.*
Lady Napier and family; *Of a the airts the wind can blaw.*
Our fair country women; *Here's a health to all good lasses.*

In the temporary absence of the chairman, his health was proposed by Mr. P. F. Robertson, one of the stewards, and drank with acclamation. The "*one cheer more,*" in honor of that gentleman, was deafening.

The dinner and dessert were got up in the first style, much to the credit of Mr. Charles Markwick, the purveyor.

Document containing imperial answers to the Canton government respecting British intercourse, &c.

Communication from the Governor (to the Fooyuen), for the purpose of announcing that a vermilion-colored reply (i. e. a reply in the imperial hand-writing) has been received, in answer to a duly prepared report of the English ships of war having sailed into, and anchored in, the inner, iver; for precautionary measures having been taken both by sea and land, and of those who had guarded (the port) with such remissness, with the officers who had neglected their guard, having been severally degraded.

I, the Governor, on the 13th day of the 8th moon, in the 14th year of Taoukwang (September 15th), united with TSANG the Commander-in-chief of the land forces, your excellency the *Fooyuen*, and CHUNG the Hoppo, in forwarding by post conveyance a duly prepared report of the English ships of war having sailed into, and anchored in, the inner river, of precautionary measures having been taken against them, and of those who had guarded (the port) with such remissness, with the officers who had neglected their guard, having been severally degraded and subjected to enquiry. Now, on the 17th day of the 9th moon (October 19th), the following reply in vermilion has arrived:

"It seems that all the forts are erected in vain; they cannot beat back "two barbarian ships; it is ridiculous, detestable. The military preparations "being reduced to such a state as this, it is not surprizing that the outside "barbarians regard them slightingly. My further pleasure shall be given. "Respect this."

On the same day was received an express from the tribunal of war, forwarding the following supreme mandate, received by the cabinet on the 3d day of the 9th moon, in the 14th year of Taoukwang (October 25th).

"This day it is authenticated that Loo and his colleagues have sent a report, by post, of the English ships of war having broken into the inner river, and of their having despatched forces to drive them out.

"On this occasion the English barbarian Eye, lord Napier, having come to Canton to trade, did not obey the laws. The said barbarian ships of war, two in number, with 30[illegible] and some tens of men, having anchored in the outer seas, the said governor did, during the 6th moon, address a communication to the naval commander-in-chief Le, for the appointment of a *Tsantseang*, KAOU-E-YUNG, to proceed to the maritime entrance and maintain a preventive guard; and for directions to be given to the officers of the admiral's own division, to command and to maintain a strict and close look-out in the forts. And, after the said governor and colleagues had, according to law, closed the ships' holds, he again addressed a communication for a preventive guard to be maintained, that the barbarian ships might not be permitted to enter the port. But, after all, they were so remiss in keeping up guard, that the said ships of war, on the 5th day of the 8th moon (September 7th) taking advantage of the flood tide, broke in through the maritime entrance; and when the military of the several forts opened a thundering fire on them, the said barbarian ships discharged their guns, attacking them in return, and passed on. On the 9th they arrived at Whampoa reach, at a distance of sixty *le* from the City, and there anchored. The said governor and colleagues have now appointed a naval force, with severity to drive them out.

"KAOU-E-YUNG, *Tsantseang* of the Admiral of Kwangtung's own division, having been sent, in the 6th moon, to maintain a preventive guard at the maritime entrance, his presuming to suffer the said barbarian force to sail into the inner river was extremely negligent. As to his further assertion, that the said barbarian ships took advantage of the tide, and sailed in with the wind, so that they could not be hindered, it is difficult to insure that it has not been his purpose to embellish and gloss over the thing. Let KAOU-E-YUNG be first degraded from his rank, and made to bear the cangue, before all men, at the maritime entrance. And further, let the said governor ascertain clearly if he be guilty of the offence of having, with contemptuous wayward-ness, glossed the matter over, and if so, let him immediately and with severity forward accusations against him, awaiting the further expression of my pleasure. Let all the officers who kept the forts with such carelessness and neglect, since there were other men appointed to aid in keeping them, be all, in the first instance, subjected to wear the cangue, in all the forts, publicly, as a warning. At the same time let inquiry be made respecting the circumstances of their neglect and wayward indulgence, and let accusation be also preferred against them.

[*To be concluded next week.*]

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will "rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9TH, 1834. NO. 49. PRICE 50 CENTS.

FREIGHT FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

THE well known ship EDMONSTONE, Captain M. McDougall, will leave Whampoa on or about the 20th instant. For freight apply to

FRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE,
No. 2 French Hong.

Canton, 6th December, 1834.

FOR BATAVIA.

THE Dutch Bark "CHARLES", Captain Toole, will sail for the above Port from Macao Roads on the 5th Proximo. Apply to

THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton, 25th November, 1834.

FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE ship HORMASJEE BOMANJEE, Captain J. Clark, to sail on or before the 5th of December. Apply to

THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA

THE ship MARION, Captain Richards, to sail on or before the 10th of December. Apply to

THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS AND MADRAS.

THE CARRON, Captain Wilson, to sail the middle of December. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FREIGHT FOR UNITED STATES.

THE ship TREMONT will take freight for any port in the United States. Apply to

RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE FORT WILLIAM, Captain Neish, to sail with all despatch. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LINTIN THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY TOUCHING AT CEYLON.

THE GLENELG, Captain Lungley, to sail with all despatch. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE, RHIO, & BATAVIA.

THE Dutch bark "Louisa," daily expected, will be despatched for the above ports without delay. For freight apply to

A. S. KEATING.

Canton, September 13th, 1834.

EXCHANGE ON BENGAL AND LONDON.

BILLS of the East India Company on Bengal at 60 day sight, in sets of Sa. Rupees 3000 3500, 4000 4500 5000 6000 & 9300. and BILLS of the United States Bank on London at 6 mos. sight for £2000. £1250 & £750. Stg. For sale by

OLYPHANT & Co.

Canton, November 23rd, 1834.

TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed before commencing to receive cargo.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

DECIMA COMPANHIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

AS pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicacoens para Seguro nesta officina sao prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem offerecidos os riscos possao ser devidamente examinados antes de começarem a receber carga.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

At a meeting of the British chamber of commerce held this day, It was proposed by Mr. Keuting seconded by Mr Innes and carried unanimously, That the election of office-bearers be postponed to the 31st day of December next, till which day any merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and until then the provisional Chairman and Secretary shall continue to act as heretofore

By order of the Chairman.
W. Sprott Boyd,
Secretary.

Canton, 15th November, 1834.

SOUTH American Copper, 2,300 piculs, on board the ship "Porcia" at Lintin, for sale by

F. S. HATHAWAY.
No. 4 Old English Factory.

Canton, December 2nd, 1834.

FOR SALE.

A British ship of about 450 tons, built on the western side of India, and fit for any voyage. Intending purchasers may learn particulars from

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN GUTHRIE, of the ship "Adelaide", at Whampoa, will not be answerable for any debt or debts contracted by the crew of that ship during her stay in China.

Canton, 11th November, 1834.

HIBBERT'S PALE ALE.

PALE ALE in butts from HIBBERT, so well known for his extensive supplies sent to the United States, may be had on application to

R. MARKWICK & Co.

SURVEYOR FOR LLOYD'S.

HAVING appointed Mr. WILLIAM MACKENZIE, (late commander of the ship Hormajee Bomanjee,) as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, public notice thereof is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the services of such an officer; settling with him for the same.

JOHN TEMPLETON & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.

STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH TRADE,

FOR the year ending March, 1834. Price 25 cents. Apply at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong.

THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE,

WILL be published on Saturday next, the 13th instant, and sold at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong. Price $ 1.50 Cents.

FOR SALE.

BILLS on Bombay, at 30 days sight, drawn by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 6th December, 1834.

WANTS A PLACE a Yoong Englishman with an *undoubted character*, who has been accustomed to act as Personal Servant.

Apply to the Editor.

MACAO GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

THE first Lottery sanctioned by the Macao Government for the benefit of the poor, according to H. M. F. Majesty's permission, shall be drawn publicly at the premises of the late Baron de S. Joze de Porto Allegre, with every precaution and formality, which may be necessary.

The Capital of this Lottery will be $ 12:000 by the weight of the Senate (7 mace 2 candarin per dollar) formed into 2,000 tickets at $ 6 each; from this 12 per cent will be deducted for the object of this Lottery, and the remaining be divided into the following prizes.

1	Prize of $ 3000.	$ 3000.	1.	Prize of $ 1000.	$ 1000.
1	" " 500.	500.	1.	" " 160.	160.
20	" " 20.	400.	40.	" 14.	560.
600	" " 8.	4,800.			
1	" to be the 1st drawn blank,	100.			
1	" to the last drawn blank,	100.			
624	- - -	8,900.	42.		1660.
42	- - - -	1,660.			
666	Prizes, - -	$ 10,560.			
1334	Blanks, 12 pr. ct. on 12,000.	1440.			
2000	Tickets at $ 6 each.	$ 12,000.			

Tickets for the above Lottery for sale at Senhor Fernado Duarte dos Santos's No. 4 Dutch Hong, and at Senhor Azevedo's, No. 1 French Hong.

Canton, November 24th, 1834.

RICE, in quantities for ships to enter the Port free of the Cumsha and measurement dues, may be had at Lintin. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in *Viccajee Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office* of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co. *Agents.*

TO RENT.

ONE half of one of the neatest and most convenient Factories in Canton, newly furnished. For particulars. Apply to

No. 3. Imperial Hong.

R. MARKWICK & Co.

NOTICE.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

RISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by

J. GODDARD, Agent for the office in China,

Payable in case of loss by

Messrs. GREGSON, MELVILLE & KNIGHT, Agents in London
do. do. Messrs. GILMORE & Co. " in Calcutta

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published weekly, may be supplied to subscribers at $ 22 per annum,
or $ 50 cents for a single number, on application to

R. MARKWICK & Co.

NOTICE.

HORSBURGH'S Charts are always on sale at

R. MARKWICK & Co's.

NOTICE.

THE ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834.—Price 50 cents.

Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 8 Danish Hong.

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

The British Ships ORWELL, Captain Dalrymple, and ANNA ROBERTSON, Captain Nairne, the former from Calcutta and the letter from Bombay arrived on the 2nd inst. The American vessel GIRARD, Captain Martin, has also arrived from Manila and South America.

The reply of the chief superintendent to the letter of the British merchants of Canton, which will be found in another column, should have appeared in number 47 of the Register, dated the 25th of November.

We have heard that a youth, named Owen, who was lately turned out of the Agnes, Captain Holmes, for stealing sycee silver &c, has been exercising his craft in robbing the Syrang, of the passage boat Sylph, of fifteen dollars, two pieces of handkerchiefs and a red cap. We are told H. M. superintendents were appealed to on the occasion, and that they confessed their inability to interfere, either for the purpose of obtaining redress or adjudging punishment.

LAST LETTER OF THE LAST CHIEF OF THE COMPANY'S FACTORY TO THE VICEROY.

The ship *Mermaid* has brought us the missing numbers of the *Canton Register*, from which we have copied the letter designated by the Committee of Supercargoes, in a public despatch to this Government, as a *forgery*. It is so evidently a newspaper *squib*, that we are surprised that so formal a notice should have been taken of a mere *plaisanterie*. We also insert the pretended answer of the Viceroy.—(*Supplement to the Calcutta Courier, August* 23, 1834.)

We publish in a foregoing part of our paper the LAST LETTER OF THE LAST CHIEF OF THE COMPANY'S FACTORY to the Chinese government, which was denounced as a forgery in a late No. of the Government Gazette.—We have also inserted Governor Loo's reply thereto. We suppose the two documents are equally apocryphal.—They are, however, both very characteristic.—(*Bombay Gazette, September* 13, 1834.)

CHARACTER OF THE CHINESE; WEAKNESS OF THE GOVERNMENT; NOT ABLE TO SUBDUE THE MOUNTAINEERS. DANGERS FROM THE TRIBES ON THE BORDERS.

(From a correspondent.)

In all the pursuits of active and speculative life the emulation of states and individuals is the most powerful spring of the efforts and improvements of mankind. China alone in the universe, with self-satisfied pride, undisturbed by the comparison of foreign merit, is slow in the career of improvement, having neither competitors to urge its speed, nor judges to crown its victory. The subject is degraded to a languid torpor, without ambition beyond the hall of examination or the amassing of wealth. The rulers are content with their rank and emoluments, thinking themselvss superior to all other earthly beings, whilst the great mass of the people live in a state of want and apathy. These are the natural effects of their solitary and insulated state, which by many is considered the acme of happiness. The language and peculiar manners of this great people constitute them a separate nation, less accessible than many savage tribes in the heart of Africa. Every thing that tends to rouse them from this state of lethargy is as unwelcome to them as the summons to a sluggard to bestir himself. The government certainly participates largely in this state of absolute indifference; if the people were to awaken from their slumbers, their rulers must either suppress the latent embers of national spirit or yield to its influence by becoming its champions. But there is little apprehension that such an event will take place, unless the almighty hand of providence raises up extraordinary men from amongst the nation: a merciful dispensation which has often taken place when the mental powers of a nation lay prostrate. We shall either sympathize with or exult in the placid imbecility of so many millions, according to the idea we form of human happiness; yet impartiality will direct us neither to admire the stagnant pool, nor the boisterous sea, but to dwell with delight on the running stream and the bubbling fountain. If man's destination were to spend a life of insensibility, the nearest approach to torpor or annihilation (as the Budhuists have it), would be the height of human bliss; and we should surely have to bewail our lot, and envy the oyster or rock of the sea.

The absence of mental engagement, so congenial to man's immortal spirit, cannot be conducive to human happiness; nor is the encaged and fettered mind in an envious condition, because nature's god gave to it wings that it might dart in ethereal flight and traverse the immense field of improvement, until approaching a state of perfection. Few thanks are due to the chinese and our scribes of the middle ages, with Aristotle at their head, for having enthralled the human spirit, which is originally born to liberty. But the comparatively tranquil state of the celestial empire may be decidedly preferable to the constant fermentation which agitates more civilised nations. But mankind labour under the same imperfections as nature, whose destructive tempests and terrible earthquakes and floods are necessary evils; for during a long space of sultry calm the atmosphere becomes pestiferous and proves more fatal than the fiercest storm. A little acqnaintance with chinese history proves that after a long peace, when the body was effeminate and enervated and the mind debilitated, the horrors of war, plunder and rapine and carnage were dreadful, and far exceeded the fiercest contest in Europe.

There is much in China which tends to lull the mind to slumber. The relation between a man and his creator, the source of the sublimest ideas and noblest emotions, is either lost in the bottomless pit of atheism or in the farrago of motley idolatry. Whenever the view is bounded by ephemeral existence and a diminutive spot, the human spirit cannot expand. If the machinery of the universe, as established by the orthodox creed of the state religion of China, is always revolving, independent of the skill of a great mover, we have nothing to fear nor to expect; our lot of being swallowed up in the elements of which we are compounded is inevitable; and with the greater indifference we view all changes and the more strictly we confine all our thoughts to mother earth, the greater will be our happiness. If on the contrary, the reveries of the Taou sect have any foundation, if immortality waits the misanthropic recluse who spends his life in dens and jungles, few individuals can interest themselves in striving after hope beyond the grave. Nor can the tenets of Budhuism hold out objects worthy of research, for they are too absurd or too childish to claim one moment's serious attention. If, therefore, irreligion, a state of morbid indifference takes hold of the mind it is by no means to be wondered. The institutions of the country cooperate in rendering the spirit extinct. There is a constant sameness, all ceremony and form, without any external excitement; pinching want paralyzes the faculties of the majority, and those who have time to think prefer the ancients to their own thoughts. This state of things is, however, not congenial to chinese nature, for the people possess a great fund of natural understanding and mother-wit, which once for all is doomed to spend itself in trifles. Mindful to check the spirit of innovation, the government watches carefully the first sparks of native genius, which, if not soon extinguished, might throw its whole machinery into combustion. Confident that no such thing can happen as long as the government officers are the guardians of the public spirit, they tremble at that barbarian craftiness which assumes the name of science, improvement, and march of intellect, and is so powerful as to sap the foundation of old established custom. Though not yet fully apprized of their real intention, they conclude, once for all, that a crafty and lying barbarian can only meditate mischief. Their fierceness is proverbial, their eagerness to conquer is upon record, and it is dangerous to permit the least encroachment.

That these are no idle dreams is too well proved by past experience; and that the Chinese government acquainted with its internal strength has reason to tremble, is a matter of fact.

In the western and southern provinces tribes of hardy mountaineers, the aborigines of these countries, have often disturbed the peace. Neither the martial ardour of Keenlung, nor the profuse bribes of Taou-kwang have tamed their restless spirit. Irritated either by want or oppression they sally forth from their fastnesses, and are always successful in a desultory warfare, which thins the ranks of their enemies, enriches themselves with spoil, and nourishes their refractory spirit against their celestial lords. The numerous fastnesses in Kwei-chow, Sze-chuen and Yun-nan, could never effectually check their depredations; they remain the scourge of the country around them, and without experiencing the transforming influence of the celestial empire

will continue it's enemies. Kokonor is inhabited by various tribes, distinguished by language and custom from each other; they have hitherto proved obedient to their liege lord, because the great Lamas in Thibet, their spiritual guides, acknowledged fealty to the emperor of China. Humanly speaking it may be said that China has nothing to fear from that quarter; the Thibetians are a too submissive people; and unless the Ghorkas, a desperate race of warriors, push forth their conquests, the Chinese may slumber in security. With equal indifference they may look upon their Birman, Cochin-chinese and Laos neighbours, of which the former alone disdain to acknowledge the supremacy of the celestial monarch. But in the N. W. the prospect is darkened by the hostile aspect of the Afghans, the kindred free tribes of Turkomans, who have to revenge the death of many thousands of their brethren inhumanly slaughtered by the Chinese. There are the roving Khirgis or Kossacks, the Calmucks, whose fidelity is doubtful, and the Uzbecks, who view every idolater as their enemy. The frontier possesses here no external fortifications, and those hardy sons of the desert, inured to all hardships, may penetrate to the heart of Shense- or Kan-suh provinces before the Chinese are able to oppose their inroad. If such an event had never happened it would be weak to entertain an apprehension of imaginary objects of fear; but China has paid too dearly for the insults offered to the neighbouring tribes, and has had often to encounter their well paid barbarian auxiliaries on the field of battle. How much soever the national spirit of the Turkomans may have been crushed, the injuries they have suffered from the chinese government rankle in the breast of the few survivors, and will recoil with redoubled fury upon the heads of their tyrants.

But there is a more formidable enemy in the north; the innumerable swarms of Mongols, without permanent possessions, the lords of an ungrateful soil, who are alternately subject to murrain and starvation which drives them to the brink of despair; who have nothing to lose but their lives, which they have often sold dear instead of waiting the approach of gnawing hunger. Such a horde of voracious Scythians is really formidable; they have more than once inundated the northern provinces of China, though under different names; and once subjected the whole empire to their sway. Under as intrepid leaders as Zingis and Timur, the valorous Turks, the brave Persians, the hardy Russians, and the steel-clad knights of Germany, could only oppose a feeble resistance to their impetuosity. Though Europe, perhaps, has forever put a barrier to their invasions by superior tactics, China remains in the same state in which they found it when constituting themselves lords over the celestials. It is true, many of their princes are joined by ties of blood to the interests of the Mantchoo dynasty; many of the tribes have lost their nationality; but the deserts of Asia are fertile in extraordinary and sudden revolutions. A nation emerges to power and pushes its conquests with surprizing rapidity. Witness the history of the Huns, Turks, Mongols, Kitans, Mantchoos, Kalmucks, and other tribes. The Chinese have always been jealous of the Mongul power and have watched them until this moment with a jealous eye of distrust. *(To be concluded next week.)*

Macao, 16th November, 1834.

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th Instant, enclosing a copy of your very accurate and judicious reply to the hong merchants, which I trust will prevent your being again troubled with any fruitless applications on the same subject.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) J. F. DAVIS,
Chief Superintendent.

To the British Merchants of Canton.

MACAO.

Mr. Editor,

Having lately been a sojourner in that health restoring spot, Macao—where the new constitution of Portugal has diffused a universal joy, and the gallant new flag of Donna Maria flutters its true blue and pure white, the two supporters of the crown, gaily in the breeze (the true blue—borrowed, perhaps, from our own—being, I presume, an emblem of the courage and stanchness of the Portuguese people—and the white of the purity and truth of the constitutional administration); I am a little surprised that the liberal and extended views of the home government have not, as yet, had that improving effect upon some of the authorities of that city which might be expected. The new judge, lately arrived in the Novo Viajante, ably and eloquently expressed himself on the late happy alterations in the speech he made when he took the oaths of office at the Senate house; and, as the harbinger of free institutions, his own course of proceeding was expected to be consonant with the sentiments he seemed to cherish; but we have reason to conclude, from some measures connected with his office as judge of the customs which he has lately adopted, that his mind has not kept pace with the *mind of Portugal*. His inexperience in the customs of the port of Macao,—assisted as he is by the knowledge and advice of his predecessor, with whom, it is said, he is in constant communication,—can hardly be pleaded as an excuse for occasioning unnecessary trouble and difficulties in business connected with the duties of his office in this department; which office, by the-by, now rests upon a much better foundation and juster principles, by the new rules respecting the custom regulations of Portugal, than before. It is to be hoped the affair which has occasioned these remarks may be satisfactorily and speedily settled, and that his excellency may justly deserve the good-will and opinion enjoyed by his predecessor.

I may also notice, Mr. Editor, a most inconsistent law or proclamation issued by the Senate, which but ill accords with the liberal views and measures of the present governor. I mean the intended charge of godown rent on gruff goods from the 1st of January, 1835, at rates I dare hardly name—40 50—and 70 Taels per 1600 Peculs per month, or something near this, or about double what is now paid to the private proprietors of godowns. Be that as it may, it is a measure at variance with anything like the establishment of an entrepôt, and instead of leading to an encrease of imports into Macao will assuredly prevent the landing of British property there.

I remain, Mr. Editor, yours,
MERCATOR.

SOCIETY FOR THE

DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE IN CHINA.

At an adjourned meeting of foreign gentlemen in Canton, held on the 3rd of December, 1834, for the purpose of establishing a Society under the above designation, it was moved, and carried unanimously:

"That a copy of the objects and regulations of the Society, as now formed, be sent for publication to the Editor of the Canton Register, with "the signatures of the chairman and secretary."

The subjoined is a copy of the documents referred to.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE IN CHINA.

Recent events have greatly contributed towards raising in us the hope that our intercourse with China will henceforth not only be mercantile but intellectual. Amongst the Hindoos, a nation far inferior to the Chinese, and more bigotted, the attempts of spreading useful knowledge have been crowned with success, and greatly encourage us to tread in the same steps. Though from the nature of this undertaking it is very evident that the progress can be but slow (for how many years elapsed in Europe before the savage tribes, who established themselves upon the ruins of the Roman Empire, were rescued from barbarism!), yet we flatter ourselves with the hope that by judicious measures we may greatly hasten the desirable end. China possesses a well cultivated language, at once copious and well adapted to become the vehicle of science. Its literature is more extensive than that of any other uncivilised nation on earth, and exceeds in bulk both the Roman and Grecian. Education is here pretty general, and millions of readers are able to avail themselves of the boon we tender to them.

The prime object of this association, therefore, will be to publish such books as may enlighten the minds of the Chinese, and communicate to them the arts and sciences of the west. Such measures must be taken as will ensure a ready circulation, not solely in Canton but throughout the empire. It will be the duty of every member of this association to cooperate to this end, whilst those members who are conversant with the Chinese language ought to endeavour to furnish the publications, which

before being printed, must be submitted to the approval of the committee. There are two booksellers in this city who offer their services in sending the books to their correspondents in the principal cities of the empire, provided the books interest the general readers. A small attempt with the Chinese magazine has answered the end, but the matter is still difficult at the commencement, yet, when once fairly arranged, promises the greatest results. Our intercourse with China has lately been extended and will, under the auspices of a free trade, expand until it embraces all the maritime provinces of the empire, and considers the Yang-tsze-keang as a fair field for mercantile enterprize. There will be thus a wide door open for the dissemination of truth. The writer himself has seen his most sanguine hopes far exceeded, and he can bear ample testimony to the eagerness with which foreign publications, of which an enormous number have been circulated, were hailed by the people and perused universally.

The writer at the present moment submits to the committee, whether they will encourage the publication of a general History and Geography, the latter accompanied by an Atlas. He requests them to point out at the same time a series of publications which they think the best adapted for the promotion of their object, and he pledges himself to aid whatever is in his power, in their composition.

The great attention which is now directed towards China, the interest which England, North America, Germany, and even Holland, take in the regeneration of this great nation, ensure cooperation from all those quarters. The correspondence proposed with kindred institutions in every quarter of the globe having met with universal approbation, it only now remains to keep up that interest by unwearied efforts in this good work. It would, perhaps, also be desirable that the Society printed a work or works in English, which making our fellow laborers at home acquainted with the intellectual state of this country, might thus create an universal interest in behalf of this nation. This subject is likewise submitted to the consideration of the committee.

To enhance the value of our works, it is very desirable to make the Chinese pay. At the first outset our publications will give small returns, but whenever curiosity is awakened the expenses of the association will be less.

This society might gradually embrace many other objects, which equally tend to the diffusion of useful knowledge; but this will be a proper subject of discussion whenever its funds permit it, and its resources are adequate to the demand. [Signed) CHARLES GUTZLAFF.

REGULATIONS.

1. This association, formed for the purpose of extending to the Chinese such knowledge as is calculated to improve their intellectual and moral condition, is designated, *The Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge in China.*

2. The object of the Society is, by all means in its power, to prepare and publish, in a cheap form, plain and easy treatises in the Chinese language, on such branches of useful knowledge as are suited to the existing state and condition of the Chinese empire.

3. Members of the Society shall be either resident, corresponding, or honorary.

4. The *resident* members shall include native and foreign gentlemen in China. Those who, approving of the regulations, express their desire to become members, and to aid in promoting the objects of the Society, previous to the 31st day of December current, shall be considered original members. And after that date every individual, wishing to cooperate in the grand object of the Society, and conforming to its regulations, may, upon addressing the secretary, and being approved of by a majority of the committee, be constituted a member of the Society.

5. Individuals, not resident in China, who, from their knowledge of the language, may be supposed able and willing to forward the objects of the Society, by original works or translations, may be *corresponding* members. And any individuals, unacquainted with the Chinese language, who may be willing to aid the Society, by their influence, or otherwise, may be elected *honorary* members. Both corresponding and honorary members shall be elected in the same manner as resident members.

6. Every member, not a corresponding or honorory member, shall pay an *annual subscription* of not less than *ten* dollars. The Society will also thankfully receive any donations.

The Society shall print an annual report of its proceedings, and each member shall be entitled to one of copy of it.

7. Every donor to the amount of $ 25 shall be entitled to a copy of the annual report of the Society, and to a set of its publications for one year.

8. Individuals resident in other countries, who are friendly to the objects of this society shall be invited to form *auxiliary associations*, in aid of its funds. Such associations, forwarding to the amount of $50 annually, shall be entitled to ten copies of the annual reports, and a copy of each of the Society's publications.

9. The business of the Society shall be conducted by a *Committee* consisting of a president, three other members, a treasurer, three secretaries, two Chinese and one English; who shall be chosen annually out of the resident members, at a general meeting. Vacancies occurring in the course of the year shall, when necessary, be filled up by direction of the committee. Three members of the committee shall constitute a Quorum.

10. The Society shall hold an Annual General meeting, on the third monday in October. Special general meetings shall be convened at any time, by notice from the committee, or from any ten of the members of the Society.

11. The committee shall hold regular meetings on the first wednesday in every month, such meetings to be deferred, and special ones convened, when necessary, by order of the president, or, in his absence, by desire of any two of the members.

12. It shall be the duty of the *Committee* to take into consideration, and decide respecting, all business that may be brought before it by the treasurer or the secretaries.

13. It shall be the duty of the *Treasurer* to propose measures for raising money necessary to defray the expenses of the Society, and to take account of the same.

14. It shall be the duty of the *Chinese Secretaries* to examine all works offered to the Society for publication, and to report respecting them to the committee. Also, when approved of by the committee, to superintend their publication, sale, and circulation.

15. It shall be the duty of the *English Secretary* to keep a record of the proceedings of the Society and of the committee, and, either alone, or with the assistance of any member or members who may be appointed by the committee, to conduct the correspondence.

16. It shall further be the duty of the *Chinese Secretaries* to propose works; and the committee shall take measures for procuring such works as it approves of.

17. The committee shall have the power, when necessary, of *purchasing* for publication M. S. S. of which it has previously approved; also of holding out *rewards* for the best treatises on any specified subjects.

[Signed] Wm S. WETMORE.—*Chairman.*
True copy " J. R. MORRISON.—*Secretary.*

Document containing imperial answers to the Canton government respecting British intercourse, &c.

[Conclude from No. 48 page 192.]

"With regard to Le, the naval commander-in-chief, the maritime guard is under his especial care; but the said barbarian ships broke in through the entrance, and all the forts, and the military in charge thereof, could not beat back two barbarian vessels. It is indeed deserving of most bitter detestation. It seems that all the forts are erected in vain. If the preparations are reduced to such a state as this, what is it that the said commander-in-chief is daily attending to? Le has at present, on account of illness, preferred a request for relaxation. He is certainly unworthy of employment. Let him be, in the first instance, degraded from his rank, and after the affair is settled, my further pleasure and decree shall be delivered.

"As the Governor of the two Kwang provinces, Loo, having stated that, in the 6th moon, he addressed communications, and held consultations respecting the adoption of preventive measures, the affair is not to be compared with one unanticipated, to which the hand cannot be at once applied; he ought certainly to have selected and appointed active individuals to make preparations and maintain a strict guard. How comes it that the said barbarian ships were suffered to enter the inner river, and could not be hindered or kept back! It arises from the said governor's want of plans and lack of valour. The blame he cannot cast off. He has injured the majesty of the nation, and has greatly failed of the duties of his ministry. Let Loo be deprived of the title 'guardian of the heir-apparent,' let his two-eyed peacock's feather be plucked out; and let him, in the first instance, be degraded from his official standing, but temporarily retained in the office of governor of the two Kwang provinces, that bearing his offences upon him he may direct the management (of the affair). Should he early arrest it speedily, and end it with perfect security, he may yet receive some little indulgence, and slight diminution of his sentence. If he continue to involve himself in errors, and cause future misfortunes, he must be dealt with according to martial law, without admission of any indulgence. Tremble with fear hereat. Be attentive hereto. Respect this."

On the same day was also received a letter from the great ministers of the council, addressed to Ila, general commandant of the city garrison, Loo, governor of the two Kwang provinces, and Ke, lieut-governor, announcing the issue, on the 3rd day of the 9th moon, in the 14th year of Taoukwang, of the following supreme mandate:

"Loo and his colleagues have sent a report, by a speedy post conveyance, of the English barbarian ships having broken into the inner river, and of forces having been despatched to drive them out. My decree and pleasure have already been plainly delivered, directing severally the punishments of the said governor and others.

"On this occasion the English ships of war having anchored in the outer sea, during the 6th moon of the present year, Loo did address communications to the naval commander-in-chief Le, calling for a strict and close preventive guard. Had indeed a preventive guard been kept with fidelity and vigor, how could the inner river have been broken into? But on the 5th day of the 8th moon (September 7th), the said barbarian ships of war, taking advantage of the flood tide, broke in through the maritime entrance; and when all the military opposed a thundering fire upon them, they had the presumption to discharge their guns, returning resistance. And after the passage of the forts at the Bogue and on the *Heetang* had been forced, they further, on the 7th, passed straight on by the Tiger island fort, and on the 9th arrived at Whampoa reach, sixty *le* distant from the city, and there anchored. It seems that all the forts have been erected in vain. They cannot beat back two barbarian ships. It is ridiculous, detestable! If the military operations be reduced to such a state as this, it is not surprizing that the barbarians regard them slightingly.

"Now, the said governor and colleagues report, that they have set apart twelve large vessels, and filling each of them with a thousand pecuks of large stones, have sunk them crosswise; that in the water they have had large cables stretched across; and that they have further had wooden spars laid on the surface of the water, to stop up the passage by water to the city. Also, that they have a pointed 2 large war vessels of the Admiral's division, 6 large vessels of the main squadron, and 22 river cruising vessels from the various stations of the districts *Sin-hwuy* and *Shuntih*, with men and military munitions, to keep up a close and strict cruising guard. They have further appointed 300 troops from the governor's own regiments, 300 from the lieutenant-governor's own regiments, 700 from the commander-in-chief's division, and 300 able men of the district militia, to prepare guns and muskets on either shore, in order to guard the said passage. To the *Tsz-kaung-kaou* branch of the river, they have sent the *tsautsaung* Loo-Pan-yuen, with above 20 cruizing boats, to obstruct the passage there; and wooden spars are

(*See Supplement.*)

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
CANTON REGISTER.
CANTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9TH, 1834.

also used to stop up the river. Likewise, on the river opposite, wooden palisades have been set up, and the *Tseesz*, HUNG-FA-KO has been sent, at the head of 500 veteran troops of the governor's own, and with a naval force of 150 men to move hither portable guns, and also large guns, calculated to rend even hills, causing alarm far and wide; of these men, 150 have been placed in charge of the fort (Macao passage fort), and 350 have been encamped without, ready to come up to their aid.

"Loo, fearing that the Macao barbarians, the Portuguese, might be enticed over by the English barbarians, despatched the *footseang* TSUNG-YU-CHANG, with a civil officer, to issue plain commands to them, and to spread themselves about; and also to keep watch over all things, that no evils of remissness might arise. The said Portuguese barbarians manifested in a high degree reverential submission, and were roused to express their willingness to keep guard themselves. These arrangements were exceedingly proper.

"Further, in a supplementary report it is stated, that at this time the passage before (the ships of war) has been completely stopped up in two places, and behind them also, at *Chung-chow kang* (near second Bar), large stones have been quarried and made ready, and 300 troops of the 'brave and pure' regiment have been sent under the command of the *Yew-keih*, WANGLUH, to maintain guard, that as soon as the war vessels from *Kee-shih* and other places have entered the river, the stones may be immediately used to block up the river within. The said barbarian vessels will then have no passage for going out. They have further prepared a hundred and some tens of vessels, large and small, in which have been secretly concealed salt-petre, sulphur, firewood, straw, and other combustibles, for the purpose of an attack by fire.

"The English barbarians are of a violent and overbearing disposition, and they cherish plans great and deep. This has long been the case. On this occasion the barbarian vessels are only two in number, and the foreign sailors do not exceed 300 or 400 men. If, indeed, the passages for advancing and retreating be both cut off, the beast will then be taken, the fish caught; what difficulty can there be in making a clear sweep in a moment? The said barbarian Eye, lord Napier, having stated that he came to Canton to trade, why, when the ship's holds had been closed, did he craftily think to carry a purpose, and go to the daring extreme of having the inner river broken into, and of having guns fired off, returning resistance?—He went indeed far out of the bounds of reason. It is to be apprehended that there are yet other ships, staying at a distance ready to bring in aid to him. It is very requisite to enquire fully, with sincerity and earnestness, taking into view the whole field (of action.) When the said governor and his colleagues receive this my pleasure, they are required immediately, and with full purpose of heart, to meet for consultation, and arrange the business, securely and speedily. When once the said barbarian Eye is brought under, his schemes exhausted, his strength isolated, so that he bows his head and confesses his fault, a light, trifling indulgence may then be extended to him.

Immediately direct the hong merchants to explain to him the evil consequences (of his conduct),—to reprove his presuming to bring in the ships of war, and their presuming to use guns and fire, and also to demand of him the cause of his coming to Canton. If he still continue obstinately blinded, and do not arouse, but remain perverse as before, let the said governor and his colleagues arrange and direct the military operations, and set in motion the machinery of expulsion and destruction. It is absolutely requisite to make the said barbarian Eye tremble and quake before the celestial majesty, and penitentially arouse to reverential submission. Should the said governor and his colleagues continue their former negligence, and stir up great misfortune, I, the emperor, will know only how to maintain the laws. If disturbance be occasioned, there decidedly shall be no chance left of indulgent favor. Tremble hereat. Be attentive hereto. Let this be forwarded by a despatch travelling 500 LE (daily), and let all the commands herein contained be made known. Respect this." In obedience to the supreme pleasure, we (the ministers of the council) forward the same.

All the above having come before me, the governor, I have examined and find, that the barbarian eye, lord Napier, has already been driven out under guard, that the ships of war also retired on the same day to the outer seas, as we have already jointly reported; of which reports copies have been forwarded to your excellency.

With regard to the careless guard officers, the acting *tsantseang* of the admiral's central division, TSAOU-FEI-YANG, has already brought up to Canton the *Tseentsung*, LE-HEUNG-TAE and other officers, ten in number; and they have been sent to the *Anchasze* (chief judge) of *Kwangtung*, that, in conjunction with the *Poochingsze* (head of the territorial and financial department), he may try them by torture, to ascertain if they were guilty of illicit connection (with foreigners), and of purposed connivance, in order that they may be severally dealt with. This is on record.

Now, having respectfully received the above, I send a communication requesting that KAOU-E-YUNG may be brought to Canton, to be tried and dealt with; and I also send directions to the *Poochingsze* and *Anchasze*, that they, in conjunction with the *Yenyunsze* (chief officer of the gabel department,) may pay respectful obedience and act accordingly. I also direct them to bring up the *tseentsung*, LE-HEUNG-TAE, and the others, for immediate trial, that decisions may be passed severally on them, in order that they may be dealt with accordingly, without the least degree either of precipitancy or delay. Besides so doing, I address also, as is right, a communication to you; for this purpose I unite the circumstances, and hereby address a communication to your excellency, that you may enquire the supreme pleasure, in order respectfully to obey it, act according to it, and put it in operation.

Imperial edict in reply to the Government report of Lord Napier's having left Canton; and of the frigates having retired without the Bogue. October 7th, 1834.

On the 5th day of the 9th moon was received the following supreme mandate:

A report has this day been received, by a speedy post conveyance, from HAPING-AH (the general-commandant of Canton) and his colleagues, announcing that the English Ships of war and barbarian Eye had all been conducted, under guard, out of the port.

On this occasion the English barbarian Eye, lord Napier, having come to Canton for trade, did not pay obedience to the laws and statutes, and the said governor, according to law, closed the ships' holds; after which the said barbarian Eye still did not request a permit, but presumed to order two ships of war to push in through the maritime entrance, and to proceed straight up to Whampoa in the inner river. The said governor appointed civil and military officers with troops, and addressed communications, requesting the appointment of naval vessels from the Tartar force, and from those under the admiral's command, as well as cruizing vessels from Sin-hwuy and other districts; which he stationed severally along the passage before the ships of war, and at narrow and important places on either shore. The people of the said barbarian ships of war saw before them wooden spars, ranged across and all around on the surface of the river, with guns and muskets (in number) as the trees of a forest, and large and small naval vessels stationed over a space of several miles in length, while on shore military officers and men were encamped, presenting a compact and united force, and a military array imposing and alarming. The said barbarian Eye and others remained therefore secluded in their boats, there being no interchange of intelligence between those within and those without, and no way either to advance or to go out. With dread and fear they repented of their offences, and supplicated earnestly for a permit to go down to Macao.

The said governor, considered, that as the said barbarian Eye and others had transgressed the prohibitions with daring contempt, if they were at once permitted to leave Canton, thus coming and going at their own pleasure, there would not be the power sufficient to intimidate and bring under the barbarians' tempers; and therefore he commanded the hong merchants, *Wootunyuen* and others, to question them sternly as to what the said barbarian Eye wished to do; why he came to Canton without having obtained a permit, and presumed to bring the ships of war suddenly into the inner river; also why, when the soldiers opened a thundering fire upon them, did they presumptuously dare to discharge their guns and return resistance; requiring from them plain and explicit answers, before permitting them to leave Canton.

Afterwards, a merchant of the said barbarians,* Colledge, answered, saying, "that lord Napier is indeed a barbarian Eye, not the same as a *taepan*; that "he was unacquainted with matters of dignity; that the cause of the cruizers "coming into the port was really for the protection of goods, in consequence "of the holds of merchant ships having been closed; and that, in consequence "of the military of the maritime entrance having opened a thundering fire "upon them, the barbarian force also discharged its guns in self-defence; but "that they have deeply repented of their fault." Also, the said nation's merchants and seamen, several thousand in number, all considered the said barbarian Eye's disobedience of the laws and statutes to be wrong, and there† was not a single person who joined in harmony with him.

The said governor considered, that, as the said barbarian Eye, lord Napier, had confessed his fault and besought favor, and as all ◊ the merchants had repeatedly made earnest supplications, it doubtless behoved him to extend a slight, trifling indulgence, and to drive him out of the port; and he therefore permitted the said hong merchants to proceed to the superintendent of customs, to request and obtain a red permit. The said governor immediately appointed trusty civil and military officers, who, on the 19th day of the 8th moon, took lord Napier, under guard, outside of the port. Both the said barbarian ships of war, also, started on the same day, and were conducted, under guard, outside of the maritime entrance of the Bogue. All the naval and military officers and men who had been stationed at various places were every one recalled, and returned severally to their stations.

At the time when it was equally impossible for the said barbarians to advance or to recede, what difficulty would there have been in immediately exterminating them? But these outside barbarians are in search of gain; to intimidate them on points whereon they are altogether unacquainted with the laws and prohibitions, and to refuse altogether arguing with them, is, what I, the emperor, am extremely unwilling to do. If contumelious, they should then be chastised; if brought under subjection, they should then be tolerated. The said governor and colleagues, in conducting this affair, have yet acted skilfully and correctly. Before, on account of the said governor and colleagues not having been able to take due preventive measures before the business, thereby admitting the said ships of war to push into the inner river, causing to the military the labor of driving them out, my pleasure was therefore made known, that they should be severally degraded from their rank and openly punished. Now, having driven the said barbarian Eye and others out of the port, the said governor and others, although at the beginning they failed in a preventive guard, have in the end been able to settle the thing well and securely, without loss of the national dignity, and without incurring any bloody strife. I, the emperor, am exceedingly well pleased.

Let Loo have favor shown him, by restoring to him the title 'guardian of the heir apparent;' and let also the double-eyed peacock's feather be given back to him. The neglect of guard on the previous occasion rendered it difficult for him to free himself wholly from blame; let him therefore still continue degraded from official rank, though retained in office. With regard to all the maritime guard officers, and the naval commander-in-chief the special responsibility rested on the late commander-in-chief LE, who has been already degraded. Now, as the matter has been brought to an end, let further enquiry be dispensed with, and let him be directed immediately to return to his native place. Let KAOU-E-YUNG, the degraded *tsantseang* of the admiral's own squadron, wait till after the month of wearing the cangue be accomplished, and then be released. Let all the officers who guarded the forts with so much carelessness be made to wear the cangue, and after the expiration of the time let them be released.

In this I, the emperor, show favor beyond the measure of the laws. The said governor and others ought but to feel shame, and arouse to diligence, strenuously exerting themselves to stimulate a reform in the affairs of the camp and of the maritime guard, from time to time instructing and admonishing with sincerity. It is peremptory, that they take their former accumulated habits, and, with contrition, eradicate them singly, in order to cause the military to become all strong and powerful, so that the martial name and dignity may be strengthened, and the appointed duties may be performed. Respect this.

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* The flagrant deception of suppressing the fact of lord Napier's illness, and terming Dr. Colledge a merchant, have already been pointed out in the Register.

† The emperor here draws an argument in his own favor from the opposition shown to lord Napier's measures by *some* of the British merchants. But it is false to say there was not a single person who joined in harmony with him. On the contrary, the majority were stanch in supporting our country's representative.

◊ Here is another direct falsehood in an imperial rescript. To the petition to the hoppo for re-opening the trade were the names of only two English firms.

The emperor and his officers, in this and other documents, profess to be well-informed as to the commands of our king and the wishes of his people! from whence did such traitorous and false communications emanate? What British subjects in Canton betrayed the diplomacy of their country, and imposed on the hong merchants false representations, striving to contravene the efforts of lord Napier in the execution of his duty for the honor of his king and the interests of the British empire, and co-operating with the chinese in the causes of his illness and death?

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will "rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16TH, 1834. NO. 50. PRICE 50 CENTS.

FREIGHT TO HAMBURG OR HOLLAND.

IN the well known teak built and fast sailing vessel SYDEN, of 800 Tons; Jonh Burd, Commander. Tenders will be received by
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THE well known ship EDMONSTONE, Captain M. McDougall, will leave Whampoa on or about the 20th instant. For freight apply to
FRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE,
Canton, 6th December, 1834. No. 2 French Hong.

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THE ship HORMASJEE BOMANJEE, Captain J. Clark, to sail on or before the 20th of December. Apply to
THOMAS DENT & Co.

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THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS AND MADRAS.

THE CARRON, Captain Wilson, to sail the middle of December. For freight apply to
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THE ship TREMONT will take freight for any port in the United States. Apply to
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EXCHANGE ON BENGAL AND LONDON.

BILLS of the East India Company on Bengal at 60 day sight, in setts of Sa. Rupees 3000. 3500, 4000. 4500 [illegible] & 9000. and
BILLS of the United States Bank on London at 6 mos. sight for £2000. £1250 & £750. Stg. For sale by OLYPHANT & Co.
Canton, November 23rd, 1834.

TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed before commencing to receive cargo.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

DECIMA COMPANHIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

AS pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicacoens para Seguro nesta officina sao prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem oferecidos os riscos possao ser devidamente examinados antes de comecarem a receber carga. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

AT a meeting of the British chamber of commerce held this day, It was proposed by Mr. Keating seconded by Mr. Innes and carried unanimously, That the election of office—bearers be postponed to the 31st day of December next, till which day any merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and until then the provisional Chairman and Secretary shall continue to act as heretofore.
By order of the Chairman.
W. Sprott Boyd,
Canton, 15th November, 1834. Secretary.

SOUTH American Copper, 2,300 piculs, on board the ship "Porcia" at Lintin, for sale by F. S. HATHAWAY.
Canton, December 2nd, 1834. No. 4 Old English Factory.

FOR SALE.

A British ship of about 450 tons, built on the western side of India, and fit for any voyage. Intending purchasers may learn particulars from
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PALE ALE in butts from HIBBERT, so well known for his extensive supplies sent to the United States, may be had on application to
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SURVEYOR FOR LLOYD'S.

HAVING appointed Mr. WILLIAM MACKENZIE, (late commander of the ship Hormajee Bomanjee,) as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, public notice thereof is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the services of such an officer; settling with him for the same.
JOHN TEMPLETON & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.

STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH TRADE,

FOR the year ending March, 1834. Price 25 cents. Apply at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong.

THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE,

Sold at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong. Price $ 1.50 Cents.

FOR SALE, two Factories; for particulars apply to R. EDWARDS.
Canton, 11th December, 1834. 3 American Hong

WANTS a situation as Clerk, a Young Gentleman who can be well recommended, and has been for some time in a London Counting House. Enquire of the Editor.

FOR SALE.

BILLS on Bombay, at 30 days sight, drawn by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 8th December, 1834.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Agents for the Macao Government Lottery beg leave to inform the Public in general, that the 3d. day of January, 1835, will be the first on which the drawing will commence, to be continued daily till closed.
Canton, 12th December, 1834

RICE, in quantities for ships to enter the Port free of the Cumsha and measurement dues, may be had at Lintin. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

NOTICE.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

RISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by
J. GODDARD, Agent for the office in China,
Payable in case of loss by
Messrs. GREGSON, MELVILLE & KNIGHT, Agents in London
do. do. Messrs. GILMORE & Co. „ in Calcutta

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

The EMILY JANE, Boothby, from Calcutta, has arrived since our last; but we have not yet received any Singapore or Calcutta papers by her.

We beg to call the particular attention of our readers to the correspondence which appears in our columns of to day, under the head of, "BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON." Moved by the same spirit of conciliation, which H. M. superintendents so strongly advocate, we abstain from commenting on these letters, further than to remark that the whole are deserviug of attentive perusal and serious reflection.

PETITION TO THE KING IN COUNCIL.

A petition to His Most Excellent Majesty in Council, signed by the British subjects resident in Canton, has been forwarded to England by the Charles Grant.

In this document are detailed at some length the wrongs and insults which our king and country have suffered from the emperor of China and his officers; and the utterly powerless state of H. M. superintendendents, as not being acknowledged by the chinese government; the impolicy of submission to the arrogance of the chinese officers; the absolute necessity of the presence in China of a British plenipotentiary, accompanied by an efficient naval force, to raise the British commerce from it's long-suffered degradation; and that that plenipotentiary should be a personage of suitable rank, utterly unknown to the chinese from any former transactions or employment. A general view of the mode of dealing hereafter with the emperor of China and his six government boards, is also a part of the subject-matter of the petition, the whole of which we hope to be able to lay before our readers in an early number.

LADY NAPIER.

The ship CHARLES GRANT, Captain Hyde, conveys from the celestial empire lady Napier and her amiable family,

the first British peeress, we believe, who has honored its shores with her presence.

Would that in our few lines of respectful farewell we had only to express the regret of the community for the deprivation they will experience by her ladyships departure; but circumstances of unexpected calamity have called forth such high traits of character in lady Napier, that they should not pass unnoticed in our last adieu.

On the arrival of her ladyship at Macao, in July last, her influence, as the head of English society there, was immediately felt; and preserved and extended by manners the most conciliatory. During the trying period from the departure of lord Napier from Macao, to commence his difficult duties as superintendent of the British trade in China, until his lordship's return to the bosom of his family: a period full of the most exciting interest to all, and during it's latter part of the most painful solicitude to her ladyship; when the communication between Canton and Macao was much interrupted; herself insulted in her own house by the petty and intrusive annoyances of the chinese officers; when fears, not only for the success of lord Napier's mission, but even for the safety of his person, must have disturbed her mind; left alone in a strange settlement, that settlement being threatened by an imposing chinese military force — under all these privations, anxieties and difficulties lady Napier never lost a high tone of self-possession and moral courage, which excited the admiration of all. But her ladyship's severest trial was yet to come. We cannot allow ourselves to recall an event, felt most painfully and sincerely by every British subject in China; nor renew, by our allusions, that grief which time alone can soothe. Yet it must be some consolation to her ladyship to know the universal sympathy for her great and irreparable loss. What remains to us is to express our ardent wishes for her ladyship's safe passage home, and a happy re-union with her family, where alone her affliction may find the most certain relief.

Her ladyship embarked from Macao at 2 P. M. on the 10th instant under the salute due to her rank, and proceeded to the ship Hercules at Lintin, there to await the Charles Grant; which vessel received her on board on saturday the 13th, under a salute from the Hercules.

Reverend Charles Gutzlaff.

The public will learn with satisfaction that Mr. Davis, chief superintendent, has secured to His Majesty's government the able services of Mr. Gutzlaff, as additional chinese secretary to the commission, at a salary of £800 a year; and as the superfluous office of master attendant, which was first established, chiefly in order to superintend the collection of the obnoxious duty intended to have been levied on the British trade, is now abolished, no fresh expense is incurred by Mr. Davis' very judicious arrangement, which it is earnestly to be hoped may be confirmed at home.

It is rumoured that Mr. Davis intends proceeding to England in the ship Asia, when, we believe, Sir George Best Robinson, Bart. will succeed to the office of chief, Captain Elliot, R. N. to that of third superintendent, and Mr. A. R. Johnston (lately of the Mauritius civil service, and son of the enlightened and liberal Sir A. Johnston, formerly chief justice of Ceylon) to that of secretary.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

Sir, Macao, November, 23d 1834.

I am desired by the superintendents to forward to you the copy of a letter addressed to them by certain firms and parties at Canton, dated on the 15th November.

As it would seem from that communication that the British commercial community of Canton is not unanimous as to the constitution of the Chamber of commerce recently formed, it may appear desirable to take some steps towards its reconstruction. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) Charles Elliot,
Secretary.

Wm. Sprott Boyd Esq.
&c. &c. &c. Canton,

Copy.

To, J. F. Davis, Esq.
Sir G. B. Robinson, Bart.
J. H. Astell, Esq.
} H. M. superintendents &c. &c.

Gentlemen, Canton, November 15th, 1834.

Having noticed in the Canton Register the publication of a letter, dated on the 24th of October, 1834, addressed to your board by the Chairman of an association styling itself, "the British Chamber of Commerce of Canton;" and also the board's reply, dated the 3rd of November, 1834; We beg to state that we do not recognise any such body as yet constituted in Canton as a British Chamber of Commerce; the signatures and opinions, therefore, of the few gentlemen who have assumed that title can only be received as those of the individuals and not as emanating from the general mercantile community of British subjects resident in this city.

We have to request that this letter and the signatures may be communicated to His Majesty's government and the governor general of India. We have the honor to be,

(Signed) Gentlemen, Your most obedient servants,

Thomas Dent & Co.	Muncherjee Jemsetjee.
Dadabhoy & M. Rustomjee.	Whiteman & Co.
Daniell & Co.	Bapoojee Viccajee.
J. S. Mendes.	Bomanjee Maneckjee.
Framjee Muncherjee.	Burjorjee Furdoonjee.
Nanabhoy Framjee.	

True copy. (Signed) Charles Elliot, Secretary.

To British Chamber of Commerce,
Captain Elliot, R. N. Canton, 1st December, 1834.
Sec.y to H. M. superintendents,
Macao.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 23d November; forwarding to me, by desire of H. M. superintendents, copy of a communication, addressed to them by certain firms and parties at Canton, stating, that they "do not recognise any such body, as yet constituted in Canton, as a British chamber of commerce," and that "the signatures and opinions, therefore, of the few gentlemen who have assumed that title can only be received "as those of the individuals, and not as emanating from the "general mercantile community of British subjects resident "in this city."—They conclude by requesting that their "letter, and the signatures may be communicated to His "Majesty's government and the governor general of India. From that communication H. M. superintendents infer, "that the British commercial community of Canton is not "unanimous as to the constitution of the Chamber of Commerce, and, therefore, suggest that some steps should be "taken towards its reconstruction."

In reply, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to call the attention of H. M. superintendents to the fact, that, to all proceedings of the Chamber of commerce the members appro[illegible]g them respectively have given the weight of their seve[illegible]l signatures; so that there can be no mistake as to the parties from whom the "opinions," adopted by a majority of the chamber, actually emanate; and no room for such misapprehension as to unanimity as that against which the parties, who have addressed H. M. superintendents, seem anxious to guard the British government in England and in India. A similar reference to the names in the annexed lists will also serve to show with what propriety the subscribers of the letter under consideration characterise that of the chamber as proceeding from only a few gentlemen; leaving it to

be inferred that they themselves form the bulk of the British commercial community of Canton; whereas, in fact, there are but three of those signatures that, according to the construction put by courts of law on the term, British subjects, belong properly to that class. It is, however, satisfactory to the Chamber, in the present instance, to observe that no objection has been urged to the substance of its representations in the letter which has called forth the denial of its existence as a constituted body; because they think it may be fairly thence inferred that the opinions and reasonings therein advanced are not, in fact, dissented from by any portion of the commercial community of Canton.

It is only necessary further to remark that many of the parties, whose signatures are attached to your enclosure, were amongst those who originally concurred in the expediency of forming a Chamber of commerce; that some of them were members of the committee appointed to consider the provisions under which it should be constituted, and only withdrew their names after the majority had decided on the adoption or modification of the provisions suggested by that committee.

Thus far only does it seem necessary to remark in reference to the enclosure of your letter. To H. M. superintendents it may be satisfactory to know, that all the proceedings, relative to the constitution of the Chamber, were, from time to time, submitted by myself to H. M. late chief superintendent, lord Napier, and that, after consideration of every circumstance, the whole were honored with his lordship's approbation.

In regard to the want of unanimity, which has elicited from H. M. superintendents the suggestion of the expediency of reconstructing the Chamber, I am directed to submit that amongst no society or class of men can perfect unanimity be rationally expected. All that can be hoped for, or perhaps desired, is that, in cases of a difference in opinion, the minority will defer to the opinions of the majority. In the present case it is still open to all parties, who concur in considering the institution of a Chamber of commerce as expedient, to become members, by a mere intimation to myself, as secretary, of their wish to that effect; and H. M. superintendents will, it is hoped, admit that it is more reasonable that those parties, who desire any alteration in the existing constitution of the Chamber of commerce, should seek to effect such change by their arguments and votes, as members; than that the actual members of the Chamber, already recognised by H. M. superintendents as such, should depart from those rules which, after discussion, they have judged it expedient to adopt, solely in deference to parties who, though invited, hold themselves aloof from taking any part in its proceedings.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
By order of the chairman,
William Sprott Boyd, Secretary.

List of

Members of the Chamber of commerce	Opposers of the chamber.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Thomas Dent & Co.
R. Turner & Co.	D. M. Rustomjee,
J. McAdam Gladstone.	Daniell & Co.
James Innes.	J. S. Mendes.
A. S. Keating.	Framjee Muncherjee.
N. Crooke.	Nanabhoy Framjee.
J. Templeton & Co.	Muncherjee Jemsetjee.
J. Watson.	Whiteman & Co.
W. S. Boyd, representing the firm of Douglas, Mackenzie & Co.	Bapoorjee Viccajee.
T. Fox, firm of Fox, Rawson & Co.	Bomanjee Maneckjee.
John Slade.	Burjorjee Furdoonjee.

P. S. It may be worthy of remark that of the seven Parsee gentlemen who have signed the address to the superintendents, three, namely, Muncherjee Jemsetjee, Bapoorjee Viccajee, and Burjoorjee Furdoonjee, declined being members on grounds totally unconnected with its construction. Other three, Framjee Muncherjee, Nanabhoy Framjee, and Bomanjee Maneckjee, seceded without assigning any reason, or subscribing to that of Dadabhoy Rustomjee, the only one of the seven who has assigned as his reason for withdrawing a modification of the 11th clause, passed at the meeting on the 11th September.

Copy of Minutes made by the Parsee members retiring from the Chamber of commerce, subsequent to 11th Sept. 1834.

Should the meeting of yesterday be considered as a public one, and the alteration in clause 11 be carried into effect as to non-election and non-voting of our countrymen for the president and vice-presidentship, then I object to join the intended establishment of the Chamber of commerce; nor do I presume that under such confused circumstances a Chamber is not requisite to be established here.

[Signed] Dadabhoy Rustomjee.

As my stay here is but very short, therefore I decline to be a member of the Chamber about to be formed.

[Signed] Muncherjee Jemsetjee.

I decline to be a member of the Chamber of commerce which is about to be formed. [Signed] Framjee Muncherjee.

Situated as I am here in charge of my affairs, I must decline the honor of being a member of the Chamber of commerce. [Signed] Burjorjee Furdoonjee.

I decline the honor of being a member of the Chamber of commerce. [Signed] Bomanjee Maneckjee.

I decline the honor of remaining a member of the Chamber. [Signed] Nanabhoy Framjee.

Reflecting to my affairs here I must withdraw to join the Chamber. [Signed] Bapoojee Viccajee.

Macao, December 3d, 1834.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, which has been laid before the superintendents.

In their instructions they are directed to use their utmost influence "to adjust by arbitration or persuasion all "disputes in which any of our subjects may be there (in "China) engaged with each other;" and when the superintendents found, by a letter of the 15th ultimo from certain firms and parties at Canton, that there were dissentients from the Chamber of commerce upon points connected with it's formation, it appeared to them that the most desirable mode of meeting the difficulty would be to suggest that some steps should be taken towards its reconstruction.

Under present circumstances the superintendents think that the objections which have been made are obviated by your observation that "it is still open to all parties, who "concur in considering the institution of a Chamber of "commerce as expedient, to become members, by a mere "intimation to myself, as secretary, of their wish to that "effect." It will be a source of gratification to the superintendents if the Chamber of commerce prove beneficial to the interests of British trade at Canton, and of much regret if any circumstances intervene to impair it's usefulness. In any event, however, they must decline to proceed beyond the present extent in this matter, for they are very sensible that the institution is purely commercial, and therefore they can have no pretension to insist upon any further interference, either upon the subject of it's constitution or with respect to any regulations which may be established for it's governance.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
[Signed] CHARLES ELLIOT,
Secretary.

To
Wm. Sprott Boyd, Esq.
&c. &c. Canton.

FOREIGN LADIES IN CHINA.

It is remarkable that the objection of the chinese to the admission of foreign ladies appears to be neither a local

prohibition confined to this province, nor is it of recent origin. Our countryman, Bell of Antermony, who accompanied an embassy from the czar, PETER THE GREAT, to the emperor KANG-HE, in the year 1721, relates, in his amusing volumes, that on entering the chinese territory they were compelled to leave the females of the party at the frontier town of Saratzyn. We give his own words, from which it may be inferred that the females alluded to were of inferior rank, probably wives of the soldiers composing the escort. Had the embassadors' own lady been of the party we suspect he would not have been so obedient to the capricious dictation of the chinese frontier officers. This un-becoming concession, acquiesced in by the embassador of Peter the great, was successfully resisted by a private individual, MR. BAYNES, the spirited chief of the British factory, who, in the year 1830, acquired and maintained the privilege of foreign ladies residing in Canton. And but for the fatal impolicy fo the East India directors in superseding this able functionary, we should not now be subject to the humiliating deprivation of female society, and the monkish restraint actually imposed on foreign residents.

Extract from Bell's travels.

"I cannot omit an inconsiderable circumstance that hap-
"pened at this place, as it strongly represents the caution
"and prudence of the chinese. Our conductor, having
"seen some women walking in the fields, asked the ambas-
"sador who they were, and whither they were going? He
"was told they belonged to the retinue, and were going
"along with it to China.

"He replied, they had women enough in Pekin already;
"and as there never had been an European woman in
"China, he could not be auswerable for introducing the
"first without a special order from the emperor. But if
"his excellency would wait for an answer, he would des-
"patch a courier to court for that purpose. The return of
"this messenger could not be sooner than six weeks; it was
"therefore thought more expedient to send back the women
"to Selinginsky with the waggons that brought our baggage
"to this place.

CHARACTER OF THE CHINESE; WEAKNESS OF THE GOVERNMENT; NOT ABLE TO SUBDUE THE MOUNTAINEERS. DANGERS FROM THE TRIBES ON THE BORDERS.

(From a correspondent.)

[Concluded from No. 49, Page 195.]

Of all the frontier parts of the empire the coast is, perhaps, in the most defenceless state. An inefficient navy with dismantled forts can afford little protection. From the Choo-keang (Pearl river) of Canton to the frontiers of Mantchooria there are numerous navigable rivers which lead to the most flourishing cities of the empire; spacious harbours to contain whole fleets, and water communication by means of canals to the most distant parts of the empire. They cannot be ignorant that six provinces are assailable, and that the most important parts of the empire lie open to the grasp of a superior maritime power. If the government officers therefore tremble at the sole thought of irritating a foreign power, which has the means of punishing their arrogance, we must not consider their fear unfounded. They may have recourse to haughty edicts and a show of power; but when all stratagems and expedients are exhausted they will sue for peace as humbly from, as they formerly, in the height of pride, announced their decrees to, the barbarians.* It is true, they have stopped the trade, but if the matter were now reversed, and the power or people which they wish to injure stopped their trade—an easy thing—how dreadful would be the consequences in the maritime provinces! The thousands of junks employed for carrying the necessaries of life from one part of the coast to the other, if detained in the harbours, would give rise to incalculable mischief. How can Fuh-keen subsist without Formosa? how Pe-che-le without the southern provinces. The imperial government ought really to recoil with horror from every act of aggression which might involve the most valuable provinces in ruin. As lovers of peace we should urge the local government at Canton and the imperial at Peking to hasten the adjustment of matters, which have nearly come to a crisis. Often has the experiment of the stoppage of trade been tried with great success and with impunity; but maritime China is now too well known, and a renewal of the old system will entail the heaviest losses upon those who adopt it. It is headstrong ignorance which has compromised the chinese government, so helpless, so unprincipled. Whilst radical associations in the country undermine the security of the throne, and a secret hatred against their Mantchoo rulers still lurks in the breasts of many, they venture to irritate and provoke hostilities! Though their reasons for excluding all foreign intercourse may be weighty enough for themselves, but they ought never to have given a just cause of complaint. If they could rely upon the patriotic spirit of the natives, which ought not to be mistaken for the hostile feelings the inhabitants of Kwang-chow-foo (Canton) have often shown towards foreigners, they might have a firm support. But a nation oppressed and ground down cannot feel much interest in the welfare of their governors; nor can they suddenly rise from that dejection engendered by slavery, and rouse themselves to that nobility of the soul which sacrifices every thing for the country.

Gloomy fears pervade our breast if we think of the inevitable ruin into which the chinese government is hurrying itself if it perseveres in the antiquated system of national exclusion. What can stem the torrent of improvement, which earlier or later will reach China? Can it be believed for a moment that the western nations, in the progression of power, will respect it's repulsive spirit and yield to weak rodomontade. The lessons given the chinese government officers by the Tatars seen to have been lost on those incorrigible magnates. Instead of accomodating themselver to circumstances, they brag and hector, and show unwittingly their weakness, But enough of this; if their announcement of stopping the trade had been answered by, "We will stop yours also," they would have hesitated to make good their threat, and matters might have been carried on with the same ease as before.

We do not envy the emperor upon his throne when the innumerable prostrate crowd of officers adores him in the dust as a superior being. In the height of his glory he may fancy himself the autocrat of the whole earth, and feel himself entitled to prescribe laws to all nations; but when the phantom has vanished, and he has to learn that the barbarians, even in his presence, still deem themselves men, and demand human treatment, he will be greatly puzzled. Our fancy may be bewildered when we hear about the numerous standards of valiant soldiers who obey his nod; but what are they in point of actual service? are they not similar to the thousand men-of-war which guard the coast? Wretchedly equipped, and taken from the dregs of the people, and long accustomed to a life of effeminancy, without discipline or any sense of honor, they have to conquer and to subdue. An exhausted treasury, a deranged state of finances, a number of presumptuous and ignorant officers to boot, enhance the difficulties with which the chinese monarch, in contending with a powerful foreign nation, has to struggle. If the Meaou-tsze and Formosan rebels could not be subdued, except by large bribes, how will the imperialists be able to deal with a people who are bold and valiant to the verge of temerity; whose dauntless spirit is supported by the contempt of danger and death.

For the sake of harmony and mutual friendly understanding, we should address our celestial friends to lower their tone, and to be rational. They may have played their game well at Canton, may boast of their destructive fire and of the wounds inflicted on British commerce; and even add a threat to repeat the same, if we yield not implicit obedience to their orders, but tell them, in plain language, that their

(See Supplement)

* This paper was written during the stoppage of the trade last summer, but reached us only some days ago.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
CANTON REGISTER.
CANTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16TH, 1834.

own trade will be stopped as long as ours continues to be so; that the government will have to make good the losses incurred by these prohibitions; and we are sure that there will be a wonderful change in politics. We praise the forbearance of the British nation, for there has never, in any quarter of the globe, been shown so much forbearance as in China; and are really astonished with our celestial friends that injury was suffered quietly without having recourse to those measures which, without effusion of blood, might have settled the matter once for all, and made the local government at Canton tremble to commit blunders wantonly. Yet we trust that this will be the last time of similar occurences.

For the sake of our friends, the officers of government, we will point out the dangers to which they expose themselves, if they ever again indulge in the fancy of rendering their edicts efficacious by stopping the trade.

Formosa is the granary of Fuh-keen and occasionally of Che-keang. Two sloops of war would be quite sufficient to blockade the four harbours of the island from which the grain is exported. The most numerous part of the population of Fuh-keen subsists by trade; if three sloops of war cruise on the coast—and it is seldom chinese vessels go out of sight of land—they would prevent all vessels from procceding to the northward, for they are all dull sailing craft, and their crews too timorous to encounter unknown dangers. The commerce of Shih-po, Ning-po, and Hang-choo, might be intercepted by an equal number of vessels; one man of war is quite sufficient to blockade the most important part of Shang-hae, from the opening of which the lives of millions depend. What should hinder us from commanding the great canal, the navigation of which is indispensably necessary to the existence of the court. One vessel off the Pe-ho can comand the navigation of the river. There are, perhaps, one thousand junks which repair annually to the emporium of the capital, Teen-tsin; one man-of-war would completely put a stop to the trade of Leaou-tung, so valuable and necessary to Keang-soo and Shan-tung provinces. At Kaou-choo and Ting-choo, in Shan-tung, two cruizers would cut off all communications. What would be the feelings of other provinces, if they had to expiate the quarrels of Canton? what would the emperor say if the customary tribute of grain, amounting to 4,365,382 shih (each shih is 130 catties) was withheld? Really, these things are to be considered by the Canton government, and duly weighed by the emperor before he takes any measures to endanger the safety of his realm.

All we wish and desire is peace until the two respective governments have settled their own affairs. Let the trade be continued without interruption. But if after the most serious remonstrances these fair proposals should be rejected with disdain, let the officers who are responsible for acts of aggression become also responsible for the losses suffered on their account. Do they act according to instructions received from the imperial cabinet? Be it so: the emperor will be the responsible person. A clear statement of the matter will inform them of the difficulties to which they have exposed themselves, and nobody will have to complain for having suffered unjustly, after being fully warned.

It is strange that a government which professes to be only actuated by principles of virtue should, nevertheless, aim at mischief; and, after all, adopt a hypocritical cantof tenderness and compassion. Such sentences will call forth on our side expressions of forbearance. This we ought to show, especially towards the people, who are by no means concerned in the contest. Let the gouernment, and the government alone, reimburse those sums which have been lost on its account, and thereby receive a lasting lesson for the future.

Action between an Imperial Squadron and a trading Chin-Chew Junk.

A long-continued and desperate action was fought about the 6th instant in the Ly-moon passage between four vessels of the imperial fleet and a trading junk belonging to Chin-chew, that is, the neighbouring province of Fuh-keen. The imperial force consisted of four large boats, disguised as fishing vessels, each carrying six great guns, and about fifty men, The engagement began at 8 and continued until 12 A. M., when the junk struck, having had nine killed, and many others were lost in attempting to swim on shore. We have not received a return of the killed and wounded on board the imperial squadron, but there can be no doubt it must have suffered severely; the commander in chief, we have heard, was wounded in the breast.

In this hard fought battle the imperialists used two barrels of powder, and their ammunition was expended when the junk lowered her colours.

This sea-engagement of four hours between chinese and chinese is deserving of some notice: "When greek meets greek then comes the tug of war." The defence of the junk against four vessels, which were enabled to choose their position by the use of their sculls, is highly creditable to the skill and courage of her officers and crew. It is true, they were fighting for their lives with the desperation of smugglers; yet the force that captured them must have been very superior; twenty-four heavy guns and 200 men, distributed at different points of attack, are fearful odds against any trading junk that sails out of China, Two hundred and sixty chests of opium—the hard won prize—were seized by the victors. We have heard that *palm oil* the panacea for all quarrels, public and private, in China, has been liberally used on this occasion; and that the valour and success of the imperial squadron will, only to a very partial extent, be officially reported to the governor of the province.

In instances like the one we are treating of a deception of this cruel government is scarcely blameable; for if the high public officers were to know either of the capture of the junk or the seizure of the opium, heads would fall and money be extorted.

——————— extrema per illos
Justitia excedens terris vestigia fecit.

Cannot, surely, be said of the chinese. What, indeed, must be that goverument which connives at such proceedings? How weak, how contemptible do the awful, sacred names of law and justice sound in China!

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR NOVEMBER.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.	WINDS.
♄ 1	60	70	30:10	N a N by W. fine weather light breeze.
☉ 2	59	70	30:20	N. a N by W.——do.——do.
☽ 3	60	70	30:20	N. a N by W.——do.——mod. breeze.
♂ 4	60	70	30:30	N. a N by W.——do.——mostly light br.
☿ 5	55	68	30:30	N. a N by W.——do.——mod. breeze.
♃ 6	52	66	30:30	N. a N by W.——do.——at times a fresh br.
♀ 7	50	64	30:20	N. a N by W.——do.——fresh breeze.
♄ 8	55	66	30:25	N. a N by W.——do.——mod. breeze.
☉ 9	54	66	30:15	N. a N by W.——do.——light breeze.
☽ 10	60	68	30:20	N a E.——————do.——do.
♂ 11	64	70	30:05	E a SE.——————do.–cloudy first part, light br.
☿ 12	67	72	30:00	SE. a W.——————do.——light variable br.
♃ 13	66	72	30:15	N.——————do.——do.
♀ 14	62	70	30:25	E.——————do.—at times a mod. br.
♄ 15	64	70	30:25	E. a SE. most part cloudy, light breeze.
☉ 16	64	73	30:20	SE. fine weather, light breeze.
☽ 17	65	74	30:15	SE.——do.——do.
♂ 18	64	74	30:20	N. a SE.do.——variable.
☿ 19	67	75	30:25	N. a SE.do.——do.
♃ 20	65	74	30:20	E. a SE.do.——rain latter part, vble.
♀ 21	61	65	30:30	N.aNbyW.do.—fresh breeze.
♄ 22	54	65	30:30	N.aNbyW.do.—mod. breeze.
☉ 23	55	68	30:20	N. a SE.--do.—light variable breeze.
☽ 24	58	68	30:20	E a SE. 1st part rain mid.& latter fine, lt. br.
♂ 25	62	70	30:20	N a SE. fine weather, light breeze.
☿ 26	67	74	30:15	N a SE.—do.——1st&mid.lat. rn. vble.lt. br.
♃ 27	60	65	30:15	N. most part rain, mod. breeze.
♀ 28	52	65	30:20	N a NE. fine weather, fresh breeze.
♄ 29	51	64	30:20	N. a N by W.do.—moderate breeze.
☉ 30	54	66	30:20	N.——————do.—1st&mid.lat.cloudy, lt. br.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will "rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23RD, 1834. NO. 51. PRICE 50 CENTS.

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PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed before commencing to receive cargo.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

DECIMA COMPANHIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

AS pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicacoens para Seguro nesta officina sao prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem offerecidos os riscos possao ser devidamente examinados antes de comecarem a receber carga. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

AT a meeting of the British chamber of commerce held this day, It was proposed by Mr. Keating seconded by Mr. Innes and carried unanimously, That the election of office-bearers be postponed to the 31st day of December next, till which day any merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and until then the provisional Chairman and Secretary shall continue to act as heretofore.

By order of the Chairman.
W. Sprott Boyd,
Secretary.

Canton, 15th November, 1834.

SOUTH American Copper, 2,300 piculs, on board the ship "Porcia" at Lintin, for sale by F. S. HATHAWAY.
Canton, December 2nd, 1834. No. 4 Old English Factory.

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A British ship of about 450 tons, built on the western side of India, and fit for any voyage. Intending purchasers may learn particulars from JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

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PALE ALE in butts from HIBBERT, so well known for his extensive supplies sent to the United States, may be had on application to R. MARKWICK & Co.

FOR SALE, two Factories; for particulars apply to R. EDWARDS.
Canton, 11th December, 1834. 3 American Hong

WANTS a situation as Clerk, a Young Gentleman who can be well recommended, and has been for some time in a London Counting House. Enquire of the Editor.

SURVEYOR FOR LLOYD'S.

HAVING appointed Mr. WILLIAM MACKENZIE, (late commander of the ship Hormajee Bomanjee) as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, public notice thereof is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the services of such an officer; settling with him for the same.

JOHN TEMPLETON & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.

STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH TRADE,

FOR the year ending March, 1834. Price 25 cents. Apply at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong.

THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE,

Sold at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong. Price $ 1.50 Cents.

FOR SALE.

BILLS on Bombay, at 30 days sight, drawn by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Canton, 8th December, 1834.

RICE, in quantities for ships to enter the Port free of the Cumsha and measurement dues, may be had at Lintin. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

NOTICE.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

RISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by J. GODDARD, Agent for the office in China,
Payable in case of loss by Messrs. GREGSON, MELVILLE & KNIGHT, Agents in London
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WANTS A PLACE a Young Englishman with an' *undoubted character*, who has been accustomed to act as Personal Servant.
Apply to the Editor.

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in *Viccajee Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office of* Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co. *Agents*

TO RENT.

ONE half of one of the neatest and most convenient Factories in Canton, newly furnished. For particulars apply to
No. 3. Imperial Hong. R. MARKWICK & Co.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Agents for the Macao Government Lottery beg leave to inform the Public in general, that the 3d. day of January, 1835, will be the first on which the drawing will commence, to be continued daily till closed.
Canton, 12th December, 1834

MACAO GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

THE first Lottery sanctioned by the Macao Government for the benefit of the poor, according to H. M. F. Majesty's permission, shall be drawn publicly at the premises of the late Baron de S. Joze de Porto Allegre, with every precaution and formality, which may be nescessary.

The Capital of this Lottery will be $ 12:000 by the weight of the Senate (7 mace 2 candarin per dollar) formed into 2,000 tickets at $ 6 each; from this 12 per cent will be deducted for the object of this Lottery, and the remaining be divided into the following prizes.

1	Prize of $ 3000.	$ 3000.	1.	Prize of $ 1000.	$ 1000.
1	,, ,, 500.	500.	1.	,, 100.	100.
20	,, ,, 20.	400.	40.	,, 14.	560.
600	,, ,, 8.	4,800.			
1	,, to be the 1st drawn blank,	100.			
1	,, to the last drawn blank,	100.			
624		8,900.	42.		1660.
42		1,660.			
666	Prizes,	$ 10,560.			
1334	Blanks. 12 pr. ct. on	12,000. 1440.			
2000	Tickets at $ 6 each.	$ 12,000.			

Tickets for the above Lottery for sale at Senhor Bernado Duarte dos Santos's No. 4 Dutch Hong, and at Senhor Azevedo's, No. 1 French Hong.
Canton, November 24th, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published weekly, may be supplied to subscribers at $ 22 per annum,
or $ 50 cents for a single number, on application to
R. MARKWICK & Co.

NOTICE.

HORSBURGH'S Charts are always on sale at
R. MARKWICK & Co's.

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

The arrivals of this week are the LADY OF THE LAKE, Pearson, from Port Jackson; the Dutch vessel LOUISA, ———, from Manila; and the British bark, BRITANNIA, Short, from Bahia, on the 21st of August. On board the Britannia are two American seamen, part of the crew of the American ship MENTOR, received from off lord North's island.

Yesterday, the 22nd, was the Tung-che, 冬至, (Winter solstice) term; which is one of the periodical days for the settlement of outstanding accounts amongst the chinese of Canton.

LORD NAPIER.

In that very interesting and praise-worthy periodical, the Chinese Repository, for november, is an article respecting the recent negotiations beween the chinese and English, which we recommend to the particular attention of our readers, as a clear exposition of the proceedings in question; and which, as the production of a foreigner, may claim more credit for impartiality than any opinions proceeding from an English pen.

The following quotation in regard to lord Napier's communications with the English minister is important,as proving that his sagacity foresaw the difficulties likely to ensue from the imperfect manner in which he was accredited.

In January, 1831, the governor of Canton declared it incumbent on the British government to appoint a chief to *come to Canton*, for the general management of commerce. Accordingly, with 'reverential obedience,' a superintendent was appointed to take up his residence in this port, within the Bogue, and *not elsewhere*. Foreseeing the difficulties that might arise from not being recognized by the local authorities, the chief superintendent, before leaving England, requested that, in case of necessity, he might have authority to treat with the government at Peking: this request being denied, he desired that his appointment to Canton might be announced at the capital: this not being granted, he wished that a communication from the home authorities might be addressed to the governor of Canton: but this was deemed inexpedient; and he was directed to come to Canton, and to report himself by *letter*. To Canton, therefore, he came, and forthwith dispatched a letter, acting in strict accordance with the letter and spirit of his instructions, and with the wishes of the Chinese government, as hitherto expressed. And how was he received? As a king's officer? As a friend? A *barbarian eye* and an *English devil* was the courteous language in which he was reported by the police; and by his excellency, the governor, *his letter* was rejected and himself denounced in the harshest terms. From the fact that the superintendents reached Canton about midnight, the Chinese authorities have averred 'that such coming was manifestly a clandestine stealing into Canton,' hinting at the same time that it was done at the instigation of the hong merchants and linguists: which is false.

Chinese Repository Vol. 3. No. 7.

NAPOLEON.

We hail it as a striking circumstance of the improved liberality of the age that a saying of the emperor Napoleon should be quoted by the prime minister of England, in his place in the house of lords, as authority for a philosophical opinion, which cannot be too strongly impressed on all rulers, The passage is so remarkable that we cannot forbear quoting it.

Desirous as I am to uphold the character of this house, I am bound to say that its safety, honour, and usefulness depend on its acting, not in contradiction to, but in conformity with, the spirit of the age. When Napoleon was in captivity at St. Helena, he said to his attendants, "I have fallen, not in consequence of the combination which was against me, but because I opposed the spirit of the age. The Bourbons will for a time act in accordance with that spirit, but they will soon fall back into their old habits, and then the irresistible power of the age will destroy them; and this, too, will be the fate of all the old governments of Europe, if they do not adapt their policy to the necessities of the times." (Hear.)—*Sun.*

Visit of the Viceroy of Canton to MACAO

(From the Macao Chronicle of the 8th instant.)

On the 23rd of November, the day named by the chinese officers of the district on which *Loo*, viceroy of Kwang-tung and Kwang-se, should land at Macao, from the review of the imperial troops at Heang-shan, the authorities of this city prepared for his reception; the governor ordered troops to the *Porta Cerco*, as being the boundary of Macao, to receive him His excellency arrived at the new pagoda at 7 P. M. attended by the troops marching close behind his chair; and his excellency graciously ordered 200 taels of sycee silver to be distributed amongst them but the commandant was unwilling that they should be received. The Procurador, after learning that H. E. was to return at 4 o'clock the next morning, and would not enter the city; thus making it difficult for the Portuguese authorities to visit him; and fearing that this was occasioned by the district officers, in order that he might not make certain complaints against them; to evade the intended intrigue he ordered two interpreters, with chops, on various subjects of the greatest interest to the city. The chinese officers raised obstacles as to when the interpreters should meet his excellency; but the interpreter, Joao Rodriguez Gonçalves, was mindful, whilst passing his excellency, to address him, and then, while complimenting him on the part of the Portuguese authorities, delivered the chops, which his excellency graciously received after he had stopped his chair. About 7 o'clock in the morning his excellency left for Casa-branca, and the interpreters returned to the city.

SPIRIT OF THE CHINESE LAWS.

(From a correspondent.)

The code, pandects and institutes of Justinian are justly valued throughout civilized Europe, and form, in several countries, the basis of jurisprudence. The first emperor of the present dynasty was not behind his roman brother; his laws, remodelled under his auspices, though widely differing, are binding on greater numbers of subjects than the Justinian code could ever count under its control. Both are founded upon the authority of antiquity; they abridge, add and remodel, but present the substance of regulations which had been valid for ages. Both were compiled by the greatest lawyers of the time, and carefully revised ere they were promulgated. If the roman law is more voluminous the chinese is more minute. According to the tenor of the chinese law only a small number of privileged persons enjoys exemption from certain punishments, whilst the roman extends, with equal favor, to every freeman, and leaves only the slave to the caprice of his master. In conferring on a father the full authority over the life and death of his child, they maintain the same language. In ancient pagan Rome a wife might be defined by *thing*; but with the progress of civilisation woman also was raised to and maintained the due rank of equality, which afterwards the laws secured to her. Yet chinese law does not view the wife otherwise than as a disposable commodity; and, by winking at polygamy, lowers female worth considerably.

The punishment of guilt falls much heavier upon the weaker sex, whilst men act as the uncontrolled umpires of their partners. It is extraordinary that both laws should mention infanticide, but the roman is severe in the prohibition, whilst the chinese leaves public opinion and parental feelings, judges. In prohibiting intermarriages between relations, the chinese law extends even to the same clan, and the roman is lax in a point which nature reprobates and custom disproves.

We have never been able to meet with a full explanation of the law of inheritance in China; a subject upon which the Justinian code so justly expatiates. Property is here less secure than under the roman administration, for it can be confiscated under so many various pretexts that the actual possessor is changed into a tenant, according to the will of the magistrate. We consider this as a great flaw in chinese legislation, which greatly diminishes public confidence, and paralyzes industry and enterprize. Shall we ascribe to this insecurity the high interest on money? is this attributable to it's scarcity and the bad faith of the debtor? Every lawyer has endeavoured to counteract usury, but it appears to elude the best regulations. High treason is punished by both with equal severity, but the definition, given by each separately, is far different; nor does the roman law involve the relations of the guilty person. The crime of perjury, the injustice or venality of a judge meet with no mercy amongst the romans; in these instances the chinese are more lenient; but they agree in inflicting the most ignominious death upon the parricide. Other crimes, punished with the utmost rigor according to the letter of the Justinian code, are either overlooked by the chinese, or slightly mentioned. Homicide and manslaughter are spun out to a nicety; but the chinese seem to confound them.

Leaving the proverbial morality of chinese judges quite out of the question, the chinese laws are less effective than other codes. As the enperor has set the example that his will is law, the guardians of the law often supersede the authority of the code by imitating their master. It may share the blame with many other human regulations, the execution of which is impracticable; but this circumstance ought not

to invalidate it's power. Peculiar occurrences may call forth new laws in the form of imperial edicts, of which there is likewise a large appendix to the Justinian code, under the name of novels; or a magisrate may often be obliged to pass a decision without having an antecedent or special law to refer to: but this freedom ought never to degenerate into arbitrary proceedings, If the laws are too minute, or too ill-adapted to the present state of things, they ought either to re-modelled or changed; whilst there must be no scope given to render every judge an independent legislator. In a despotic country, however, like China, this becomes a matter of necessity; for if the law was to rule the nation, where would be the influence and power of the government officers? The regular and illegal fines are numerous; so numerous as to render the code a mere dead letter. China is, perhaps, the only country where a man may buy another to die in his stead. These are, however, abuses which detract only so far from the excellency of the established law, as the latter gives rise to them. In speaking, however, about laws and regulations, a theme so often dwelt upon, let us never forget that the autocrat or his representative may multiply them ad infinitum; and revive or neglect them as it suits their own convenience. Unless there is something definite and appos..e it is in vain to contend for their due observance. The present system is such as to leave always a handle at the option of the judge to involve the guilty and innocent indiscriminately, and to absolve or punish the transgressor. Duplicity is conspicuous in the chinese character, and re-appears to greater disadvantage in their pandects, or rather in the construction which the magistrate puts upon them. It is a singular trait, that a *foreigner* is nearly synonymous with *enemy* in a legal view: how this is to be reconciled with the tenderness shown towards distant foreigners, is a question which we cannot solve. Be it for guarding public manners that a legal dread is instilled into the chinese breast to beware of coming in contact with barbarians; or be it the language of contempt and abhorrence, it is a speaking proof of the bigotry of the legislator. The roman, who knew the name of barbarian as well as the chinese, and was still more conscious of his own superiority, abstained from staining his liberality with so indelible a blot.

Considering the chinese institutes in themselves, we cannot but praise them; and it is a common-place remark that they largely participate in the general excellency of chinese theories. This originality often strikes us; and we admire them without examining nearer into the subject. They are, doubtless, the best specimen of legislation which eastern Asia ever produced; and if we observe so many coincidences between the roman and chinese laws, we must allow that the state of society, in various climes and under various forms of government, requires naturally the same restraints, which are not imposed by the legislator but by the common voice of nature.

In China, every thing is determined and circumscribed by law; in fact, the freedom of the subject is annihilated by the many legal clauses. As man, however, is a free agent in every country, he must either transgress or invalidate the law: there is no medium. This state of things is the most propitious to the rulers, who, besides taking advantage by entangling people in the net of the law, can always show that they have acted in strict obedience to the established regulations. Thus it is possible that the public proclamations and sentences can always be graced with a quotation from the code to cover crying injustice, and represent the most unwarrantable proceedings as lawful. In Europe, where only the theory of chinese legislature is known, a general assent will always be given to its strictness and excellency. Instead of the wanton oppsition of foreigners, who reside at the frontiers and live under their shelter, a strict conformance to them might ensure their happiness. Their often attempted interference to alter them and dictate new ones deserves the reprobation of every honest man. But if the fact is once fairly established that the country is ruled by the *will* of the government, and that the law is only so far applied as it tallies with its sovereign will, and glosses over it's tyrannical acts; the argument, either used by the government officers or by the friends of chinese jurisprudence, falls to the ground. The chinese rulers are even aware that this is the case; and they give a crying proof, by urging the refractory barbarians either to obey implicitly or to leave the country: an argument ad hominem, which will only be valid when our relations with the chinese have ceased to be dictated by mutual interest and consent.

So long as there are no laws for the protection of foreigners, both the old and new regulations regarding them will remain imperfect. But if the chinese government is either disinclined to legislate in their behalf, or acknowledges that it has no right to impose laws upon, or for, subjects of foreign states, all legal claims must either cease, or there must be laws constructed by foreign and chinese commissioners, which are sanctioned by the authority of both governments. It is in vain to refer always to old regulations; experience has shown that they never were used, never could be kept; and that they, therefore, must be shaped according to existing circumstances, and obtain the consent of those upon whom they are imposed. We recommend this subject to the mature consideration of all those who are interested in it, and especially to the chinese government, in order to dissuade them from a repetition of their old regulations, or from framing new ones, which will be equally useless. A government which issues impracticable laws abridges it's executive authority, and shows to the world that it has the power to legislate, but wants either strength or firmness to maintains it's laws: a dangerous position, and a sure proof of either weakness or want of political prudence.

A pitiful smile may be our reward when the hopelessness of the case to transact such important matters with a government, long accustomed to lawless proceedings, is considered. Yet we would never give up the attainment of an object so long as we have not had a fair trial; the more so, as our relative position is at present so materially changed. But whosoever agitates the question, must be well versed in the chinese law, to encounter the sophisms of the chinese officers; and if he cannot come to an adjustment, he may as well wield the force of argument so dexterously as to make them confess that they disdain to treat foreigners according to established laws, and therefore, can naturally expect no obedience on their part. From this they will surely recoil with disgust, and prefer a reasonable agreement to a lawless latitude.

The benefits accruing from procuring a legal foundation to our commercial interests are incalculable. But others may think differently upon the subject; and we should wish to see their sentiments recorded in the same paper, that the matter may gain in perspicuity and interest, and not remain a mere object of newspaper discussion, but lead to permanent advantages.

JOUDPORE—RUSSIA.

The latest papers from Bombay state that preparations, on an extended scale, are making against the Rajah of Joudpore, who has, by a long course of contumacious behaviour, given causes of suspicion as to the reality and continuance of his good faith and peaceable intentions towards the British. A secret correspondence with Russia is suspected; and there are various other grave complaints preferred against him. Letters from the Mediterranean, it is said, also convey the information of a strong naval squadron having left Malta, as well as another being ready to sail from England. These measures point to Russia, whose gradually increasing power has been greatly strengthened by the late disasters of Turkey. Persia will be the next victim to the arms and gold of Russia; and then the disaffected native princes in the north of India may count on having a sure and powerful ally. Russia is in that progressive stage of nations, between semi—barbarism and increasing civilization, which is peculiarly favorable to her ambitious designs. War is a state almost necessary for her; her numerous population, European and Asiatic, quitting the peaceful pursuits of shepherds will follow, with eagerness, what is called the path of glory. Russia should be narrowly watched and carefully guarded against. We have no doubt but that we shall feel her hostile influence in China. It is well for the freedom of the world that there is a British navy.

FREE TRADE TO ALL THE PORTS OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

In the discussion which naturally must arise from our present relation with China, we expect at least an unanimous voice in favor of improvement. Waving the question, whether we have to wage war, in order to revenge our national honor, or to continue upholding the old system, we wish simply to represent a series of practical remarks, which though trite may be useful. We commence with the subject of a free trade to all the emporia of the Chinese empire.

There is, perhaps, no foreign merchant at Canton, who will not coincide with us, that the attainment of this desirable object is deserving of and will require all our exertions. Individual interest, however, which constantly varies, may abhor changes, and counteract the desire of innovation. With cool indifference the calculating man may weigh the difficulty, and pronounce all labour lost, whilst he utters his warning voice to abstain from all vain efforts. Hundreds of objections may be made to damp the ardour in pursuit of the end, yet we approach not one step nearer the accomplishment of our wishes. Others, again, will advise caution, patience, forbearance, and to leave to time and circumstances the issue of our dilatory measures, and thus hope to succeed to admiration. But, whilst still deliberating, a voice is raised in favor of the Chinese, who have a right, *a priori*, to prescribe to foreigners the terms upon which they will trade with them. As the government, however, refuses to grant a general trade, it would be highly unjust to insist upon it.

In England we meet with obstacles still more formidable. The localities and advantages accruing from a free trade the to all ports are little known and still less valued. Whatever involves the loss of advantages at once sure and permanent, and only leads to the pursuit of visionary objects, is, once for all, of a suspicious character; and such would be the endeavour to find access to other parts, whilst the Canton trade might be lost. Considering the enormous revenue that arises from the tea trade, would it be wise to put this into jeopardy by wild measures? Or should so large a commerce as the British to Canton be put at stake merely to solve the problem whether our trade can be extended or not? Moreover, the capital which flows to Canton; the articles of trade, which are constantly brought to the Canton market; all the preparations made to facilitate the loading of our ships; render the concentration of our commerce to one place highly desirable. Even if we might obtain our wishes, it would be found out, that the other emporia could not supply our demands, and that bare necessity would drive us back to Canton.

In the execution of every great design, however, although we ought to foresee obstacles, enterprize would immediately cease, if we were always to be daunted by difficulties. The trade to the east might be still in the hands of the Venetians, if the imaginary fire streams at the approach to the equator had kept the Portuguese from circumnavigating the Cape of Good Hope. China would have remained the terra iucognita of Marco Polo's time, America still a wilderness; and all through excess of caution. indecision and mistrust. Again; we might expect to see the formidable array of difficulties marched up with threatening aspect to strike terror into the bold intruder who wishes to extend the field for British enterprize; yet the free trade counts them not, and overcomes them with it's gigantic power. From the moment the British trade to China was declared free, the opening of the other ports became a matter of urgent necessity; and the barrier of antinational rights, maintained by the chinese government was annihilated by one blast. It is no longer a question whether to carry the point or not; but both the British and Chinese governments, if they be prudent, will anticipate a crisis, which, by the remissness of the former and the obstinacy of the latter, will surely be brought on. Can we still, for one moment, suppose that the free trader will not find his way beyond Canton, and force a market? Or can we ever be weak enough to believe, that the chinese government is able to repel them, and to cut off all intercourse? Such suppositions militate against facts. If China does not legalise the trade it will be forced, to the great injury of its revenue and the dignity of its government.

Whosoever has investigated the commercial system, cannot fail to have noticed how the different branches of human activity are gradually developed. Could it have been foreseen, a century ago, that the British trade to China would increase to it's present magnitude? And who is, at the present moment, enabled to foretel what it will be when all the harbours are open to foreign enterprise? We do not enter into any wild and inadmissible speculation, but fairly conclude that, since the trade is on one side free, the persevering activity of both the English and Chinese will, sooner or later, accomplish a total revolution in the present commercial relations of the two empires. We need not adduce proofs of British or American enterprise; nor will any body who has been, for some time, in China, doubt the stirring industry of the chinese themselves. Our manufacturers, merchants and sailors will hail the moment when they can extend the field of their operations; and the chinese merchants will rejoice to see the foreign traders crowding into their markets. What was originally only a spirit of adventure will be reduced to systematic and lawful trade, in spite of being checked by a narrow policy.

If the interests of China were consulted, the government would no longer hesitate to throw the ports open at once, and thus anticipate and prevent a forced trade. But it is quite in vain to expect such prudent measures from rulers who take scarcely any trouble to trace probable wants. They slumber under the conviction that the world is still the same as it was many centuries ago; and that barbarians will remain barbarians until they have put themselves under the influence of celestial transformation. We might wait long enough until the court of Peking made proposals for a general trade. To expect concessions from their good will would still be more utopian; and, on the other hand, to dictate a commercial treaty, embracing all the advantages of a free trade to all the ports, by the bayonet, instead of using so sharp a weapon as the pen, would be unjustifiable. Yet as recent events, which cannot and must not, on any account, be overlooked, demand, at least, such a clear explanation as will lead to a thorough understanding on both sides, it may be hoped that so important a point as the opening of all the ports will not only be included in the negotiation, but be made the *sine qua non* of a peaceable and friendly arrangement. May this favorable moment not be lost; and, whilst the British people vindicate their national honor, may they secure to themselves some lasting advantages, and remove, for ever, the evils so long suffered in China. Let it not be thought that matters can quietly take their own course, or that the trade can fight it's own way, unprotected by the British government; nor that by deferring or abandoning our just demands we shall, in any degree, benefit the people or the government of China; for that country will be the greatest sufferer from a forced or a contraband trade. Yet many will doubt whether we can prefer a claim so just as to render it incumbent on the court of Peking to listen favorably to our representations. Here we, however, differ. Since the chinese have long carried on, under the express permission of Yung-ching, trade to the Indian archipelago, and have also visited our own colonies in great numbers; and as all the ports of India are open to them, so would be the ports of the United kingdom, if chinese navigators could find their way to them. That they do not drive a flourishing trade with us on our own ground is owing to their antisocial ignorance on all points connected with the common welfare of mankind. Yet the trade to Singapore and Penang is in a flourishing condition. All that we demand as an equivalent is that the same privileges may be granted to British commerce, on the basis of international rights. The futile evasion, that chinese subjects are not allowed by law to visit foreign countries, may be answered by the imperial sanction on record; and the pretended ignorance of the government officers, as to such voyages being made, may be exposed by referring to the tariff, which imposes additional taxes on the traders to those parts.

(To be continued)

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will "rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30TH, 1834. NO. 52. PRICE 50 CENTS.

FOR MANILA.

THE French vessel, TOURVILLE, Captain Pigaux. For Freight or Passage apply to B. GERNAERT.

FOR SINGAPORE, RHIO, AND BATAVIA.

THE Dutch bark LOUISA. To sail immediately, with or without freight. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine Bark, HELVELLYN, Captain, Boadle, 220 Tons burden, for LIVERPOOL or LONDON. Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

FREIGHT TO LINTIN.

THE SYDEN, Captain Burd, will leave Whampoa about the 1st January. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine teak-built ship, ANNA ROBERTSON, Captain Alexander Nairne; Register tonnage 447 Tons. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. or to D. Mc. Culloch, Esq.

FREIGHT TO HAMBURG OR HOLLAND.

IN the well known teak built and fast sailing vessel SYDEN, of 800 Tons; John Burd, Commander. Tenders will be received by CAPTAIN BURD OR JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FREIGHT FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

THE well known ship EDMONSTONE, Captain M. McDougall. For freight apply to FRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE, Canton, 6th December, 1834. No. 2 French Hong.

FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE ship HORMASJEE BOMANJEE, Captain J. Clark. Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA

THE ship MARION, Captain Richards. Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS AND MADRAS.

THE CARRON, Captain Wilson. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LINTIN THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY, TOUCHING AT CEYLON.

THE GLENELG, Captain Langley, to sail with all despatch. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed before commencing to receive cargo.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

DECIMA COMPANHIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

AS pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicacoens para Seguro nesta officina sao prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem offerecidos os riscos possao ser devidamente examinados antes de comecarem a receber carga. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

AT a meeting of the British chamber of commerce held this day, It was proposed by Mr. Keating seconded by Mr. Innes and carried unanimously, That the election of office-bearers be postponed to the 31st day of December next, till which day any merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and until then the provisional Chairman and Secretary shall continue to act as heretofore.

By order of the Chairman.
W. Sprott Boyd,
Secretary.

Canton, 15th November, 1834.

SOUTH American Copper, 2,300 piculs, on board the ship "Porcia" at Lintin, for sale by F. S. HATHAWAY.
Canton, December 2nd, 1834. No. 4 Old English Factory.

FOR SALE.

A British ship of about 450 tons, built on the western side of India, and fit for any voyage. Intending purchasers may learn particulars from JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

BILLS on Bombay, at 30 days sight, drawn by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Canton, 8th December, 1834.

RICE, in quantities for ships to enter the Port free of the Cumsha and measurement dues, may be had at Lintin. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Agents for the Macao Government Lottery beg leave to inform the Public in general, that the 3d. day of January, 1835, will be the first on which the drawing will commence, to be continued daily till closed.

Canton, 12th December, 1834

SURVEYOR FOR LLOYD'S.

HAVING appointed Mr. WILLIAM MACKENZIE, (late commander of the ship Hormajee Bomanjee) as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, public notice thereof is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the services of such an officer; settling with him for the same.

JOHN TEMPLETON & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

The TORVILLE, (French) Pigaux, from Havre and Batavia, the PLEIADES, (Dutch) Ross, and MARMARA, (Am.) Pearce, both from Samarang, the JOHN GILPIN, (Am.) Walsh, GASPAR, (Am.) Whitney, both from Manila, and FANNY, (Am.) Lowry, have arrived since our last. The American vessel CLEMATIS, from New York the beginning of June, is also reported in.

The only certain intelligence that has reached us, by the arrival of the Tourville, is the resignation of lord Grey and the acceptance, pro tempore, of the office of premier by the marquess of Lansdowne, which is also confirmed by private letters.

The imperial edict, against the extortions of the hong merchants, which will be found in another column, contains some important admissions which may be considered favorable to foreigners. But these admissions are the effect of fear, not of a love of justice, or of *tender compassion*. The emperor, Taou-kwang, appears to be at last persuaded that lord Napier was ill-treated, and that the *barbarians* have just causes of complaint against the Canton authorities, of which the hong merchants are a part, in cases concerning the foreign trade. The debts of the hong merchants to foreigners are not a new cause of complaint. We question if they have ever been clear of debts since their first establishment. The emperor, however, assumes these debts as the cause of lord Napier's presence in Canton and of H. M. ships stationing themselves in the inner waters of China; and by this assumption he thinks he has an indirect proof of the avarice of the foreigners; and he shifts the effects of *his* laws from himself and his ministers to the shoulders of the hong merchants, instead of granting kingly, redress to the *guests from afar!* This is chinese all over! The *hong* may see in this edict the *first and deserved consequence* for presuming *to stop the trade themselves;* their *advice* to the governor to *continue the suspension* will not be forgotten. However, we trust the foreign merchants of Canton will not omit to use this edict against the consoo fund and the *hong*; nor to claim from the governor the *true tariff duties*, and the *plain regulations* which the emperor has ordered him to establish.

We publish to day the petition to our most Gracious Sovereign from British subjects in China, which we formerly mentioned had been sent home in original by the ship Charles Grant; the duplicate not having yet gone. Of the 91 signatures attached to it, 35 are those of British residents in China, chiefly merchants or belonging to mercantile establishments; 29, commanders of British ships, including *all those now here who formerly commanded in the company's regular service*; 25 are transient British merchants, supercargoes and pursers of ships, and two are merchants of Singapore, who are now here.

We enter into this enumeration that readers at a distance may have some idea who the parties are who have thus stepped forward to give advice to their sovereign.

The following signatures have been added at Macao to the duplicate of the petition, but the list arrived too late for publication in the proper place; it is, therefore, now inserted. THOMAS CRAWFORD, THOMAS BEALE, A. ROBERTSON, C. FEARON, R. MARKWICK, W. ALLEN, (ship Austen).

HISTORY OF MACAO.

We hope to be able to publish in our first number for 1835 a prospectus of a forth-coming historical work on Macao, by a gentleman who has been a resident in that celebrated city for the last forty years; and whose opportunities of gaining information on the interesting subject on which he has undertaken to write have been unequalled for a foreigner. Macao, notwithstanding its peculiar situation,—a Portuguese city in a foreign country, and that country, China! an episcopal see amongst pagans and idolaters; the strong-hold of christianity in easternmost Asia; the former emporium of the long-lost Japan trade; the land where Camoens wrote and Xavier died—is not very generally known to the world. Lisbon, London and New York are aware of its existence; yet we suspect there are but few of the inhabitants of either of these great cities who know its geographical situation, and still fewer who are acquainted with its local history, its rise to celebrity and decline to obscurity. But there is yet hope for Macao; a second birth to riches and splendour, perhaps to fame and glory. May she discern the opening vista, and enter it with the old Lusitanian spirit.

BARBARISM. CIVILISATION.

A true, or rather a just definition of these two words is desirable, and should be well understood by those who will determine the course that Great Britain is to pursue towards China. The *jus gentium*, as it is even untranslateable into the chinese language in the sense in which it is received by those who acknowledge it's authority, may *be left out of the question.*

There is one apparent truth, which all mankind will receive, and allow through their vanity and pride if not their reason, namely; that this world and its productions, and the inferior animals, were made for their use. If this is granted the use must necessarily be general, and appropriation by a part of the human race of a section of the world, to the total exclusion of the rest, is wrong, as being a violation of the general use: it therefore follows "that nothing ought to be made exclusive property which can be conveniently enjoyed in common." If this argument is right the government of China is most assuredly wrong in shutting out the rest of the world from a reasonable liberty in it's territories; the laws of China are also founded on wrong principles, and destroy the general rights of mankind.

Still it is said by many that one nation has not a right to trade with another nation except upon its own terms. This assertion, for it is no more, may be granted, for the sake of argument, to questions which relate to the intercourse of all the world, China excepted. But what is the meaning of this said word, *right!* from what principles is its meaning deduced in any sense in which it is so frequently applied, religious, moral, political, social. There must be some point granted, some postulata allowed, before reasoning can be began on the subject. By what *right* are the aborigines of North America and New Holland driven from their *indisputable homes* by the governments of the United States and Great Britain? By no other than that barbarism must vanish before civilisation, ignorance succumb to knowledge: such appears to be a law of nature, or rather the will of God! But by what *right* does China (the government) separate itfelf from the rest of the world, claim submission from it's inhabitants, and treat them as conquered barbarians? Does her policy seem accordant with the law of nature or the will of God? If all nations followed her example what would this world be? Would the end then justify the means? Would the condition of mankind then prove that they had pursued the happiness intended for them by their creator by the best possible means? that they were *right*, and had connected the means with the end by the *shortest* process? No! men would then live like the beasts; or be engaged in universal war, each against each; and Hobbes' Leviathan is the true philosophy if the policy of China *is a right of nations.*

FREE TRADE.

He who is personally acquainted with the laws and regulations of this empire and its inhabitants; with the foul administration of the former and the distrust and duplicity of the latter; with the insulting arrogance of the officers, and the insolent claims of universal dominion and submission assumed by the government:—a government, of all others, the least able to maintain its natural position, if attacked by an European power, much less to enforce it's absurd pretensions over the peopled world,—will not fail to observe, we trust rejoicingly, that the FREE TRADE,—notwithstanding secret opposition and loss of protection,—by its own mighty strength, which is nourished by the wants and desires of nations, has prospered and will prosper.

We feel confident, from the encreased knowledge of China, (gained from its own acts and public official papers,) which is now possessed by the ministers of England, that henceforth the British nation and the general foreign commerce will ascend, and China, with its ignorant exclusiveness and antisocial system, descend to their proper stations. The conduct to be observed towards this country should be at once direct and decisive: "Grant this, or dare the "consequences of a refusal. We have injuries to revenge, and "insults to punish: we are mighty to do both." All our communications with the Chinese government must be conducted through the medium of their own language, and by English interpreters: this is a most important point, and should be well-considered by the British ministers. It is hoped that the next functionary who arrives in China will have full powers to encourage the study of the language, and to employ and reward those acquainted with it. The only good effect that the late mission has produced is the appointment of the reverend Charles Gutzlaff, to be one of the interpreters to the superintendents; but others may be wanted: a want not easily supplied; and what is the consequence? a total suspension of both oral and written intercourse, or an ignorant and shameful dependence on, and the employment of, natives; who DARE *not* convey the sentiments of any foreigner to the lowest officers, much less to the governor of the province, on whose breath their lives depend.

Imperial edict regarding stoppage of the importation of opium. Nov. 3rd, 1834.

On the 3rd day of the 10th moon (November 3rd) was received the following supreme mandate.

"Loo, and his colleagues have made a report of the existing circumstances of foreign vessels selling opium and of the measures taken for enquiring and acting with regard thereto. The Canton barbarian vessels which clandestinely bring opium chiefly dispose thereof in the outer seas; having a race of native bandits hooked together with them, to afford them supplies, and remove (their cargoes). Loo and his colleagues have given strict commands to the war vessels, from time to time, to urge and compel the barbarian vessels to get under weigh, and to prohibit the native vessels and tanka boat people from holding intercourse with the barbarian vessels; also with severity to seize the smuggling native vagabonds.

"But when all the vessels are crowded together on the face of the sea, 'it is difficult to separate the worthless stones and gems;' it only remains, after the merchant vessels of every nation have sailed away, to examine thoroughly, and if there be on the sea any warehousing, smuggling ships, immediately to send forth the naval force, and with a great display of lofty dignity, strictly to drive them out. Orders should further be given to the officers to appoint two cruisers to anchor at sea, among the barbarian vessels, in order to make search, and to prevent all native vessels and *tanka* boats from approaching the barbarian vessels to hold clandestine dealings with them, that thus the supply of provisions may be cut off. If any native vagabonds go in fast boats to the barbarian vessels, to land the opium for sale, or clandestinely to purchase goods, let them be immediately sought after, seized, and brought to trial, and punished with severity. The military commandants and the district magistrates on the inner rivers, must also be held responsible for appointing cruising vessels at the maritime ports, to be stationed severally in previously arranged positions, so as to occupy all the inlets communicating with the sea, and there to cruise about in rotation, throughout night, for the purpose of making seizures. If any people, taking (opium) to sell, steal through, either inward or outward, let them be immediately seized and committed. Let the custom-houses, one and all, search strictly and with real earnestness. And whenever a seizure has been made of men or vessels smuggling what is contraband, or evading the duties, let application be immediately made, according to rule, and the parties be severally rewarded and encouraged. If any officers are negligent in keeping up guard, or if soldiers or police-men take fees to connive, let the soldiers or police-men be punished according to law, and let the said commanding officers be reported against with severity. Let the local officers be commanded also to enquire after and seize native vagabonds who open 'opium furnaces,' making diligent search for them, and punishing severely. If any do not act with fidelity, they must,

whenever convicted, be severely reported against. Let the hong merchants likewise be commanded to enjoin commands on the English barbarian merchants, that they are mutually to examine and enquire, and that if one vessel smuggle and evade the duties, all the vessels shall be immediately prohibited trading; that thus they may themselves be caused severally to investigate, and adopt preventive measures, which will be a plan more sure and perfect.

"Loo and his colleagues, when they meet with any of these cases and circumstances, must punish offenders; they are not permitted to extend mercy towards them. Still more, must they not, in lapse of time, become careless and indolent, regarding this as a mere prepared paper.

"There is further a postscript to the report, stating that 'by nature the 'barbarians have no other object but gain, and their clandestine trade having 'existed long, they certainly will not contentedly relinquish it. Either, after 'the government force has dispersed they will come again, or else they will 'creep, rat-like, into other provinces.' The said governor and his colleagues are imperatively required to keep them under very strict control, maintaining, outside, a cruising squadron of government vessels, and within, a strict guard at the maritime port; so that they may neither dispose of (goods), nor yet be suffered to escape into other provinces. To sum up, they are expected to form plans, and to conduct the matter securely, strictly prohibiting, till they eradicate, offences. Then will they not fail of fulfilling the duties of their offices. Respect this."

Imperial ediet against extortions of hong merchants, under the name of duties, and against debts to foreigners. No date.

The following supreme mandate has been received.

"At Canton there are merchants who have of late been in the habit of levying private duties, and incurring debts to barbarians; and it is requested that regulations be established to eradicate utterly such misdemeanors.

"The commercial intercourse of outside barbarians with the inner land, is owing, indeed, to the compassion exercised by the celestial empire. If all the duties which are required to be paid can indeed be levied according to the fixed tariff, the said barbarian merchants must certainly pay them gladly, and must continually remain tranquil. But if, as is now reported, the Canton merchants have of late been in a feeble and deficient state, and have, in addition to the government duties, added also private duties; while fraudulent individuals have further taken advantage of this to make gain out of the custom house duties, peeling off (from the barbarians) layer after layer, and have gone also to the extreme degree of the government merchants incurring debts to the barbarians, heaping thousands upon ten thousands;—whereby are stirred up sanguinary quarrels: if the merchants, thus falsely, and under the name of tariff duties, extort each according to his own wishes, going even to the extreme degree of incurring debts, amount upon amount, it is not matter of surprize if the said barbarian merchants, unable to bear their grasping, stir up disturbances. Thus, with regard to the affair this year of the English lord Napier and others disobeying the national laws and bringing forces into the inner river, the barbarians being naturally crafty and artful, and gain being their only object, we have no assurance that it was not owing to the numerous extortions of the Canton merchants, that they, their minds being discontented, theredpon craftily thought to carry themselves with a high hand. If regulations be not plainly established, strictly prohibiting these things, how can the barbarous multitude be kept in subjection, and misdemeanors be eradicated?

"Let Loo and his colleagues examine with sincerity and earnestness, and if offences of the above description exist, let them immediately inflict severe punishment; therefore let there not be the least connivance or screening. Let them also, with their whole hearts, consult and deliberate; and report fully and with fidelity as to the measures they, on investigation, propose for the secure establishment of regulations; so as to create confident hopes that the barbarians will be disposed to submit gladly, and that fraudulent merchants will not dare to indulge in peeling and scraping them. Then will they, (Loo and his colleagues) not fail of fulfilling the duties of their offices. Make known this edict. Respect this."

We insert the letter of Amicus with much pleasure, and place in juxtaposition with the opinion of lord Collingwood that of of arch-deacon Paley on the same subject. Paley allows invasion of *rights* to be a justifying cause of war, but he does not say what *rights*. However, the application is not difficult, after reading his definition of moral obligations and relative duties, in the first three books of his moral and political philosophy.

Dear Mr. Editor,

The following from the high authority of the late admiral lord Collingwood (date, July, 1808), appears so to touch on the position we are placed in as to be acceptable to your readers. Your's, AMICUS.

'Wrongs to a nation, whether of insult or injustice, are not justifiable causes of war until reparation has been demanded of the offending government, and refused. Then, indeed, war is of necessity, to defend the honour or interest of a nation, and a great nation will not shrink from it, for it is glorious to be jealous of its honour—it is its duty to defend the interests of its subjects:

War may be considered with a view to its *causes* and its *conduct*.

The *justifying* causes of war, are, deliberate invasions of right, and the necessity of maintaining such a balance of power amongst neighbouring nations, as that no single state, or confederacy of states, be strong enough to overwhelm the rest. The objects of just war, are, precaution, defence, or reparation. In a larger sense, every just war is a *defensive* war, inasmuch as every just war supposes an injury perpetrated, attempted, or feared.

(*Paley's moral and political philosophy.*)

Conduct of Chinese Government. The only real difficulty in trading with China originates in the despotism, pride, and jealousy of the government, and in the general corruption of its officers. The former affects to treat all foreigners with contempt, and is always exposing them to insult; while the latter endeavour to multiply and enforce vexatious regulations and demands, that they may profit by the douceurs given for their evasion. Hitherto we have submitted with exemplary forbearance to every annoyance the Chinese authorities have chosen to inflict; but it is questioned by some whether this be the most politic course. The imbecility and powerlessness of the government is at least equal to its pride and presumption; and in the event of its attempting to stop the trade, or to subject those engaged in it to unmerited ill treatment, it is contended that we ought, in the event of redress being refused on the presentation of a remonstrance, to vindicate our rights by force. We are rather disposed to concur in this opinion. We believe that little more than a demonstration would be necessary. and that the appearance of a single ship of the line in the Chinese seas would have more influence over the court of Pekin than a dozen ambassadors. But it is essential, before employing this sort of negociators, that we be well assured that we have justice on our side, and that our own misconduct has not occasioned the interruptions and annoyances complained of. The superintendents about to be sent to Canton should be vested with full powers to prevent, and, at all events, suitably to punish, any British subject who may act so as to give just cause of offence to the Chinese. We have a right to claim fair treatment from them, as we have a right to claim it from the Americans, or any other people; but we have no right to expect that our claim should be regarded, unless we respect the prejudices of the people, and the equitable rules and regulations of the government. (Mc. Culloch's dictionary of commerce. 2nd edition.)

BENYOWSKY'S TRAVELS.

From these amusing and instructive, and, we believe, scarce volumes, we have made some extracts, which will probably interest our readers, as they relate to the island of Formosa, so lately in rebellion against the authority of the Chinese. It is sixty years since the Count de Benyowsky was there; and his short but eventful stay was employed in fighting; contracting alliances, offensive and defensive, with a native prince; and forming plans for the colonisation of the island by Europeans. After having escaped from Kamschatka, where he was a prisoner to the Russians, he arrived at Formosa on the 26th of August, 1771. The following are extracts from his journal, which was translated, and published in London in 1790.

From the count's journal it appears that the various native tribes were frequently at war with each other; and that the whole of the eastern side of the island was in their possession, the chinese sway then extending only over three districts on the western side. On the 28th of August he was visited by a Spaniard of Manila, who called himself Don Hieronimo Pacheco and said he was formerly captain of the port of Cavite, at that island. The Spaniard gave him information and assistance, and assured him it would be easy to conquer the island and drive out the Chinese. Having sent the boats for water, guarded by a party of armed men, they were attacked by the natives.

About three A. M. I was awakened by the news of land. We had barely time to turn the ship's head to the southward, when we clewed up the mizen, and let go an anchor in eighteen fathom water, the bottom being coral rock. At day-break we found ourselves near a rock; the iland of Formosa being in sight, and appearing to be very high land. I immediately weighed, and doubling the north point of the small island, stood towards the land, and moored at the opening of a bay, in fourteen fathom water, greenish sand. The associates were busied the whole night, in preparing the boats, and cleaning their arms, which were distributed with the necessary ammunition. At four A. M. Mr. Kuzneczow, and Mr. Wynbladth, were sent on shore, with the canoe and the shallop, with sixteen men. At eight we heard three musket shot on shore, which I answered with one of my great guns. After this we heard a constant firing. At half-past nine we at last perceived our boats, returning round a point of the land. Three of the detachment were wounded with arrows, and they brought with them five prisoners, two of whom were dangerously wounded.

Monday, August the 29th. At anchor in port Maurice. Don Hieronimo remarked, that as the watering place was so near, he was surprised that our people did not return; and he begged me to send the shallop upon discovery. Mr. Kuzneczow immediately went with eight men, and returned about two, P. M. with the canoe and periagua in tow. As soon as I perceived them at a distance, I was surprized to see that some of them were covered with blood, and had arrows sticking in their bodies; and as I did not see either Mr. Panow or Mr. Loginow, I began to fear the worst. When the shallop came on board, Mr. Kuzneczow informed me, that Mr. Panow and Mr. Loginow were mortally wounded, and that John Popow was the first slain. After having received Messrs. Panow and Loginow, in order to give them every assistance, I enquired concerning the fact; and was informed, that Mr. Panow having visited the environs, and discovered no signs of any person being near, had been desirous of bathing, while the associates were at work, filling the casks; and that he himself had invited the others to follow his example. But he had scarcely laid aside his arms and cloaths, when he was attacked by twenty Indians, who shot at him with arrows; that Popow was one of the first who fell dead; and that afterwards Panow and Loginow fell, and all the others were wounded; and that certainly not one of them could have escaped, if Volinsky and Andre had not fired at the islanders from the canoe, into which they had retired. They added, that they dared not return on board and abandon M. Panow, who from time to time gave signs of life, as well as Mr. Loginow. They were in this situation when the shallop came to their relief.

(*To be continued.*)

TO THE

KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

The Petition of the undermentioned British Subjects at Canton,

HUMBLY SHOWETH,

That we are induced, by the extraordinary position in which we feel ourselves placed in relation to the Chinese government, to petition your Majesty in Council to take such measures as may be adapted alike to maintain the honor of our country, and the advantages which a safe and uninterrupted commerce with China is calculated to yield to the revenues of Great Britain, and to the important classes interested in its arts and manufactures.

The extraordinary state of our relations with the Chinese induces us to petition your Majesty.

We beg humbly to represent, that at the present moment, the Commissioners appointed by your Majesty to superintend the affairs of British subjects trading at Canton, are not acknowledged by the constituted authorities of this country, and that they are not permitted to reside within the limits to which their jurisdiction is, by their commission, strictly confined; while they are forbidden by their instructions to appeal to the imperial government at Peking, and are perfectly powerless to resent the indignities offered to the late chief superintendent, or to compel reparation for the injuries done to your Majesty's subjects by the late unprovoked stoppage of their trade.

Your Majesty's superintendents are prohibited by the Chinese from exercising their functions: and are not empowered by your Majesty to appeal to Peking.

Your petitioners are well persuaded that the powers vested in your Majesty's commissioners were thus restricted with the express object of avoiding, as far as possible, all occasion of collision with the Chinese authorities; while it was hoped that, by maintaining a direct intercourse with the principal officers of government, instead of indirectly communicating through the hong merchants, a sure way would be opened for the improvement of the present very objectionable footing on which foreign merchants stand in this country, and for security against the many wrongs and inconveniences which they have had to suffer in the present state of their commercial avocations.

Your petitioners, however, beg leave most earnestly to submit to your Majesty in council, their thorough conviction, founded on the invariable tenor of the whole history of foreign intercourse with China, as well as of its policy on occasions of internal commotion, down to the present moment, that the most unsafe of all courses that can be followed in treatiog with the Chinese government or any of its functionaries, is that of quiet submission to insult, or such unresisting endurance of contemptuous or wrongful treatment, as may compromise the honor, or bring into question the power of our country. We cannot, therefore, but deeply deplore that such authority to negociate, and such force to protect from insult, as the occasion demands, were not entrusted to your Majesty's commissioners, confident as we are, without a shadow of doubt, that, had the requisite powers, properly sustained by an armed force, been possessed by your Majesty's late first commissioner, the lamented Lord Napier, we should not now have to deplore the degraded and insecure position in which we are placed, in consequence of the representative of our Sovereign having been compelled to retire from Canton without having authority to offer any remonstrance to the supreme government, or to make a demonstration of a resolution to obtain reparation at once, for the insults wantonly heaped upon him by the local authorities.

The whole history of intercourse with China proves that the most unsafe of all courses in treating with its government is that submission to contempt or wrongs.

If lord Napier had been furnished with force and authority to resent insult, we are confident, without a shadow of doubt, that his mission would have succeeded.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Majesty will be pleased to grant powers plenipotentiary to such person of suitable rank, discretion, and diplomatic experience, as your Majesty, in your wisdom may think fit and proper to be entrusted with such authority; and your petitioners would suggest that he be directed to proceed to a convenient station on the east coast of China, as near to the capital of the country as may be found most expedient, in one of your Majesty's ships of the line, attended by a sufficient maritime force, which we are of opinion need not consist of more than two frigates, and three or four armed vessels of light draft, together with a steam vessel, all fully manned; that he may, previously to landing, require, in the first instance, in the name of your Majesty, ample reparation for the insults offered by the governor of Kwangtung and Kwangse in his edicts published on the occasion of Lord Napier's arrival at Canton, and the subsequent humiliating conduct pursued towards his Lordship, to which the aggravation of his illness and death may be attributed; as well as for the arrogant and degrading language used towards your Majesty and our country in edicts emanating from the local authorities, wherein your Majesty was represented as the "reverently submissive" tributary of the Emperor of China, and your Majesty's subjects as profligate barbarians, and that they be retracted, and never again employed by Chinese functionaries; that he may also demand reparation for the insult offered to your Majesty's flag by firing on your Majesty's ships of war from the forts at the Bogue, and that remuneration shall be made to your Majesty's subjects for the losses they have sustained by the detention of their ships during the stoppage of their trade. After these preliminaries shall have been conceded, (as your petitioners have no doubt they will be,) and not till then, your petitioners humbly suggest that it will be expedient for your Majesty's plenipotentiary to propose the appointment of commissioners on the part of the Chinese government, to adjust with him, on shore, such measures as may be deemed most effectual to the prevention of future occasion of complaint and misunderstanding, and for the promotion and extension of the trade generally, to the mutual advantage of both countries. Your petitioners believe, that if these matters shall be fairly represented, so as to do away with all reasonable objection, and the favorable inclination of the Chinese commissioners be gained, there will be found little disposition on the part of the supreme government to withhold its assent, and every desirable object will thus have been attained.

We pray your Majesty to grant powers plenipotentiary to an officer of diplomatic experience to proceed to China in a ship of the line, with two frigates, sloops, and a steamer;

to require reparation for insults and wrongs to Lord Napier, terminating in that nobleman's death; for firing on your Majesty's ships, and for offensive edicts representing your Majesty as a "reverently submissive" tributary, & your subjects as profligate barbarians; also remuneration for losses arising from stoppage of trade:

thereafter to propose mutually beneficial arrangements; in agreeing to which we do not anticipate difficulty,

Your petitioners would humbly entreat your Majesty's favorable view of these suggestions, in the confidence that they may be acted upon, not only with every prospect of success, but without the slightest danger to the existing commercial intercourse, inasmuch, as even with a force, not exceeding that which we have proposed, placed at the disposal of your Majesty's plenipotentiary, there would be no difficulty, should proceedings of a compulsory nature be required, in putting a stop to the greater part of the external and internal commerce of the Chinese empire;—in intercepting its revenues in their progress to the capital, and in taking possession of all the armed vessels of the country. Such measures would not only be sufficient to evince both the power and spirit of Great Britain to resent insult, but would enable your Majesty's plenipo-

nor risk of interruption to the Canton trade,

as the force recommended would enable the plenipotentiary to secure indemnity for wrongs, by reprisals on the Chinese trade, and by intercepting the im-

(See Supplement.)

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
CANTON REGISTER.
CANTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30TH, 1834.

tentiary to secure indemnity for any injury that might, in the first instance, be offered to the persons or property of your Majesty's subjects; and would speedily induce the Chinese government to submit to just and reasonable terms. We are, at the same time, confident that resort even to such measures as these, so far from being likely to lead to more serious warfare, an issue which both our interests and inclinations alike prompt us to deprecate, would be the surest course for avoiding the danger of such collision.

perial revenues in transitu; should such measures be necessary; which we anxiously wish to avoid.

Your petitioners beg to submit that the mere restoration of the liberty once possessed of trading to Amoy, Ningpo, and Chusan, would be followed by the most beneficial consequences, not merely in the more extended field thereby opened for commercial enterprise, but in the rivalry which would be excited, as formerly, in the officers of government at these several ports, to attract the resort of foreign merchants, and thus extend their own opportunities of acquiring emoluments from the trade.

Re-admission to the ports formerly open, Amoy, &c., would be beneficial in reviving competition.

With respect, however, to this point, or any other of commercial interest that it would be expedient to make the subject of negotiation, your petitioners would humbly suggest that your Majesty's minister in China should be instructed to put himself in communication with the merchants of Canton, qualified as they must be in a certain degree by their experience and observation to point out, in what respect the benefits that might be reaped under a well regulated system of commercial intercourse, are curtailed or lost in consequence of the restrictions to which the trade is at present subjected, and the arbitrary and irregular exactions to which it is exposed, either directly, or not less severely because indirectly, through the medium of the very limited number of merchants licensed to deal with foreigners. As an instance of the latter, your petitioners may state the fact, that the whole expense of the immense preparations lately made by the local government to oppose the expected advance towards Canton of your Majesty's frigates after they had passed the Bogue, has been extorted from the hong merchants; and as but a few of them are in a really solvent state, they have no other means of meeting this demand, but by combining to tax both the import and export trade.

On all points of commercial grievance, it will be desirable that the plenipotentiary apply for information to the British merchants at Canton.

We would further humbly, but urgently, submit, that as we cannot but trace the disabilities and restrictions under which our commerce now labours, to a long acquiescence in the arrogant assumption of supremacy over the monarchs and people of other countries, claimed by the Emperor of China for himself and his subjects, we are, forced to conclude that no essentially beneficial result can be expected to arise out of negotiations in which such pretensions are not decidedly repelled. We most seriously apprehend, indeed, that the least concession or waiving of this point, under present circumstances, could not fail to leave us as much as ever subject to a repetition of the injuries of which we have now to complain.

To acquiescence in the supremacy claimed by the Chinese over other nations, we trace existing disabilities; nor while this continues do we think relief attainable.

We would, therefore, humbly beseech your Majesty not to be induced by a paternal regard for your subjects trading to this remote empire, to leave it to the discretion of any future Representative of your Majesty, as was permitted in the case of the embassy of Lord Amherst, to swerve in the smallest degree from a direct course of calm and dispassionate, but determined maintenance of the true rank of your Majesty's empire in the scale of nations, well assured as we feel that any descent from such just position would be attended with worse consequences than if past events were to remain unnoticed, and we were to be left for the future to conduct our concerns with the Chinese functionaries, each as he best may.

We pray that your Majesty will not make any concession on this point, preferring, as we do, that your Majesty, rather than acknowledge Chinese supremacy, should leave us to our own resources.

It would ill become your Majesty's petitioners to point to any individual as more competent than another to undertake the office of placing on a secure and advantageous footing our commercial relations with this country. We may, however, perhaps be permitted to suggest the inexpediency of assigning such a task to any person previously known in China as connected with commerce, conducted under the trammels and degradations to which it has hitherto been subjected, or to any one, in short, who has had the misfortune, either in a public or private capacity, to endure insult or injury from Chinese authorities.

We pray that no persons who have been engaged here in trade, or who have submitted to indignities from the Chinese, be employed to negotiate; that only functionaries accredited from Peking be negotiated with, notthose of Canton, and that no British commissioner shall land till assured of a becoming reception.

Equally inexpedient would it be, as appears to your petitioners, to treat with any functionary not specially nominated by the Imperial cabinet, and not on any account with those of Canton, whose constant course of corrupt and oppressive conduct forms a prominent ground of complaint; or to permit any future commissioner to set his foot on the shores of China, until ample assurance is afforded of a reception and treatment suitable to the dignity of a minister of your Majesty, and the honor of an empire that acknowledges no superior on earth.

And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

W. Jardine.	John Slade.	A. Stirling	J. H. Wellbourne.
J. Matheson.	John Watson.	D. R. Caldwell.	F. Kiernan.
T. Fox.	C. S. Compton.	J. Ainsley.	W. Fallowfield.
P. F. Robertson.	T. Collingwood.	J. Dalrymple.	R. F. Lewis.
W. Blenkin.	Andrew Jardine.	S. Hyde.	J. Robertson.
W. S. Boyd.	D. Wilson.	H. D. Dalrymple.	C. Markwick.
A. Johnstone.	W. Allen.	J. K. Jolly.	J. W. Rose.
A. S. Keating.	J. L. Templer.	H. Hale.	J. W. Graham.
James Innes.	J. Kellaway.	E. Parry.	W. Haylett.
J. Hamilton.	H. Grant.	J. T. Lancaster.	W. McKilligin.
R. Browne.	B. Wise.	A. J. McFarlane.	J. Goddard.
Richard Turner.	J. Blyth.	R. Swan.	L. Just Jr.
Alex. Matheson.	A. Nairne.	T. Robson.	J. Lyon.
Robert Thom.	T. Larkins.	J. Wilson.	J. L. Wilson.
H. Wright.	R. Lungley.	R, Ferandes.	J. P. Griffiths.
J. W. Smith.	J. Rees.	J. Burnett.	J. Baker.
F. Macqueen.	F. P. Alleyn.	G. Kennedy.	D. Brown.
J. McA. Gladstone.	H. J. Wolfe.	F. Jauncey.	J. Purdie.
J. Lenox.	C. R. Read.	J. Middleton.	T. Wellbank.
D. Webster	J. Lobban.	R. L. Fraser.	G. Combe.
J. B. Compton.	W. E. Farrer.	T. Baker.	E. Routh,
		J. Pearson.	&ca. &ca.